



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

UC-NRLF



B 3 462 929

EXCHANGE



EX LIBRIS

TO THE
LIBRARY

PUBLICATIONS: OCTAVO SERIES

No. XXXVI

THE PLACE-NAMES OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE

BY THE

REV. WALTER W. SKEAT, Litt.D., D.C.L., LL.D., PH.D.,
ELRINGTON AND BOSWORTH PROFESSOR OF ANGLO-SAXON
AND FELLOW OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE.



Cambridge :

PRINTED FOR THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

SOLD BY DEIGHTON, BELL & CO. ; AND MACMILLAN & BOWES.
LONDON, GEORGE BELL AND SONS.

1901

TO THE
LIBRARY

DA690
C19C18
V. 36-37

~~EXCHANGE~~

Cambridge:

PRINTED BY J. AND C. F. CLAY,
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
§ 1. PREFATORY REMARKS	1
§ 2. THE SUFFIX -TON :—Barton, Carlton, Caxton, Cherry Hinton, Chesterton, Clopton, Comberton, Coton, Croxton, Ditton, Drayton, Foxton, Girtton, Harlton, Harston, Hauxton, Hinxton, Histon, Kingston, Linton, Long Stanton, Malton, Milton, Newton, Rampton, Royston, Saxton (Saxon Street), Sutton, Weston, Wilburton	5
§ 3. THE SUFFIX -INGTON :—Arrington, Doddington, Impington, Leverington, Litlington, Oakington, Trumpington, Wimblington—Ickleton, Sawston—Abington, Barrington, Conington	14
§ 4. THE SUFFIX -HAM :—Babraham, Badlingham, Balsham, Barham, Bottisham, Chettisham, Chippenham, Coldham, Cottenham, Downham, Dullingham, Fordham, Haddenham, Hildersham, Isleham, Newnham, Soham, Stretham, Swaffham, Teversham, West Wickham, Wilbraham, Willingham, Witcham	19
§ 5. THE SUFFIX -STEAD :—Olmstead	25
§ 6. THE SUFFIX -WORTH :—Boxworth, Duxford (Duxworth), Elsworth, Kneesworth, Lolworth, Pampisford (Pampisworth), Papworth, Stetchworth, Wentworth	25
§ 7. THE SUFFIXES -WICK AND -COTE :—Benwick, Hardwick, Westwick—Coates, Caldecott	27
§ 8. THE SUFFIXES -BRIDGE, -HITHE, -LOW, AND -WELL :—Cambridge, Pearl's Bridge, Sturbridge—Clayhithe, Aldreth, Earith—Bartlow, Tadlow, Triplow—Barnwell, Burwell, Knapwell, Orwell, Outwell, Snailwell, Upwell	29

	PAGE
§ 9. THE SUFFIXES CAMP, CHESTER, DIKE, HALE, HIRN, LODE, PORT, RETH, WARE :—Castle Camps, Shudy Camps—Chesterton, Grantchester—Ditton, Brent Ditch, Fleam Dike, Flendish—Mepal, Enhale—Guyhirn—Oxlode—Littleport—Meldreth, Shepreth—Upware	37
§ 10. THE SUFFIXES BEACH, BOURN, DEN, DOWN, EA, FEN, FIELD, FORD, HEATH, LEA, MERE, POOL, WADE :—Landbeach, Waterbeach, Wisbeach—Bourn, Bassingbourn, Fulbourn, Melbourn—Croydon (Crawden), Eversden (Eversdon), Gransden, Morden (Mordon), Guilden Morden, Steeple Morden—Whaddon—Anglesea, Barway, Coveney, Ely, Eastrea, Horningsea, Manea, Stonea, Stuntney, Swavesey, Thorney, Welney, Wendy, Whittlesea, Gamlingay, (Bungay, Hilgay, Wormegay), Shingay, Lingay—Fen Ditton, &c.,—Haslingfield, Nosterfield, Radfield—Armingford, Chilford, Dernford, Shelford, Stapleford, Thetford, Whittlesford, Witchford—Horseheath—Ashley, Brinkley, Cheveley, Childerley, Eltisley, Graveley, Hatley, Madingley, Silverley, Westley, Wetherley—Fowlmere (Foulmire)—Wimpole—Landwade	44
§ 11. SOME OTHER NAMES :—Borough Green, Bourn, Burnt Fen, Chatteris, Elm, Kennet, Kirtling, March, Newmarket, Over, Prickwillow, Quy, Reach, Spinney, Stane, Staplow, Stow, Toft, Tydd, Wicken, Wratting	68
§ 12. LIST OF ANCIENT MANORS	74
§ 13. CONCLUSION	75
INDEX	77

THE PLACE-NAMES OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

§ 1. PREFATORY REMARKS.

IN attempting to deal with some of the principal place-names in Cambridgeshire, with a view to obtaining some light upon their etymologies, I find myself at a disadvantage in one respect, but in another to have some hopes of partial success. The disadvantage is, that I have made no wide or extended study of English place-names in general; and it is obvious that, in many an instance, one place-name is likely to throw light upon another, though the places may be in different counties. On the other hand, I have had much experience in tracing the etymologies of most of the main words that occur in our English Dictionaries; and the phonetic laws that regulate place-names are precisely the same as those that regulate other native words that are in common use.

Perhaps there is no subject of study that is, generally speaking, in so neglected a state. The wild and ignorant guesswork of the eighteenth century, and even of the nineteenth, has filled our books of antiquities and our country histories with many misleading theories; and the results of these unconscionable inventions have not unfrequently found their way even into the ordnance-maps. However, the principles of phonetics are beginning to make progress. It is now recognised that, if it is necessary to look to our spellings, it is still more necessary to know what those spellings mean, and not to talk at random about words until we have at least learnt how to *pronounce* them. For it is, after all, the spoken word that

matters; the spellings are merely symbols and guides, and will only guide those who understand them.

It is only of late years that the phonetic laws which govern the gradations and mutations of Anglo-Saxon words have been intelligently investigated; and hence it is that it is quite impossible for such as know nothing about such laws to realise their intricacy, and the certainty with which, in the hands of the student, they point to the original sounds. And there is yet another matter which is of vast importance and has nevertheless received far too little attention; viz. the now well ascertained fact that many of our spellings are Norman or Anglo-French, and cannot be interpreted even by the student of Anglo-Saxon until he has further realised what such symbols mean. I beg leave to say that this is a point which I have carefully studied; and I have now in the press a fairly complete statement of the 16 Canons whereby the spelling of a Norman scribe is distinguished from that of a Saxon one. Many of those who have hitherto investigated the spellings of Domesday Book have sometimes, I fear, been in almost complete ignorance of the sounds which such spellings denote. Whilst I offer these remarks by way of showing that I have considered the matter seriously, and have avoided frivolous guesses, I by no means suppose that all the results here obtained are final. Some are obvious; others are reasonably certain; but some are doubtful. Which these are, I shall usually endeavour to indicate, by the introduction of such words as 'probably' and 'possibly,' and the like.

I wish to express my sincere thanks for help received. I do not think I should have undertaken the present task but for the kindness of Mr C. Sayle and Mr J. E. Foster. Mr Sayle supplied me with the alphabetical list of the principal place-names in the county, nearly all of which are here considered; whilst Mr J. E. Foster did me inestimable service by ascertaining the old spellings of our place-names as they are given in the Red Book of the Exchequer, the Ely Registers, the Feudal Aids, the Pipe Rolls, and the like, supplying in every case the exact reference, and (wherever it was possible) the exact date. Only the philologist wholly realises the helpfulness of such

data; and it is sufficient to say that, without such material, the work could not have been undertaken at all. I shall frequently give the dates of various spellings below; but I wish it to be understood that, in every case, the exact reference is known, and the evidence can always be produced. When, for example, I say that Chesterton is spelt *Cestretone* in 1210 and in 1130, it is meant that Mr Foster has found that spelling under the date 1210-12, in the Red Book of the Exchequer (Rolls Series), p. 529, and under the date 1130-1 in the Pipe Roll.

I am also much indebted for many hints and corrections to Mr W. H. Stevenson, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; but it will be understood that he is in no way responsible for the results here given.

The chief authorities which I have myself consulted are not many. I may instance the very valuable work entitled *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis*, ed. N.E.S.A. Hamilton (London, 1876), which is practically the *original* of the Domesday Book as far as relates to Cambridgeshire, with the *Inquisitio Eliensis* appended; the Domesday Book for Cambridgeshire; the Ramsey Chronicle and the Ramsey Chartulary (in the Rolls Series); the printed charters as edited by Kemble, Thorpe, Earle, and Birch; Sweet's *Oldest English Texts* and his *History of English Sounds*; the *New English Dictionary* and the *English Dialect Dictionary*; the *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* by Bosworth and Toller; and other helpful books of a like character. For the spelling of Anglo-Saxon names, I have depended on Kemble's *Index of place-names* in his sixth volume, and Searle's *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum*. I have also obtained various useful information from Miller and Skertchly's book entitled *The Fenland Past and Present*, from a *History of Cambridgeshire* dated 1851, and from the more recent *History of Cambridgeshire* by Conybeare.

The result of a study of English place-names can hardly prove to be other than extremely disappointing, especially to the sanguine and the imaginative. Speaking generally, we can only satisfy our curiosity to a very limited extent; and we have borne in upon us the fact, which any reflecting mind might have anticipated, that names were conferred upon places quite

casually, for the sake of convenience, and for very trivial reasons; precisely as they are conferred now. This is easily illustrated by the following list of *modern* names, compiled from the Ordnance map of Cambridgeshire. I find there Chalk Farm, Cold Harbour Farm, Crick's Farm, Cuckoo Farm, Grove Farm, High Bridge Farm, Hill Farm, Lower Farm, Manor Farm, New Farm, Oldfield Farm, Scotland Farm, Shardelow's Farm, West Fen Farm, Woodhouse Farm, and many more; Fox Hill, Honey Hill, Thorn Hill, White Cross Hill; Duck End, Frog End, Green End, South End; Black Hall, Gunner's Hall, Nether Hall, Poplar Hall, Spring Hall, White Hall, Wood Hall; Quail's Lodge, Worsted Lodge; Baits Bite, Brookfield, Friesland, King's Hedges, Lamb's Cross, The Poplars, Wrangling Corner; and so forth. These afford an indication of the character of the names we may expect to find, though perhaps our older names are, on the whole, a trifle more dignified, as being more descriptive. Yet the truth is that they are usually more prosaic than poetical.

Most of the names considered below are arranged in groups, as this is by far the best way of considering them. The most frequent endings refer to settlements, as *-ton* (for *town*), *-ham*, *-stead*, *-worth*, *-wick*, and *-cote*; we also find *-bridge*, *-hith*, *-low*, *-well*, and others of a like kind, referring to things artificial; whilst another set refers to things natural, such as *-den*, *-don* (for *down*), *-ey* (island), *-field*, *-ford*, *-mere*, *-pool*, and the like. The most typical are such as end in *-ton* or *-ington*. Those in *-ton* are often preceded by the name of the first occupier or builder of the *town* or farm; whilst those in *-ing-ton* refer to a cluster of houses which formed the settlement of a tribe. The name of the first settler or tribe of settlers is invariably that of some man or family of whom nothing further is known; and I suppose that when we meet in modern times with names of the same character, such as Crick's Farm, Gunner's Hall, or Shardelow's Farm, we do not usually care to enquire into the antecedents of Mr Crick, or Mr Gunner, or Mr Shardelow; and it might easily happen that, even if we did so, we should not reap any great advantage from it, even if we were successful. We must leave the result as we

find it, and be thankful that we have learnt what the names mean.

ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

The following is a list of the more important sources of old names, with some abbreviations :

- Cat. A.D.—Catalogue of Ancient Deeds (Record Series).
- D.B.—Domesday Book (part relating to Cambridgeshire).
- E.D.D.—English Dialect Dictionary.
- E.R.—Ely Registers (in the Ely Diocesan Remembrancer).
- F.A.—Feudal Aids (Record Series); vol. i.
- Hundred Rolls.—Rotuli Hundredorum; vols. i. and ii. Those in vol. ii are dated 1279.
- I.C.C.—Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis; and Inquisitio Eliensis; ed. N.E.S.A. Hamilton; 1876.
- Index to the Rolls and Charters in the British Museum, ed. H. J. Ellis and F. B. Bickley (1900).
- In. p. m.—Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem sive Escastarum; ed. J. Caley; vol. i. (Record Series).
- N.E.D.—New English Dictionary (Oxford).
- P.F.—Pedes Finium; ed. Walter Rye.
- P.R.—Pipe Roll, 1189–1190; and Rolls of the Pipe, 1155–1158; ed. Rev. Joseph Hunter.
- R.B.—Red Book of the Exchequer; ed. W. D. Selby. (Rolls Series.)
- R.C.—Ramsey Chartulary, ed. W. H. Hart; 3 vols. (The third vol. has a full index.)
- R. Chron.—Ramsey Chronicle, ed. Rev. W. D. Macray. (Rolls Series.)

§ 2. THE SUFFIX -TON.

The chief places in Cambs. ending with the suffix *-ton* (not preceded by *-ing*) are as follows: Barton, Carlton, Caxton, Cherry Hinton, Chesterton, Clopton, Comberton, Coton, Croxton, Ditton, Drayton, Foxton, Girton, Harlton, Harston, Hauxton, Hinxton, Histon, Kingston, Linton, Long Stanton, Malton, Milton, Newton, Rampton, Royston, Saxton, Sutton, Weston, Wilburton. I omit Ickleton and Sawston intentionally, for reasons which will be given in due time; cf. pp. 17, 18.

It is well known that the suffix *-ton* is merely the unemphatic form of the familiar English word *town*, of which the original sense was "enclosure." It usually signified a collection of dwellings, or, as in Scotland at this day, a solitary farmhouse. Perhaps the nearest modern equivalent is "homestead"; without any necessary restriction to a homestead belonging to a single owner, although this signification is certainly included.

BARTON. This is the prov. E. *barton*, a farm-yard; for which see the English Dialect Dictionary. It is the A.S. *beretūn*, lit. corn-farm, or barley-enclosure; from *bere*, barley, and *tūn*. Thus the syllable *Bar-* is in this instance the same as the *bar-* in *barley*; see the New English Dictionary.

CARLTON. Written *Carleton* in 1302 (F.A. i. 142), *Carlentione* in Domesday. Here *Carl* is the Scandinavian equivalent of the A.S. *ceorl*, whence E. *churl* and the place-name Charlton. *Carl* frequently occurs as a man's name, and is, in fact, the origin of the modern E. *Charles*. The Old Norse *karl* also signifies a man, a male, a household servant, a husbandman; see *Carl* in the N.E.D. (New English Dictionary). Its combining form is *karla-*; so that Carlton answers to an Icelandic form *Karlatūn*. Cf. *Carlatūn* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 288; also *Carletūn* (Carlton, Cambs.) in the same, iv. 300.

CAXTON is spelt as at present in rather early times; as, e.g., in 1245 (In. p. m., p. 3). There is a place named *Cawston* in Norfolk, which is merely another form of the same name. This we know from the fact that the famous printer is not unfrequently called *Causton*; see the Dict. of Nat. Biography. And this is why we find *Caustone* in Domesday Book instead of Caxton. The prefix *Caus-* is mysterious; and I only make a guess when suggesting that it may just possibly represent an A.S. form *Cages*, gen. case from a nom. *Cah*. That there was such a name as *Cah* may be inferred from the patronymic *Cahing*, whence the place-name *Cahing-læg*, in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. ii. 137, l. 9; compare also *Cagbrōc* in the same, iii. 413. The closely related name *Ceahha* occurs in *Ceahhan mere*,

id. iii. 48, l. 26. A genitival form *Cahe*¹, combined with *tūn*, would give in Mid. Eng. a form *Cagheston*, or (by contraction) *Cagh'ston*; and the *ghs* might develop an *x*, as in the case of the E. *hox* from A.S. *hōh-sinu*; see *Hox* in the New Eng. Dictionary, and compare the use of *hock* as a variant of *hough* (see the same). *Cah* is an Old Mercian form, as distinguished from the Wessex *Ceah*, with a broken vowel. This explanation is, however, mere guesswork.

CHERRY HINTON. The prefix *cherry*, having reference to cherry-trees, is comparatively modern. The place-name Hinton occurs in many parts of England, and is spelt *Hintone* in Domesday Book. Perhaps from A.S. *hind*, a hind, female deer. Had the prefix been *Hine*-, it would answer to the A.S. *hīna*, as seen in *Hīna-gemæro*, *Hīna-hege*, *Hīna-mearc*, place-names given in Kemble's Index; where *hīna* is the genitive of *hīwan*, a plural sb. meaning "domestic servants," allied to the modern E. *hind*, a servant, especially an agricultural labourer; see N.E.D. The result is uncertain.

X CHESTERTON is spelt *Cestretone* in 1210 (R.B.), in 1130 (P.R.), and in Domesday Book. The corresponding A.S. form is *ceaster-tūn*, where *ceaster* is merely the Wessex form representing the Lat. *castrum*, a camp; as is well known.

CLOPTON or CLAPTON, in the parish now called Croydon-cum-Clapton, is spelt *Cloptone* in 1210 (R.B.), and *Cloptune* in D.B.; but *Clopetuna* in I.C.C., with reference to Clopton in Suffolk. The prefix is the same as in Clapton and Clapham. This is ascertained from a genuine charter of the time of Ælfred in which Clapham (in Surrey) appears as *Cloppa-hām*; see Sweet, Early English Texts, p. 451. *Cloppa* looks like a genitive plural of a form **clop*; cf. *clop-æcer*, *clop-hyrst*, in Birch, iii. 589, 590.

COMBERTON. Here the *o* is the regular later Anglo-French substitute for an earlier *u*; it is spelt *Cumbertone* in 1155 (R.B.) and in Domesday Book. The spelling *Cumbretone*,

¹ Perhaps Mercian; cf. *bāha* for *bēaga* in a Suffolk charter; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 278, l. 13.

occurring in 1210 (R.B.), is somewhat preferable. The prefix *Cumber-* or *Cumbre-* represents A.S. *Cumbran*, genitive of *Cumbra*, a personal name; see Searle, *Onomasticon*, p. 146. The genitive *Cumbran-* is clearly seen in the place-name *Cumbran-weorð* (lit. Comber-worth); see Earle, A.S. Charters, p. 447, l. 4. Kemble has the acc. pl. *Cumbras* with the sense of 'Welshmen'; Cod. Dipl. iii. 59.

COTON. In this case, the modern pronunciation suggests a derivation from *cote* and *-ton*, where *cote* is another form of *cot*. But it is highly probable that we have here (as often) an instance of a name expressed in the dative case; see the account of Newnham (below). If so, *Coton* really represents the A.S. *cotum*, dative pl. of *cot*, a cottage; and the true sense is "cottages," the prep. *æt* (at the) being understood. Cf. Coates and Cottenham. *Coton* occurs as a place-name in 1296 (In. p. m., p. 129), and *Cotun* in 1272 (the same, p. 39); cf. *Cotum* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 288. This etymology is certified by the fact that (as Lysons notes) another name for Coton was formerly *Cotes*. *Cotes*, as mentioned in 1211 (R.B.) and in 1284 (F.A. i. 137) appears to refer to Coton; so also *Cotes* in 1291 (*Taxatio Ecclesiastica*).

Of the two A.S. forms meaning "cot," *cot* is neuter, and the nom. plural is *cotu*; whilst *cote* is feminine, and the nom. plural is *cotan*. Of *cotan* a later form is *coten*, but it did not last long. The M.E. plurals in *-en* were early replaced by plurals in *-es*, so that the plural was already *cotes* in Wycliffe and Langland. This form is actually preserved in the Cambs. place-name *Coates* (near Whittlesey), and elsewhere (p. 28).

CROXTON. Spelt *Croxtone* in 1302 (F.A., p. 149); *Crokestone* in the Red Book; *Crochestone* in Domesday Book. There is also a Croxton in Norfolk, spelt *Crokeston* in 1303 (In. p. m., p. 180), and *Crochestune* in a late charter; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245. *Crokess* is a late spelling of A.S. *Croces*, gen. case of *Croc*, a personal name of which Mr Searle gives three examples.

DITTON, better known as Fen Ditton, occurs in at least

four other counties. In I.C.C., p. 101, we find *Dictune* in one MS., but *Dittune* in another; and again, in a late copy of a will, the dative case *dictunæ*, also written *dictune*; Kemble, Codex Diplom. iii. 272, l. 6; 274, l. 17. Ditton is, in fact, the A.S. *dictūn*, lit. 'dike-town'; the *ct* passed into *tt* by assimilation, precisely as the Lat. *dictum* became *detto* in Italian.

DRAYTON was spelt as now as early as 1210 (R.B.). Domesday has *Draitone*. Various old Charters have *Dreyton* and *Drayton*; but they are all spurious or of late date, as the spelling shows. The earliest spelling is *Drægtun*, as in Kemble, Codex Diplom. vi. 139. The history of the A.S. *dræg*, also found as *ge-dræg*, is not quite clear; but it probably signified 'a drawing together,' and hence, a small band of men. Another sense of the modern E. *dray*, in provincial English, is "a squirrel's nest"; and the familiar "brewer's dray" is probably the same word. See *gedræg* in Bosworth and Toller, and *dray* in N.E.D. and E.D.D. (English Dialect Dictionary). A possible sense seems to be 'a place of shelter,' or 'a retreat.' Cf. *dræg-hæma*, gen. pl., in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 19, l. 22.

FOXTON, spelt *Foætone* in Domesday Book, requires no explanation.

GIRTON. Spelt *Gyrttone* and *Grettone* in 1434; Annales Monast. S. Albani, ii. 99, 101. In all older spellings of Girton, from the fourteenth century backwards, the *r* immediately follows the *G*. In 1316 (F.A., p. 152), we find *Grettone*; in 1270 (In. p. m., p. 33) *Gretton*; in 1236 (R.B.) *Greitone*; in Domesday Book *Gretone*. In a charter dated 1060, we find the spelling *Gretton*; Kemble, Codex Diplom. iv. 145, l. 23; but the charter is certainly not of the date assigned to it, as is proved by the comparatively late spellings of the English words cited at p. 147. We clearly have to deal with the same place-name as that which is elsewhere spelt *Gretton*; there are, in fact, two places still so called,

one in Gloucestershire and one in Northamptonshire¹. Two solutions are possible; one, that *gret-ton* is equivalent to *great-ton*, i.e. "a large homestead," quite different from what would now be understood by a *great town*; and in this connexion it is worth observing that England contains at least six places named *Littleton*. The other solution is that *gretton* is the same word as the prov. E. *gratton*, which Bailey explains as "grass which comes after mowing, stubble, ersh, or eddish," though it means, more strictly, the enclosure where such grass grows. The E.D.D. treats this word fully; and to this the reader is referred. And compare *Gratten* in the N.E.D.

HARLTON. The spelling *Harleton* occurs in 1339 (Ely Registers). As *ar* usually answers to an earlier *er*, we may here see an A.S. name due to a name-prefix beginning with *Herl-*. Hence it is that I.C.C. has both *Harletona* and *Herletona*. The prefix *Herle-* represents a late pet-name *Herla* (gen. *Herlan*), probably short for **Herela*, and formed from a name beginning with *Here-*, such as *Herebeald* or *Herefrith*. (Distinct from *Herl-* for *Erl*, *Eorl*, in which the *H* is inorganic.)

HARSTON. The spelling *Hardlestone* occurs in 1316 (F.A., 154), *Hardlistone* in 1298 (In. p. m., p. 147), and *Hardeleston* in 1291 (Taxatio Ecclesiastica). The first part of the name represents the genitive case of the A.S. name of the original owner; but what was the exact form of that name the evidence is hardly sufficient to show. A highly probable form of the name is *Hardulf*, a later form of *Heardwulf*.

HAUXTON. Spelt *Haukestone* in 1316 (F.A. 154). The earlier spelling is *Haukestone*, in a charter of Edward the Confessor; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245; which appears in Domesday Book as *Havochestun*. *Hauke* is a later spelling of the A.S. *hafoc*, a hawk, probably used as a man's name; as to which Toller remarks that it is found in many names of places. Compare Hawkesbury, Hawksdale, Hawksdown, Hawkshead, and Hawksworth.

¹ The place in Nhants. is spelt *Gretton* in the Chronicle of Ramsey Abbey. The *Gretton* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 145, seems to be Girtton.

HINXTON. The spelling *Hyngeston* occurs in the Ely Registers in 1341; and *Hengestone* in the Ramsey Chartulary. It is certainly a contraction of *Hengestestūn*, the town of Hengest; as there are several other places which present similar forms. A clear case is that of *Hengestes-īg*, now called *Hinksey*, in Berkshire. Hengest is a famous name; the literal sense is 'stallion.' I find the spelling *Henæton* in 1291 (*Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, p. 267).

HISTON. Spelt *Histone* in 1284 (F.A. 138); *Hestona* in the Pipe Roll (1165). But it seems to be a contracted form; for D.B. has both *Histone* and *Histetone*; and I.C.C. has *Hestitona*. In the *Inquisitio Eliensis* (I.C.C., p. 99), a certain man is called Lemarais de Haustitona (v.r. Lemma de Hincstitiona), who is elsewhere (p. 38) called Lemarus de Hestitona. I do not understand whether this means that the place was confused with Hinxtun; or whether we may connect *Hesti-* with *Hæsta*, a name which is suggested by *Hæstan-dīc* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 209, l. 5. The name remains unsolved.

ICKLETON. As the old spelling was *Iceling-tūn*, the true suffix was *-ing-ton*. Hence this name will be considered amongst the next set; see p. 17.

KINGSTON. Spelt *Kingestone* in 1210 (R.B.); where *kinges* is the genitive of *king*, late spelling of *cying*, a king. Domesday Book has *Chingestone*, where the *chi-* represents *ki-*, as in other instances. The correct old spelling *Cyninges-tūn* occurs in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. i. 318, l. 3, with reference to Kingston in Surrey.

LINTON. This corresponds to the form *Lin-tūn* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 368. *Lin-* may very well be the same as *lin-* in *lin-seed*, representing the A.S. *līn*, early borrowed from Lat. *līnum*, flax. If so, the sense is 'flax-enclosure.' Any allusion to the Welsh *llyn*, a lake, is highly improbable. On the other hand, allusion to the A.S. *lind*, a lime-tree, is just possible. But the A.S. *lēah-tūn*, *wyrt-tūn*, both with the sense of 'garden,' shew that such a compound as *līn-tūn* is what we

should most expect. In fact, we find *lin-land* with the same sense; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 400, l. 5.

LONG STANTON. Stanton is the A.S. *stān-tūn*, lit. 'stone-enclosure'; and is very common. The Latinised prefix *longa* occurs as early as 1302 (F.A. 148).

MALTON. There is a Malton Farm at Orwell, of which the older spelling is *Malketon*. This form occurs as early as 1279 (Hund. Rolls), and as late as in Fuller's Worthies of England. I can throw no light on this singular form. Compare Melksham, and perhaps *Mealcing* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 416.

MILTON. The derivation of *Milton* would seem to be obvious, viz. from *mill* and *town*. But we have the clearest evidence that the old form was really *Middleton*, as it appears in Domesday Book, and in numerous charters, &c., down to the time of Fuller. It is a very common name; there are more than 20 Middletons in various parts of England. In the case of our Middleton, the reference may be to its position between Cambridge and Waterbeach, on the way to Ely. It appears as *Mideltūn* in a late charter; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245.

NEWTON. Mentioned in 1302 (F.A. 141); and in a late charter in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245, with the spelling *Neutun*. No explanation is needed.

RAMPTON. Spelt *Ramptone* in 1210 (R.B.). The spelling in Domesday Book is *Rantone*, which is merely a French travesty of the word, and does not much help us; but I.C.C. has *Ramtune*. These forms suggest that the *p* is an inserted letter, due to the strong emphasis on the final *mm* of the A.S. *ramm*, a ram. As to the name, compare Foxton, and especially the three Sheptons and ten Shiptons, usually meaning 'sheep-town.' *Ram* is quoted by Sir H. Ellis as a personal name; but if this were intended, we should expect the modern form to be Ramston.

ROYSTON. Spelt *Roystone* in 1428 (F.A. 189). This is one of the places of later origin, in which the prefix is Norman, as shown by the occurrence of the diphthong *oy*. The story has been recorded by Dugdale (*Monast. Anglic. tom. 2*, p. 264) and Tanner (*Notitia Monastica*); whence it appears that a certain Lady Roese set up a wayside cross at a certain spot, which obtained the name of *Cruæ Roesiæ* in Latin, and *Crucerøys* in Norman; see the index to the Ramsey Chartulary; also spelt *Cruce Reys* in 1292 (In. p. m., p. 111), and *Croyrois* in 1263 (the same, p. 25). At a later date, in the time of Henry II., Eustace de Merc founded a priory of Black Canons, near the same spot. A small town soon grew up near the priory, and obtained the name of *Roese-town* from its proximity to the cross of the Lady Roese. The *Cruæ Roesie* is referred to in 1316, in Feudal Aids (Record Series), i. 156, and later. Roese, otherwise Roise, Reise, or Rohaise is a feminine name, of which Miss Yonge, in her *History of Christian Names*, p. 204, gives two wild etymologies. It is more to the point that she gives two examples. "Rohais [Rohaise?] wife of Gilbert de Gaunt, died in 1156; and Roese de Lucy was wife of Fulbert de Dover, in the time of Henry II." *Royse* occurs as a surname in the Clergy List; and the Latinised form *Rohesia* is in the Ingoldsby Legends. It represents (says Mr Stevenson) a continental Saxon name beginning with *Hrōth-*; possibly *Hrōthswið*.

SAXTON, SAXON STREET. Saxton is now absorbed in the parish of Wood Ditton, in which there is a considerable hamlet still called Saxon Street. *Saxtone* occurs in 1284 (Feudal Aids, i. 139), and *Sextone* in Domesday Book; probably from O. Merc. *Saxan-tūn*, Saxa's enclosure, though this should rather have been represented in D.B. by *Sæxetone*. The old name of the *street* may likewise have been *Saxan-stræt*, the form *Saxan* being preserved by association with *Saxon*.

SUTTON. In Domesday Book, *Sudtone*; A.S. *Sūðtūn*, lit. / "south town." I may note here that the four points of the compass are often represented by names in *-ton* in various counties; as in Norton, Sutton, Easton, and Weston.

WESTON COLVILLE. I.e. "west town," as noted above. The place is quite close to West Wrating, with the same prefix. *Colville* is a family name of Norman origin. In a Hist. of Cambs. dated 1851, it is stated that the Colvilles obtained the manor of Weston in the time of Edward I. The index to the Ramsey Chartulary mentions a Colville who was sheriff of Huntingdon.

WILBURTON. The oldest spelling is *Wilburhtūn*; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. vi. 98, l. 5. The prefix is *Wilburh*, remarkable as being a feminine name only. The same prefix appears in Wilbraham, as shown at p. 24. A more correct form would be *Wilburgetūn*, where *Wilburge* is the gen. case of *Wilburh*. This true genitive occurs in *Wilburge-hām*.

§ 3. THE SUFFIX -ING-TON.

The next set of names includes those that end in *-ington*; which must be divided into two classes. The former is that in which the form *-ing* is original; the latter, that in which it has been substituted for some other prefix. The distinction is one that involves some difficulties; so that the results are, to a slight extent, uncertain. As to this point, see Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 60, and the note; and the list of names containing *-ing* at p. 456 of the same volume. I have grave doubts as to the originality of *-ing* in Abington and Barrington; and even in Conington the sense is doubtful; so that these names will be considered separately.

ARRINGTON. Of this name there are two spellings. On the one hand, we find *Arington* in 1270 (In. p. m., p. 33), and in 1284 (F.A. 137). But the real name must have been Arnington, since we frequently find that form, not only in 1302 (F.A. 146), but in D.B. and I.C.C., p. 110, where the form is *Erningetone*, described as being in "Wederlai" hundred, and also spelt *Erningetune*. This is clearly right, and the prefix is the same as in Arningford; i.e. it means "the settlement of the sons of Ærn or Earn"; where *earn* (*ærn*) originally

meant "eagle." It evidently became Arrington by association with Barrington, which is not far off.

DODDINGTON. Spelt *Dodyngtone* in 1302, in Feudal Aids, i. 151; but *Dodinton* in Domesday Book, with *in* for *ing*. There are many traces of the *Doddings*, as there are five other Doddingtons, and a Doddinghurst in Essex. Hence Doddington is the "town of Doddings"; and the Doddings were the sons of *Dodda*, an A.S. name of which we have more than a dozen examples.

IMPINGTON. Some of the early spellings omit the *ng*; thus we find *Impetone* in 1302 (F.A. 148). Other spellings, all of them Norman, have only *n* for *ng*; as *Impyntone* in 1316 (F.A. 153); *Empintone* in 1210 (R.B.). Domesday Book has *Epintone*, obviously an error for *Empintone*, as above; cf. *Empintona* in I.C.C. p. 174. A late copy of a charter has *Impintun*; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245. The change from *em* to *im* is not uncommon, whilst the change from *en* to *in* occurs several times; thus *limbeck* is a later form of *alembic*, and *think* is from A.S. *thencan*. Hence the change from *Emp-* to *Imp-* is regular, and we learn that *Emp-* is the older form. In this way, we arrive, at any rate, at a form *Empintun*. We could not be quite sure that the *nt* is a Norman way of writing *ngt* (as is very frequently the case) but for the fortunate circumstance that the original *Emping-* is perfectly preserved in the name of Empingham in Rutlandshire; from which Kemble correctly inferred that the *Empingas* were an Old English tribe. See Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 463. Hence Impington certainly means "town of the Empings." The name *Empa* is recorded in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 440; though the MS. is late and of slight authority. There is a mention of Thomas de Normanvile, dominus de Empingham, in the Chronicon Petroburgense (Camden Society), p. 74.

LEVERINGTON. We find *Liuerington* in 1285 (Cat. A.D., vol ii), and *Leveryngtone* in 1302 (F.A. 151). The probability that *Levering* represents a tribal name is suggested by the

existence of two *Levertons* (without the *-ing*) in Notts. and Lincolnshire. The index to Kemble has *Lēoferes-haga*, i.e. "Lever's haw"; where *Lēofere* represents the A.S. *Lēof-here*, an A.S. personal name.

LITLINGTON. The spelling in Domesday Book is *Lidlintone*, but later authorities have *Lytlyngtone*, *Litlyngtone* (F.A. 150, 189), and the like. I.C.C. has *Lidlington*, *Litlingtona*; and there is a *Lidlington* in Beds. Another spelling is *Lutlington*, in 1316 (F.A. 156). As the Mid. Eng. *i*, *y*, and *u* all occasionally represent an A.S. *y*, we see that the derivation might possibly be from an A.S. form **Lydila*, from a base *Lud-*; cf. *Luddesbrōc*, &c., in Kemble's index.

OAKINGTON. This place has lost an initial *H*, which appears in all the older spellings; thus we find *Hokingtone* in 1284 (F.A. 138), and *Hochintone* in Domesday Book; I.C.C. has *Hokintona*. It is spelt *Hokington* in Fuller's Worthies. The sense is "town of the Hocings." *Hocing* is a tribal name, from the personal name *Hoc* or *Hoca*. The genitive of *Hoc* occurs in *Hoces byrgels*; and that of *Hoca* in *Hocan edisc*; both in Kemble's Index. *Hoc* occurs in *Bēowulf*; and the *Hocings* are mentioned in the very old A.S. poem named *The Traveller*. The *o* is usually marked as long, which would come out as *Hook* in modern English. In order to produce the modern *Oakington*, the vowel must have been shortened at an early date, and afterwards again lengthened in the usual way. Such processes are not uncommon; and we may particularly note the curious forms *Hoggitone*, found in 1284 (F.A. 137); and *Hocchintona*, *Hockingtona* (as well as *Hokintona*) in I.C.C.

TRUMPINGTON. Well known from its mention by Chaucer, in the first line of the *Reves Tale*, where the *Ellesmere MS.* has the spelling *Trumpyngton*. The form *Trumpington* occurs in 1270 (In. p. m., p. 33); though the Norman scribes of the thirteenth century usually give it as *Trumpintone*, with a vicious reduction of *ng* to *n*, as is their usual habit. It

even occurs as *Trumpintūn* in a late copy of an A.S. Charter; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245. The history of the name is unknown; but we may fairly assume, with Kemble, the existence of a tribe of *Trumpingas* or *Trumpings*.

WIMBLINGTON. This is a place of small importance, near to Doddington. Mr Foster notes that, in the account of the monastery of Ely in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, there is a schedule of the properties belonging to it in 30 Henry VIII (vol. i. p. 493). Amongst these appears Doddington, and Wimblington appears as *Willmington* and *Wymelyngton*.

Of these forms, the older is *Wilmington*, which suffered metathesis and so became *Wimlington* or *Wimelington*, and afterwards *Wimblington*, with an inserted *b*. Mr Stevenson finds *Wilmyngton* (in company with Doddington) in 1387 (Cal. Pat. Roll, p. 298). It is of the same origin as *Wilmington* (Devon.), and represents a form **Wil(h)elming-tūn*, from the personal name *Wilhelm* (William).

ICKLETON. Amongst the names in *-ington* we must include also Ickleton. All the early spellings give various forms of *Icklyngton*, or (in 1210) *Iclintone* (R.B.). Domesday Book has *Inchelintone* and *Hichelintone*, where *che* is equivalent to *ke*. The true A.S. spelling is *Iceling-tūn*, for which there is good authority, viz. *Ælfhelm's Will*; see Birch, *Cart. Saxon.* iii. 630, l. 24. *Iceling* is regularly formed from the A.S. personal name *Icel*, which occurs in the A.S. Chronicle, under the date 626; where we are told that *Cnebba* was *Iceling*, or the son of *Icel*, and *Icel* was *Eomæring*, or the son of *Eomær*. In the *Life of Gūthlāc*, we are told that the *Iclingas* were a Mercian family to which Gūthlāc belonged; see Bosworth's *Dict.*, p. 585. There is an *Icklingham* in Suffolk; and it is a remarkable fact that the name of *Ickleford* in Herts. is also a contraction of *Icklingford*, as may be seen by consulting the index to the Ramsey Chartulary¹. None of these names can by any possibility be connected, as is often gratuitously assumed, with the *Icenhild* in *Icenhilde weg* (Ichenhild-way).

¹ But the Chronicle of Ramsey Abbey has *Iclesforde*.

The reason why the *k*-sound was preserved in *Iceling* instead of its being turned into *Icheling* is simply that the *e* dropped out by contraction, giving *Icling* (as noted above).

SAWSTON. This also is proved, by the old spellings, to have originated from a tribal name. It was originally a word of four syllables. In 1284 we find *Sausitone* (F.A. 137), and in 1210 it is *Sausintone* (R.B.); Domesday Book has *Salsiton*; and in I.C.C. we find *Salsintona*. But even these are abbreviated forms. The Chronicle of Ramsey Abbey has *Salsingetun*, *Salsingetune*, and the Latinised form *Selsingetona* (p. 50). This variation between *a* and *e* suggests that the A.S. vowel may have been *æ*; and, if so, the corresponding A.S. form is **Sælsinga-tūn*, or "town of the Sælsings." We have no means of deciding whether this form is correct; but the suffix *-inge* or *-inga* (gen. plural from *-ing*) is sufficient to show that the reference is to the settlement of a tribe, even though we cannot be quite sure as to the spelling of the name of the tribe's progenitor.

ABINGTON. The form of the word is misleading. It was formerly *Abyntone* in 1302 (F.A., p. 150), and *Abintone* in the Red Book, Domesday Book, and I.C.C. As in the case of Abingdon in Berks., the modern Abing- really represents *Abban*, gen. of *Abba*, a common A.S. name. See Ælfric's Will, in Earle's Land Charters, p. 223, l. 1. There is another Abington in Northamptonshire, and this likewise was formerly *Abintone*, as in the Ramsey Chartulary.

BARRINGTON. The old spellings are *Barntone* in 1210 (R.B.), *Barentone* in 1284 (F.A. 137), *Baryngtone* in 1428 (F.A. 182). The form in Domesday Book and in I.C.C. is *Barentone*. The prefix *Baren-* answers to A.S. *Bæran*, gen. of a personal name *Bæra*. See three examples of this in Kemble's index.

CONINGTON. The old spellings, according to Mr Foster, are *Conintone*, 1210 (R.B.), 1302 (F.A. 148), and *Conitone*, 1346, 1428 (F.A. 166, 185); also *Cunitone*, D.B. However, we find

the spellings *Conington* in 1290 (In. p. m., p. 103); *Cuninctune* in the index to the Chronicle of Ramsey Abbey; and *Cunningtūn* in the Will of Ælfhelm of Wratting, written in fairly good Anglo-Saxon; see Birch, Cart. Saxon iii. 630; and the land at Wratting had been granted to Ælfhelm by King Æadgār in 974. Hence the spelling with *-ing* is well established, and there is a personal name *Cuna* from which it might be derived. Compare *Connington* in Hunts. At the same time, we cannot be quite sure that we really have here a tribal name. The prefix might represent the Icel. *konung-*, from *konungr*, a king.

§ 4. THE SUFFIX -HAM.

The next suffix to be discussed is *-ham*. It arises from two A.S. suffixes which were originally quite distinct; see the excellent articles on *Ham*, sb. (2) and *Ham*, sb. (3) in the New Eng. Dictionary; and cf. Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. p. xxvii. The two A.S. forms are (1) *ham* (with short *a*), also appearing as *hamm* and *hom*, with the sense of "enclosure" or "place fenced in," connected with the modern E. verb *to hem in*; and (2) *hām*, modern English *home*, meaning a village or village community, often shortened to *ham* (with short *a*) when bearing the stress and preceding a consonant, as in *Hampstead* (lit. homestead), or when occurring in an unstressed position, as in *Wick-ham* (lit. village-home). As there is no distinction of form in the modern English names, the two will be taken together; they cannot always be distinguished.

BABRAHAM. The old spellings are *Badburham* (R.B.) and *Badburgham*; Domesday Book has the latter; the full form *Badburgeham* is in I.C.C. The name is composed of known elements. The former is *Bād-*; see Sweet, O. Eng. Texts, p. 593; it occurs, e.g. in *Bād-helm*.

The latter is the common feminine suffix *-burh*, as in *Wilburhton*, Wilburton. Hence the personal name was *Bād-burh*, the name of a woman, the gen. case being *Bādburge*. The suffix would be *ham* (with short *a*), if the statement

were correct which is quoted from Taylor in the New Eng. Dictionary, that *hām* (home) is not used with the name of an individual. But there are certainly some exceptions to this empirical rule, even among the place-names here considered; and it is positively contradicted by examples ending in *-haam*; see Sweet, O. E. Texts, p. 426.

BADLINGHAM; near Chippenham. So spelt in 1284; and *Badelingham* in 1302 (F.A., 136, 143). The A.S. form would be *Badelinga-hām*, the home of the Badelings; where *Badeling* is formed from the personal name *Badela*. The gen. case occurs in *Badelan-brōc*, lit. Badela's brook; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 343, l. 19.

BALSHAM. Formerly *Balesham*, in Henry of Huntingdon; also *Belesham*, in 1170 and 1210 (P.R., R.B.), and in Domesday Book. Also *Bellesham*, in a charter dated 974, and apparently genuine; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. vi. 104, l. 20. *Belles* and *Bales* are probably variants of *Bælles*, as in *Bælles wæg*, Ball's way; Kemble, iii. 424, l. 10. This is the gen. case of *Bæll*, Ball, a personal name; and this form justifies the modern pronunciation.

BARHAM; near Linton. Spelt *Berkham* in 1210 (R.B.); *Bergham* in 1302, *Berugham* in 1346 (F.A., 145, 162); *Bercheham* in Domesday Book; but *Bercham* in I.C.C. The corresponding A.S. form is *Beorh-ham*, lit. "hill-enclosure." See the account of Bartlow at p. 34.

BOTTISHAM. We find *Bottesham* in 1428, *Botkesham* in 1400; *Bodkesham* in 1372 (Pedes Finium). An earlier form is *Bodekesham* in 1210 (R.B.); with slight variants at other dates; Domesday Book has *Bodichesham* likewise. A late charter has *Bodekesham*; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 145. The nom. case would be *Bodec*, closely allied to the weak form *Bodeca*, of which the gen. case *Bodecan* appears in *Bodecan-lēage*; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. i. 215. The sense is "Bodec's enclosure."

CHETTISHAM; near Ely. Spelt *Chetisham* in the Ramsey Chartulary. Of this name I can find no further illustration. Perhaps it is due to an A.S. name-form *Cett*. Compare the weak form *Cetta*, as in *Cettan-trēo*; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 380.

CHIPPENHAM. Spelt *Chipenham* in I.C.C.; and *Chipeham* in Domesday Book. There is a Chippenham in Wilts., of which the dat. case *Cippenhamme* occurs in a charter of Ælfred's; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. ii. 115, l. 2; spelt *Cippanhamme* in the A.S. Chronicle, an. 878. The suffix is *ham*, an enclosure. *Cippan* is the gen. of *Cippa*, a name found once elsewhere. See the Crawford Charters, ed. Napier and Stevenson, p. 73.

COLDHAM. The Ramsey Chartulary mentions the manor of Coldham. The derivation is obvious; from the Old Mercian *cald*, cold; and *ham*, an enclosure.

COTTENHAM. Formerly *Cotenham*, in I.C.C.; and in late A.S. Charters. *Coten* might represent the A.S. *cotan*, gen. of *cota*, a cot or cottage; the sense being 'cot-enclosure'; (cf. Coates and Cotton;) but this would have given a long *o* in the modern form. Hence the original form should have been written *Cottan-ham*, in which case it is derived from *Cotta*, a known personal name. Even in that case, *Cotta* may once have meant "a cottar."

DOWNHAM. Formerly *Dūnham* (both vowels are marked long by Kemble, but without authority); Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 209, l. 4. From A.S. *dūn*, a down or hill, and (probably) *ham*, an enclosure.

DULLINGHAM. Spelt *Dullingeham* in 1210 (R.B.), and in Domesday Book. But we also find *Dilin*-, as in *Dilintone*, Red Book of the Exchequer, p. 531. These answer to an A.S. form *Dyllinga-hām*, or "home of the Dyllings." We may further compare Dilham, Norfolk, and Dilton, Wilts. And see *Dull* in the N.E.D.

FORDHAM. Spelt *Fordeham* in Domesday Book. From *ford* (gen. *forda*), a ford, and *ham*, (perhaps) an enclosure.

HADDENHAM. Spelt *Hadenham* in 1300 (Cat. Ancient Deeds); *Hadreham* in Domesday Book; *Hadreham*, *Hæderham*, *Hadenham* in I.C.C.; A.S. *Hædan-hām*, Kemble, Cod. Dipl. vi. 98. *Hædan* is the gen. case of the personal name *Hæda*, perhaps a variant of *Heada*; cf. *Headan scraef* in Birch, Cart. Sax. i. 83, l. 2. Here *hām* is "home."

HILDERSHAM. Formerly *Hildricesham*; in Domesday Book and in the Ramsey Chartulary. From A.S. *Hilderic*, a personal name.

ISLEHAM. Formerly *Isilham*, 1284; *Iselham*, 1302 (F.A., 136, 143); *Yeselham*, 1321, in the Pedes Finium; *Gisleham* in Domesday Book. For A.S. *Gīslan-ham*; where *Gīslan* is the gen. case of *Gīsla*, a personal name. Compare *Gīsl-*, a common A.S. name-prefix. The A.S. *gīsel* means "a hostage"; and the initial *g*, being a mere *y*, was easily lost. See *gisel* in the New Eng. Dictionary.

NEWNHAM. In Cambridge. The spelling *Newynham* occurs in 1346 (F.A., 167), and a better form *Newenham* is in the Ramsey Chartulary. The form is due to the use of the A.S. dative, which is very common in the case of place-names, the preposition *æt* being understood. The full phrase would be *æt ðām nīwan hāme*, lit. "at the new home." Hence the *n* is a mere case-suffix, and the name has the same sense as if it were simply *Newham*. Kemble's Index gives several examples of A.S. *Nīwan-ham* as the old form of Newnham; and of A.S. *Nīwan-tūn* as the old form both of Newton and of Newington. In the form Newington the *-ing* was substituted for the *-n-* or *-in-* by association with the numerous names that end in *-ington*, so that Newing- (like Newn-) merely represents *nīwan*, the dat. of *nīwe*, new. In the case of Newnham, the suffix means "home," because we find the derived form *Nīwanhæma gemēro*; for which see Kemble's Index.

SOHAM. Formerly *Saham*, as in Domesday Book; and the *a* was long; cf. A.S. *stān* with E. *stone*. We have an English spelling of it, viz. *Sāgham*, in a charter of the twelfth century;

see Earle, *Land Charters*, p. 368, l. 8. Here \bar{a} is a modified form of \bar{a} ; so that the better spelling would be *Sāgham*, which would regularly produce the modern form. The etymology is from *sig-an* (pt. t. *sāg*), to sink down, so that the literal sense would be "a *ham* or enclosure situate near a depression" or "hollow." This suits the situation, as there was once a large mere at Soham before the fens were drained (*Imperial Cyclopædia*). Though the word is not otherwise known in English (unless "depression" is the meaning of the unknown A.S. *sāg*, which occurs once in a doubtful passage), we have its exact counterpart in the Bavarian *saig* and the Tyrolese *sege*, *sōga*, a depression or swamp; see *Saig* in Schmeller's *Bavarian Dictionary*. The alternative A.S. form *Sāgham* will account for the M.E. form *Seham*, in the *Chronicle of Ramsey Abbey*; unless the *e* is an error for *o*, a mistake which is not uncommon.

STRETHAM. Spelt *Stratham* in I.C.C. The lit. sense is "street-ham"; an enclosure situate near an old street or causeway. It is situate at the point where the causeway from Earith to Haddenham, continued through Wilburton, joins the road from Cambridge to Ely.

SWAFFHAM. Formerly *Swafham*, in 1210 (R.B.); *Suafam* in *Domesday Book*; also *Suafham* in a late Charter; Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* iv. 245, l. 20. From a personal name related to the A.S. name-prefix *Swāf-*, in which the \bar{a} was originally long. See further under **SWAVESEY**; p. 54. In the case of *Swaffham Bulbeck*, the name *Bulbeck* is explained by the statement in I.C.C., p. 12, that "Hugo de Bolebec" held seven and a half hides of land at *Swaffham*. The better spelling *Bolebec* occurs at p. 102; and this surname goes back to a Norman place-name *Bolbec*, derived from *bull* (Icel. *boli*) and *beck*, a stream. It is spelt *Bolebek* in 1284 (*Feudal Aids*). In 1302 we find *Swafham Prioris*, which accounts for *Swaffham Prior's*.

TEVERSHAM. Formerly *Teueresham*, in 1210 (R.B.); in *Domesday Book* it is *Teuresham* and *Teuersham*; and *Teuresham* in a late charter; Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* iv. 245, l. 23. The corresponding A.S. form would be *Teferes-ham*, as if from a

nom. case *Tefer* or *Tefere*; but I find no trace of this name elsewhere, beyond the parallel form *Teversall* (perhaps Tefer's hall) in Notts. The ending *-ere* may represent the common name-suffix *-here*; and the oldest form may have been *Tēof-here*; cf. *Tēoue-leah* and *Teobba* in Kemble's Index.

WEST WICKHAM. The A.S. name of Wickham is *Wīc-hām*; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. vi. 98, l. 6. From *wīc*, a village, not a native word, but borrowed from Lat. *vicus*; and *hām*, a home. The *a* is long; cf. *Wīc-hāma*, Kemble, v. 243; l. 8.

WILBRAHAM. Spelt *Wilburham* in 1302 (F.A., 143). The prefix is the same as that which begins Wilburton; viz. the female name *Wilburh* (p. 14). The genitive of *Wilburh* was *Wilburge*; and the suffix *-e* is preserved in the spelling *Wilbureham* (A.D. 1156) in the Chronicle of Ramsey Abbey. The right form *Wilburgeham* is in Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 630.

WILLINGHAM. Formerly *Wiuelingham*, as in Domesday Book; *Weuelingham* (misprinted *Wenelingham*) in the Ramsey Chartulary; also, in a late charter, *Uuiulingeham*, misprinted as *Uuinlingeham*; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245, l. 12 from bottom. These spellings represent an A.S. *Wifelingahām*, or "the home of the Wifelings." *Wifeling* is a patronymic formed from *Wifel*, a name of which there are several examples in Kemble's Index.

WITCHAM. Formerly *Wyclham*, in 1302 (F.A., 151); and *Wiceham* in Domesday Book, where *c* denotes either the sound of E. *ch* or *ts*; cf. Witchford (p. 63). This *Wice* (*Wiche*) represents an A.S. *Wican*, gen. case of *Wica*, related to the name-prefix *Wic-*, which appears in several compounds. It is quite distinct from Wickham (above); the prefix in this case being native English.

§ 5. THE SUFFIX -STEAD.

This suffix is here almost unknown. Still, there is an Olmstead Green, and Hall, close to Castle Camps.

OLMSTEAD. We find *Olmstede* in 1302 (Feudal Aids), and *Olmsted* in 1316 (in the same). The latter part of the word is *stead*, a place, A.S. *stede*. The spelling is not old enough to fix the former part of it with certainty. The word which most resembles it is Du. *olm*, an elm, which is merely borrowed from the Lat. *ulmus*. The form *ulm-trēow*, elm-tree, occurs in A.S.; and it is possible that *Olm-* represents this *ulm*.

Lysons says that "Olmsted Hall was at first in the family of Olmsted." But the family was named from some place.

§ 6. THE SUFFIX -WORTH.

The A.S. *worth* was applied to an enclosed homestead or farm; see Bosworth and Toller's A.S. Dict., p. 1267. It is closely allied to the A.S. *weorth*, worth, value; and may be taken in the sense of "property" or "holding" or "farm." There are several names with this suffix.

BOXWORTH. Formerly *Bokesworth*, in 1284 (F.A.); and in the Ramsey Chartulary (index). Domesday Book has *Boches-uorde*, with *ch* for the sound of *c* or *k*, and *d* for that of *th*. The Old English prefix would be *Boces* (with *c* as *k*), gen. of *Boc*. *Boc* was perhaps a Norse name rather than A.S.; as it answers better to Icel. *bokkr*, Swed. *bock*, a he-goat, than to the rare A.S. *buc*, a buck, or he-deer; though we find the spelling *Bukeswrth* in 1228 (Pedes Finium).

DUXFORD. The suffix *-ford* is quite modern, and a substitution for *-worth*¹; we find *Dokisworth* as late as in Fuller's Worthies; so also *Dokesworth* in 1211 (R.B.), *Dukesworth* in

¹ The intermediate form *Duxforth* occurs in the time of Henry VIII; in Valor Ecclesiasticus, iii. 504.

1284 (F.A.), and *Dochesuorde* in Domesday Book. The corresponding A.S. prefix would be *Duces*, gen. of *Duc*, a name not otherwise known, unless it be related to *Duce-mannes-tūn* and *Duceling-dūn* in Kemble's Index, the latter being the modern Ducklington, in Oxfordshire. It is certainly not the same word as the modern *duck*, because the A.S. form of that word (which is extremely rare) was *dūca*; and the gen. *dūcan* could not have produced a form in *-es*. Cf. *Duccen-hulle* in Birch, Cart. Sax. iii. 95.

ELSWORTH. Formerly *Ellesworthe* in 1316, *Elesworth* in 1284 (F.A.); and *Elesworde* in Domesday Book. The A.S. form is *Eleswōrð*, in late and perhaps spurious charters; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 107, iv. 145. The Ramsey Chartulary gives the prefix as *Eles-*, *Elis-*, *Elles-*, *Ellis-*. This we may compare with *Elles-beorh* in Kemble's Index, and with *Ællesburne*; from the nom. *Ælle*, oldest form *Ælli* (Sweet).

KNEESWORTH. Spelt *Knesworthe* in 1316, and *Kneesworthe* in 1346 (F.A.); *Knesworth* in 1276 (Rot. Hund. p. 51). *Knee* (A.S. *cnēo*) is not recorded as a name. The A.S. *cnēo* means not only "knee," but "a generation."

LOLWORTH. Spelt *Lulleworth* in 1284 (F.A.); *Lolesuorde* in Domesday Book; *Lollesworth* in the Chronicle of Ramsey Abbey. The same name as *Lulworth* in Dorsetshire. Kemble's Index has also the forms *Lulleswyrð* and *Lullesbeorh*. The Domesday *Loles* represents the A.S. *Lulles*, gen. case of *Lull*, a known name.

PAMPISFORD. As in the case of Duxford, the suffix *-ford* is here quite modern; I find *Pampsworth* in 1851. Fuller has *Pampisworth*, and it is the same in all early spellings, which only vary as to the use of *-es* and *-is*. Domesday Book has *Pampesuorde*. The name *Pamp*, here implied, is a remarkable one, but no more is known about it. Perhaps it is of Scandinavian origin; compare Dan. dialect *pamper*, a short, thick-set person (Molbech), and the Lincolnshire *pammy*, thick

and fat (Halliwell)¹. The Ramsey Chartulary mentions an *Alan Pampelin*.

PAPWORTH. Spelt *Papeworde* in Domesday Book. The Ramsey Chartulary has *Pappenwrthe* and *Pappeworthe*. *Pape* or *Pappen* corresponds to A.S. *Pappan*, gen. case of *Pappa*. Cf. *Papan-holt*, Birch, C. S. ii. 246, l. 2. Moreover, there is a *Papcastle* in Cumberland.

STETCHWORTH. Spelt *Stewcheworthe* in 1383 (Cat. Anc. Deeds, vol. ii.); *Stuicesuorde* and *Stuicesworde* in Domesday Book. In late charters we find the Anglo-French spellings *Steuichesurwe*, Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245, l. 23; and *Stueche-worde*, iv. 269, l. 4 from bottom; also *Stivecheswrthe* in 1235 (P.F.). The forms in Domesday Book imply an A.S. *Styficas*, gen. of *Styfic*, or else *Styfeces*, gen. of *Styfec*². The latter is a known form, and further accounts for the weak form *Stuca* (shortened from *Styfec*); and consequently for *Stukeley* in Hunts., of which an old spelling was *Stiveclea* (index to Ramsey Chartulary).

WENTWORTH. Spelt *Wynteworthe* in 1428 (F.A.), *Wynteworth* in 1291 (Taxatio Ecclesiastica); and *Winteworde* in Domesday Book. *Winte* answers to A.S. *Wintan*, gen. case of *Winta*. *Winta* was the name of a son of *Wōden*; see Sweet, Old Eng. Texts, p. 171, first line.

§ 7. THE SUFFIXES -WICK AND -COTE.

Another suffix similar in sense to *-ham* and *-ton* is *wick*. This is not a native word; the A.S. *wīc*, a dwelling, being merely borrowed from the Lat. *uīcus*, a village. It appears as the former part of a compound in *Wick-ham* (p. 24); but it is also a suffix, as in *Ben-wick*, *Hard-wick*, and *West-wick*.

¹ The local name is *Paanza*, regularly shortened from *Pamp's'orth*; like *Saapsa* from *Sawbridgeworth*. The form *Pampisford* would have been shortened to *Paanzfud* or *Ponzfud*, or *Ponsfud*, with persistent *f*.

² As seen in *Styfec-ing* in Kemble's Index, and in *Styvec-lēa* (Stukeley) in Thorpe, Diplom. p. 382, note 6.

BENWICK. Spelt *Benewik* in the Ramsey Chartulary. We have two Benningtons, viz. in Lincolnshire and Hertfordshire, where *Benning* is presumably a patronymic. We may therefore derive *Ben-wick* from the A.S. *Bennan*, gen. case of *Benna*, a known name. There is also a name *Beonna*, which is probably a mere variant of the former; see, however, the Crawford Charters, p. 64.

HARDWICK. Spelt *Herdwice* in 1171 (R.B.); *Herdewic* in the Ramsey Chartulary; *Hardwic* in a late charter, Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245; and in I.C.C. *Herdewic* answers to the A.S. *Heorde-wīc* (Kemble); from *heorde*, gen. of *heord*, a herd or flock. There are several other parishes of the same name.

WESTWICK. *Westwūiche* in Domesday Book. The prefix, as in Westley, is the A.S. *west*, west. It is near Oakington.

COATES. There is a place in Cambs. named *Coates*, lying to the E. of Whittlesea. This is the same word as M.E. *cotes*, the pl. of *cote*, a cot; and means "a collection of cottages." For its use as a suffix, see below. The Ramsey Chartulary mentions a Robert de Cotes. Cf. COTON, at p. 8.

CALDECOTT, OR CALDECOTE. The latter form occurs in Fuller's Worthies and in Domesday Book. It is not derived from the O. Mercian *cald* (A.S. *ceald*), cold, and *cote*, a cot, in the nominative case, but from the formula *æt thām caldan cotan*, where the preposition *æt* was originally prefixed, with the dative case following it. This is how *caldan cotan*, Mid. Eng. *caldē cotē*, has produced the modern Eng. trisyllabic form. Moreover, the *a* in M.E. *caldē* was never lengthened as in the nominative *cāld* (modern E. *cold*), but remained short as at first. This was because the final *e* in *caldē* was not dropped. The cottage was no doubt called "cold" from being in an exposed situation.

§ 8. THE SUFFIXES -BRIDGE, -HITHE, -LOW, AND -WELL.

Besides the suffixes *-ham* and others which mark the abode of the primitive tillers of the soil, there are others which relate to artificial constructions, such as *-bridge*, *-hithe*, *-low*, and *-well*; which may be considered together.

The *bridges* are Cambridge, Pearl's Bridge, and Sturbridge.

CAMBRIDGE. In an article published at length in my book entitled *A Student's Pastime*, pp. 393—401, I showed how the name *Cambridge* is practically modern, being corrupted, by regular gradations, from the original A.S. form which had the sense of *Granta-bridge*; and consequently that the town is not derived from the name of the river *Cam*, which is modern and artificial, but conversely, the name of the *Cam* was, in the course of centuries, evolved out of the name of the town. Had it been otherwise, the name of the town would have been *Camm-bridge*, pronounced so that *Camm* would rhyme with *ham* and *jam*. As it is, the *Cam* is modernised from the Latin *Cāmus* of the 16th century. The easiest way for those who are not much acquainted with phonetic laws to understand this rather difficult point, is to observe the chronological facts. And for this purpose, the successive forms of the name are given below, with sufficient dates.

The original name is said to have been *Caer-grant*, meaning "the fort (or *castrum*) beside the *Grant*"; the *Grant* being, presumably, a Celtic river-name, of unknown meaning.

The Anglo-Saxon and Middle-English forms now follow. Those with *Gr-* come first.

[*Granta-caestir*; Beda, Eccl. Hist., bk. iv. c. 19 (8th century). Here *caestir* is a Northern E. form of the Lat. *castrum*, used as equivalent to the Welsh *caer*. This, however, has produced the modern form *Grantchester*, not the name with the *bridge*.]

Grante-brycge (dat. case); A.S. Chronicle, under the date 875. The late Laud MS. has *Grantan-*, as though it were the gen. case of *Granta*, the river-name treated as a *weak sb.* in *-a*; and *brycge* is the dat. of A.S. *brycg*, a bridge.

Grantabrycg-scīr, i.e. Cambridge-shire; A.S. Chronicle, under the date 1010.

Gretebrige; in Domesday Book.

Gretebrigia (Latinised); Pipe Roll, A.D. 1130.

Grantebrigesyre, Cambridge-shire; in Henry of Huntingdon, ed. Arnold, p. 9; first half of the twelfth century. (But a later MS. has *Kantebrigesire*. The false spelling *syre* is due to a Norman scribe, writing *s* for *sh*.)

Grantabric, *Granthebrie*; Simeon of Durham, in the Record Series, pp. 82, 111; twelfth century. He also has the phrase *supra Grentam fluvium*.

Grauntebruggescire; Southern English Legendary, E.E.T.S.; p. 347, l. 66. About A.D. 1290.

Grauntebrugge-saire (with *ss* for *sh*); Rob. of Gloucester, l. 132; about A.D. 1330 (date of the MS.). A later MS. (about 1400) has *Cambrugge-schire*.

Grauntbrigge, used as a personal name; Iohannes de Grauntbrigge, *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 275; A.D. 1283. For examples of similar names, see the Patent Rolls, &c. The latest mention of a "Iohannes de Grauntbrigge, qui obiit sine herede," is in the Patent Rolls, p. 242; date, the second year of Henry IV.; A.D. 1400—1. After this date, the form with initial *Gr-* seems to have perished, being superseded by the forms beginning with *C*.

Historically, the form with *Gr-* was in *sole* use down to A.D. 1140; and in partial use down to A.D. 1400.

The earliest date in which the initial *C* appears is in a document dated 1142. The form is *Cantebruggescīr*; see Notes and Queries, 8 S. viii. 314. The use of *C* for *Gr* arose from a Norman mispronunciation; the dropping of the *r*, in particular, is clearly due to a wish to avoid the use of *gr* and *br* in the same word. This form soon became fashionable and common.

Cantabrigia (Latinised); Pipe Rolls, 1150—61.

Cantebrigia; Ramsey Chartulary, iii. 243; after 1161.

Cantebrugescīr; Rotuli Chartarum in Turri; vol. i. pars 1, 80. A.D. 1200.

Cantebrug; Close Rolls, i. 381; A.D. 1218.

Cauntebrigge as a personal name; "Iohannes de Caunte-

brigge," as compared with "Iohannes de Grauntbrigge" above; Spelman, Glossarium, p. 544.

It is a peculiarity of Anglo-French that it frequently turns *ant* into *aunt*; this was due to the fact that *a* (before *n*) was sometimes nasal. It also turned the Lat. *camera* (O. French *chambre*) into *chaumbre*, or (without the nasal effect) into *chaambre*, with long Italian *a*. This is why the *a* in *chāmbre* is long in modern English. The point of this remark will soon be seen.

Canbrigge (and of course also *Caunbrigge*), by the loss of *t* between *n* and *b*, where it is hard to sound it; Early Eng. Wills, ed. Furnivall, p. 105. A.D. 1436.

Cambrugge (with *mb* for *nb*) in a rather late MS. (the Lansdowne MS.) of Chaucer's Cant. Tales; Reves Tale, first line. After A.D. 1400. So in Rob. Glouc, l. 132 (MS. B.).

Kawmbrege; Paston Letters, i. 82; A.D. 1449.

Caumbrege; Paston Letters, i. 422; A.D. 1458.

Cambyrge (with *ā* for *au*); Paston Letters, ii. 91; A.D. 1462. And this has produced the modern form, with long *a* as in *chamber*.

The following points should be noted: (1) the name always begins with *Gr* down to 1140; (2) the initial *C* is first known in 1142; (3) the *t* dropped out about 1400, changing *n* into *m*; (4) the first three letters appear as *Cam-*, for the first time, after A.D. 1400. And all the while, the river was the *Granta*, though an attempt was made to call it the *Cante* in 1372; Willis and Clark, Hist. of Cambridge, i. 112. The name *Granta* appears repeatedly, and is still in use. "The river Grant from Cambridge" occurs in 1617¹. At last, when the name *Cambridge* was well established (after 1500), scholars, writing in Latin, coined the name *Cāmus* for the river, which they also sometimes spelt *Chāmus*. The Cambridge Review for Nov. 14, 1895, quoted at p. 74 some verses by Giles Fletcher, prefixed to an edition of Demosthenes published in 1571, containing the line—

Accipe quae nuper Chami fluentis ad undam.

¹ See The Fenland, Past and Present, p. 205.

Hence Camden says :—"alii *Grantam*, *Camum* alii nuncupant"; A.D. 1586.

The English name *Cam* is later still; first appearing about 1600. In 1610, Speed's map of Cambridge shows the "*Cam*"; and in 1613, Drayton mentions "*Cam*, her daintiest flood, long since intituled *Grant*"; Polyolbion, song xxi. l. 107. Cf. "*Grant or Cam*"; Conybeare's *Camb.*, p. 249.

It is worth mentioning that Camden was sadly misled when he identified Cambridge with the Latin *Camboritum* (*Camboricum*) owing to the similarity of the names. The identification may be correct on *other* grounds; but the argument from similarity of sound is naught. It is quite impossible that the Latin *Camboricum* can be allied, as to its name, with the *Granta*; whilst, as for the *Cam*, it was never heard of, even as a part of the name of the town, till about 1400, at least a thousand years after the Roman name *Camboricum* was first in use, and many centuries after it had been wholly forgotten. And the talk about the river's crookedness, merely because the modern Welsh word *cam* means crooked, is quite beside the purpose.

PEARL'S BRIDGE; near Downham. Of this name I find no history. It is doubtless modern.

STURBRIDGE. Also Stourbridge, as if it were "the bridge over the Stour."

The celebrated "Stourbridge Fair," which suggested "Vanity Fair," was held in a field bounded on the North by the *Cam*, and on the East by the "Stour," a tiny rivulet which runs under a bridge on the Newmarket road, very near the railway to Waterbeach. See Conybeare's *Camb.*, p. 241. But it is to be feared that the name of this rivulet (like that of the *Cam*) is modern, and was invented to suit the exigencies of popular etymology. For in 1279 the name was written *Sterebreg'* (Rot. Hund. ii. 438); as if from a personal name *Stēr*. Cf. Searle's *Onomasticon*; and A.S. *Stēor*, a steer or ox. At a later date the *s* dropped out; we find "*Sterrebridge* apud Cantab." in the Patent Rolls, A.D. 1418-9; p. 267, col. 2. Cf. also

Steresgarth (Linc.) in 1348-9; Abbreviatio Rot. Originalium, p. 196.

HITHE.

Examples of Hithe occur in Clayhithe, Aldreth, and Earith. The name CLAYHITHE sounds somewhat modern, as the latter syllable preserves its distinctness. Still, it appears as *Cleyhethe* in 1284 (F.A. 135) and in 1279 (Rot. Hund. vol. ii.).

ALDRETH. Aldreth lies to the south of Haddenham and to the north of a tributary of the Ouse; a long causeway here crosses the fenland towards Balsar's (or Belsar's) Hill. It was on the south-west shore of the Isle of Ely, and may very well have been named from possessing a *hithe*, which Kemble defines as "a place that receives a ship on its landing, a low shore, fit to be a landing-place for boats." It is only some four miles in a direct line from Earith, which was named for a similar reason, and is situate close to the Ouse itself. The form of the word is a little difficult. The former part of it appears as *Alre-* in the Pipe Rolls for 1170, 1171, and 1172, also as *Alder-*, *Alther-* in the Cartularium Monasterii de Rameseia (see Index). Perhaps these forms answer to A.S. *alor-*, *alr-*, *alre-*, combining forms of *alr*, *alor*, M.E. *alder*, an alder-tree. As to the latter part of the word, we find, in the Ramsey Chronicle, *Alder-hithe*, *Alder-hethe*, *Alther-hethe*, and the Latinised forms *Alre-heda*, *Alder-heda*. The Pipe Rolls have *Alre-heda*, *Alre-hedra* (with *r* wrongly inserted), and *Alre-hudra* (for *Alre-huda*); and since the final *-da* is a Latin substitution for *-the*, the form of the suffix is really *-hithe*, *-hethe*, *-huthe*. These represent the A.S. *hyð*, a hithe, of which later forms were *hithe* and *huthe* (regularly), and the late Kentish *hæð*, which gives *hethe* (Sievers, A.S. Grammar, 1898, § 154). The last form can be accounted for by the fact that scribes were not unfrequently taught in Kent. On the whole, the probability of this interpretation seems correct; especially as the forms for Earith are similar. See the note on the boundaries of the Isle of Ely, at p. 52.

EARITH. Spelt *Erhith* in Sprott's Chronicle. Obviously the same name as *Erith* in Kent, which is written *Earhyth* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. i. 44; and *Earhið* (both vowels accented) in the same, vi. 127. The Ramsey Chronicle has the spellings *Herhethe*, *Herhythe*, *Herithe*, *Erithe*, *Erethe*, with reference to *Earith* in Cambs.; and as the initial *H* is merely due to the freak of a Norman scribe, these can be reduced to *Erhythe*, *Erithe*, *Erhethe*, *Erethe*. And as in the case of the name above, the *y* and *i* represent the Wessex *ȳ* in *hȳð*, and the *e* represents the Kentish *ē*. As to *Ēar*, the sense is known; it was the name of one of the Runic letters, and is used in a poem to signify "earth"; a word rare in A.S., but very common in Scandinavian. For, as the A.S. *ēa* is etymologically equivalent to the Icel. *au*, we find a more exact sense by looking out *aurr* in the Icelandic Dictionary, from which we learn that it means wet clay, wet soil, or mud; with reference, perhaps, to the silt deposited by the salt water of the Wash. The sense, in fact, is fairly given by "muddy landing-place" or "silt-hithe." At the same time, the Dan. *ør* signifies "gravel," and the Swed. dial. *ör* means "a sandy shore"; both are common in place-names. *Elsinore* is, properly, *Helsing-ør*. The modern spelling of *Earith* simulates A.S. *ēa-rīð*, both members meaning "stream"; but the old spellings show that it was a *hithe*.

THE SUFFIX -LOW.

A *low* or *law* (A.S. *hlāw*) is a mound or rising ground; sometimes natural and sometimes artificial. In the latter case, it generally means a burial mound or barrow. It occurs in *Bartlow*, *Tadlow*, and *Triplow*.

BARTLOW. A modern form; formerly *Berklow*, as in Fuller's Worthies; spelt *Berkelowe* in 1316; *Berklowe* in 1428 (F.A., 155, 192). As to the sense of *Berk*-, we have only to refer to the various spellings of *Barham* (p. 20), in order to see that *Berk* was a Norman form due to the A.S. *beorh*, a hill, a tumulus, or a funeral barrow. It is clear that we have here an instance in which an old name has been explained and trans-

lated by one that happened to be better understood by the particular people who renamed it. The literal sense is "barrow," repeated in a different form. It may be noted that Barham Hall is near Bartlow, and that there are conspicuous tumuli in the neighbourhood.

TADLOW. The old spelling is *Tadelowe*, in 1302 (F.A.). Domesday Book has *Tadelai*, where *lai* is an incorrect rendering of the Old English sound; indeed, I.C.C. has *Tadeslawe*. The suffix *-low* means "funeral mound" or tumulus, as before. The prefix *Tade* represents the A.S. *Tādan*, as seen again in *Tādan-lēah*, now Tadley, in Hants.; see Kemble's Index. *Tādan* is the gen. case of the personal name *Tāda* or *Tada*; for the length of the vowel is not quite certain. It is perhaps related to the *tad-* in *tad-pole*, and to A.S. *tādige*, a toad. The Ramsey Chartulary mentions a tenant named *Edric Tode*.

TRIPLOW. We find the old spellings *Trippelowe* in 1276 (Rot. Hund. i. 52), and *Trippelawe* in 1302 (F.A.); Domesday Book has *Trepeslau*; I.C.C. has *Trepeslau*, *Treppelau*. A late A.S. Charter has *Tripelau* (an Anglo-French spelling), misprinted *Tripelan*; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245. *Trippe* represents an A.S. *Trippan*, gen. of *Trippa*, a personal name of which there is no other record. The tumulus at Tripflow is marked on the Ordnance Map. The spelling *Thriplow* (with *Th*) seems to be a Norman eccentricity, like our present spelling of *Thames*; cf. *Thofte* for *Toft*, p. 73.

THE SUFFIX -WELL.

The following names end in *-well*, viz. Barnwell, Burwell, Knapwell, Orwell, Outwell, Snailwell, Upwell. They refer to the word *well* in its usual sense.

BARNWELL. The old spelling is *Bernewell*, in the time of Henry III. and later. Somewhat earlier is *Beornewelle*, in a late copy of a Charter dated 1060; Thorpe, Diplom. p. 383. So also in the Ramsey Chartulary. The prefix has nothing to

do with the A.S. *bearn*, a child, as has often, I believe, been suggested¹; but represents *Beorman*, gen. of *Beorna*, a pet-name for a name beginning with *Beorn*-. It is worth noting that, as appears from Kemble's Index, the prefix *beorn*, a warrior, occurs at least nine times in place-names, whilst *bearn*, a child, does not occur at all. And again, the prefix *Beorn*- occurs in more than 200 instances in Searle's Onomasticon; whereas the occurrence of *Bearn* is rare, and perhaps doubtful. The difference between the words, which are quite distinct, is admirably illustrated in the New Eng. Dict., under the words *berne* and *bairn*.

BURWELL. Spelt *Burewelle* in Domesday Book; *Burge-welle* in 1346 (F.A.); *Burewelle* in a late copy of the charter of 1060; Thorpe, Diplom. 383. It is to be compared with *Buregwell*, *Burhwylla*, *Byrgwylla* in Kemble's Index. Thus the prefix is *burge*, gen. case of the A.S. *burh*, a borough, a fort; which probably stood on the spot where King Stephen afterwards constructed a castle; cf. Conybeare, Hist. Cambs. p. 114.

But I.C.C. has *Buruwelle*, as if the original were simply *burh-wylle*, "borough-well." The difference is slight.

KNAPWELL. Formerly *Cnapwelle*, in 1330 (Cat. Ancient Deeds, vol. 2); Domesday Book has *Chenepewelle*, where the initial *Ch* represents *K*, and the following *e* is inserted merely to enable the unfortunate Norman to pronounce the initial *Kn*, A.S. *Cn*. For the spelling *Cnapenwelle*, see the footnote no. 12 to Thorpe, Diplom. p. 383; and compare *Cnapenewelle*, *Cnappe-welle*, in the Ramsey Chartulary (index). The prefix represents A.S. *Cnapan*, gen. case of *Cnapa*, a known name. The spelling *Cnapenwelle* shows that it is not from A.S. *cnaep* (gen. *cnaepes*), a hill-top.

ORWELL. Formerly *Orewelle*, in 1284 (F.A.); the form *Norwelle* (in 1210, R.B.) is due to a misapprehension of the phrase *atten Orewelle*, "at the Orewelle," which is a common formula in Middle English. Domesday Book has *Oreuwelle*,

¹ See the highly imaginative passage to this effect, quoted in Conybeare's History, App. p. 291.

also *Orduelle*, *Oreduuelle*; but the *d* is a Norman insertion, and may be neglected; cf. *Oreuella* in I.C.C. The prefix is the A.S. *ōran*, gen. case of *ōra*, a border, edge, brink, or margin; which, as Prof. Toller notes, is common in place-names, though it usually comes at the end rather than at the beginning. Still we have *Oran-weg* in Kemble's Index; and such place-names as Or-cop, Heref.; Or-ford, Suff., Or-ton, Cumb.; and Ore, standing alone, in Sussex, also spelt Oare, as in Kent. The sense is "well beside the brink."

OUT-WELL. I.e. the well lying just outside the village. From A.S. *ūt*, out.

SNAIL-WELL. Compounded of *snail* and *well*, as the old spellings show. Mr Foster gives *Sneilwella* (1169, P.R.); *Sneyllwelle* (1441, Cat. Anc. Deeds, vol. 2); *Sneilewelle* (1302), *Sneylwelle* (1316), *Snayllwelle* (1284), *Snaylewelle* (1428, F.A.). A late copy of a charter of Edward the Confessor has *Sneillewelle*; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245; cf. *Snegelwuelle* in I.C.C. We may be reminded that many place-names were conferred for trivial reasons. The false spelling *Snellewelle* in Domesday Book has misled some writers, who have referred it to *Snell* as a man's name, as in *Snelston*, Derbyshire, where the inserted *s* is significant. But even the modern pronunciation is sometimes more correct than Domesday Book; as several examples show. It was not till the end of the thirteenth century that the Normans at last controlled the spelling of English. I may add that the small river flowing from this place is now called the River Snail.

UPWELL. From *up* and *well*; a well that is above the path-way. Compare Up-ham, Up-wood, and the 24 Up-tons.

§ 9. THE SUFFIXES CAMP, CHESTER, DIKE, HALE, HIRN, LODE, PORT, RETH, WARE.

Besides the above, there are other suffixes referring to other artificial features, which may be here noticed; such as *camp*, *chester*, *dike*, *hale*, *hirn*, *lode*, *port*, *reth*, *ware*.

CAMP. Our word *camp*, in the sense of encampment, is comparatively modern in literature, and due to the Italian *campo*; see the New Eng. Dict. The A.S. Dict. only gives *camp* in the sense of "battle," the sense of "encampment" being denoted by *camp-stede*. Nevertheless, the A.S. *camp*, in place-names, and there only, has also the sense of "open field" or "plain ground"; a sense which was borrowed immediately from the Lat. *campus*. This is proved by the occurrence in Kemble's Index of the form *Campsætena gemæro*, which Bosworth's Dictionary does not notice; it cannot have any other sense than "boundaries of the settlers in the *camp*" or "field." The sense of "battle" is here impossible. So also in *Todan camp*; Birch, C.S. ii. 585, l. 8.

That the word *camp* (as a place-name) is old, is proved by its occurrence as *Campes* in I.C.C., and by the characteristic Norman spelling *Caumpes* in 1302 (F.A.), with reference to Shudy Camps. We also find, with reference to Shudy Camps, the forms *Schude Camp*, 1284, *Schode Caumpes*, 1302 (F.A.). Compare also the name *Martin de Campo*, in the Ramsey Chartulary.

CASTLE-CAMPS; i.e. "castle fields." It requires no further illustration.

SHUDY CAMPS. *Shudy* is said (in the Hist. Cambs., 1851) to have been the name of a family who once possessed the manor; but it arose, nevertheless, from the name of some place. The variation from *u* to *o* in the spellings *Schude*, *Schode*, shows that the *u* was originally short. Indeed, the fondness of Norman scribes for writing *o* instead of short *u* is notorious; we all write *monk* to this day instead of *munk*. Moreover, the modern pronunciation shows the same thing; for a long *u* would have produced a modern *ow*, as in *cow* from *cū*. As the M.E. *u* not unfrequently represents the A.S. *y*, the A.S. form (without the suffix) would be *scydd*. This form is given by Toller, with a difficult quotation from Kemble's Charters. He proposes the sense "alluvial ground"; and correctly equates it to G. *schutt*. We have, in fact, some choice of senses;

the E. Friesic *schudde* (like Du. *schadde*) means "a sod, a piece of turf"; the Low G. *schudde* means "alluvial soil"; and the G. *schutt* means "a bank of earth, a mound," or sometimes "rubble." My guess is that *Shudy* originally referred to some peculiarity of the soil of some (unknown) place. There was a *Shudeford* in Devon (In. p. m., p. 71).

CHESTER. This represents the A.S. *ceaster*, borrowed from the Latin *castrum*, a camp. The sole examples are Chester-ton and Grant-chester. The latter means the camp beside the Granta. CHESTERTON is spelt *Cestreton* in Domesday Book, where *Ce* denotes the sound of E. *Che*; and conversely, the Norman *Che* denotes E. *Ke*, as already shown. There is a Chesterton in Warwickshire which shows the true A.S. spelling *Ceaster-tūn*; see Kemble's Index.

As for GRANTCHESTER, the A.S. spelling is *Grantaceaster* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 58, l. 4. The charter is probably spurious as far as the Latin part of it is concerned; but it is worth notice that the phrase "in prouincia Grantaceaster" certainly seems to mean Cambridgeshire. The spelling *Granteceaster* occurs in section 3 of the Life of St Guthlac, ed. Goodwin, p. 20, where the river is called the *Grante*; and the passage is so curious that I quote Goodwin's translation. "There is in Britain a fen of immense size, which begins from the river *Grante* not far from the *ceaster*, which is named *Granteceaster*. There are immense marshes, now a black pool of water, now foul running streams, and also many islands, and reeds, and hillocks, and thickets; and with manifold windings wide and long it continues up to the north sea." But there is a far older reference in Bede, Eccl. Hist. iv. 19:—"uenerunt ad ciuitatulam quandam desolatam...quae lingua Anglorum *Grantacaestir* uocatur"; see the ed. by Mayor and Lumby, p. 128, l. 28.

In a passage in Lysons' Hist. of Cambridgeshire, p. 202, it is noted that Walter de Merton gave to Merton College, Oxford, a certain "manerium de *Grauntesethe*"; and it has often, I believe, been supposed that this form is only another spelling of *Grantchester*. Such seems to be the fact; though there may

have been some confusion with the A.S. *sæte*, "settlers." Mr Foster has also noted the spellings *Grantecete* (1284), *Gransete* (1302), *Graunsete* (1428), in F.A., 137, 146, 194. I find in Domesday Book *Granteseta*, *Grantesete*; and *Grenteseta* in I.C.C., p. 70.

DIKE. This has already occurred in the name Ditton. I find in Conybeare's Cambridgeshire, p. 14, a reference to the Brand Ditch, the Brent Ditch, the Fleam Dike, and the Devil's Dike. The explanation of the names Brand and Brent, as meaning "burnt," is incorrect. The fact is that Brand Ditch clearly stands for Brant Ditch, the *t* followed by *d* becoming *d* by assimilation. And Brant is a mere variety of Brent; both words mean "steep," and are explained in the New English Dictionary. The reference is to the remarkably steep sides of the dikes. The phrase "highe bonkkes and brent," i.e. "high and steep banks," occurs in Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight, l. 2165; and Ascham, in his Toxophilus (ed. Arber, p. 58) speaks of "a brante hyll-syde." The A.S. for "burnt" never takes the form *brent*, which is merely Middle English.

Neither has the Fleam Dike any connexion with "flame," which is a foreign word, unknown in England before 1300. There is a Cambridgeshire hundred, called FLENDISH, which is merely a variant of the same word. The old spellings (P.R., F.A.) are *Flemedich* (1158), *Flemesdich* (1284), *Flemdiche* (1302, 1401). By the action of the *d* on the preceding *m*, the last became *Flendiche* in 1428; and the latter syllable was turned into *-dish* at a still later date. *Diche* is, of course, our modern *ditch*, a mere variant of *dike*; see the New English Dictionary. And it is obvious that the Mid. Eng. *Fleme* is the modern E. *Fleam*. The spellings in Domesday Book present a startling variation. It gives the name of the hundred as *Flamingdice* and *Flamiding* or *Flammiding*. The latter forms are obviously incorrect, and due to putting the *ng* in the wrong syllable when attempting to pronounce the word; the right form is clearly *Flaming-dice*, where *dice* is the Norman spelling of *diche*, the M.E. form of *ditch*. Cf. also *Flamencdic*, *Flammincdic*, in I.C.C. Hence the original form of the prefix was

certainly *Flamenc* in the time of the Conqueror. This word is not A.S., but O.Fr. *Flamenc*, represented by the Late Lat. *Flamingus*, a Fleming. Ducange quotes an example from a French document dated 1036, or thirty years before the Conquest; and the Old Norse form *Flæmíngi* is given in Vigfusson¹. Why it received this name, we have of course no means of knowing. The subsequent change to *Fleam Dike* was probably due to popular etymology, which connected the name with the A.S. *fleam*, flight, and *flæma*, a fugitive; as if it were the dike of fugitives or of refuge. It is certainly curious that, on a visit to the Fleam Dike, I met with an inhabitant of the neighbourhood who wished me to understand that the dike had been made by the Flemings; so that the tradition of the name in Domesday Book is remembered even at the present day. The spelling *Flemigdich* (error for *Flemingdich*) appears as late as 1279, in the Hundred Rolls, ii. 445.

HALE. The suffix *-hale* occurs only in *Yen Hall*, formerly *Enhale*, and in *Mep-hale*, the old spelling of Mepal in F.A., in 1302, 1337, 1346, 1428, and much later. The word *hale*, "a corner, nook, a secret place," is fully explained in the New Eng. Dictionary; from *heale*, *hale*, dat. of A.S. *healh*, Old Mercian *halh*, a derivative from the second grade of A.S. *helan*, to hide. We may here explain it by "retreat."

MEPAL. In this form, the prefix *Mep-* is probably personal. It occurs again in *Mep-ham*, Kent; of which the A.S. forms are *Mēapa-hām*, *Mēaphām*; see Kemble's Index. The *ēa* is long, because short *ea* does not occur between an *m* and a *p*. There is no further trace of it. *Mēapa* looks like a genitive plural, as if *Mēapas* was the name of a tribe.

ENHALE. This is an old parish which, as I am informed, has been absorbed into West Wickham²; and the only trace of the name is that a *Yen Hall* still exists there. However, the spelling *Enhale* occurs in 1279 (Hund. Rolls, vol. ii.), in 1302 and 1346 (F.A. 145, 163); and *Enhall* in 1316 (F.A. 155).

¹ The Ramsey Chartulary mentions a Robert le Flemming.

² "Enhale est hamelett' pertin' ad Wychem"; Rot. Hundred. ii. 429.

The A.S. form is *Ean-heale* (dative) in Birch, Cart. Sax. iii. 629, in connexion with Wratting, Wickham, and Balsham, all in its immediate neighbourhood. The *Ea* in *Ean-* must be long. I can only suggest that this prefix is short for *Ēanan* (see Birch, Cart. Sax. ii. 296, l. 10), gen. of *Ēana*, a known pet-name.

HIRN. The suffix *-hirn* occurs only in GUY-HIRN, and presents no difficulty. It is the word *hern* or *hirn*, "a corner, nook, or hiding-place," fully explained in the New Eng. Dictionary, at p. 245 of the letter H. The A.S. form is *hyrne*. The name *Guy* is not A.S., but Norman; so that the village dates from after the Norman Conquest. The sense is "Guy's retreat." The Ramsey Chartulary mentions twenty men of this name.

LODE. This important word denotes a water-course, and represents the A.S. *lād*, a way, course, especially a water-course; and is the word from which the verb *to lead* is derived. We have examples in Bottisham Lode, Swaffham Bulbeck Lode, and others. It occurs also in the place-name *Ox-lode*, near Downham, which is probably not a word of great antiquity, as it never seems to be mentioned.

PORT. This occurs in LITTLEPORT, which is found in Domesday Book as *Litelport*. The force of the prefix is obvious. The A.S. *port* is merely borrowed from Latin, and has two distinct senses. In the first instance, it represents Lat. *porta*, a gate, which is of rare occurrence. Otherwise (as doubtless here) it represents Lat. *portus*; and it meant not only a port or haven, but also a town. See *port* in Toller's A.S. Dictionary. In early times, the sea not only came up to Littleport, but even further south. In The Fenland, p. 576, we read:—"Once the mouth of the Ouse was at Littleport."

RETH. This suffix occurs in SHEP-RETH and MELD-RETH; but not in *Aldreth*, which is to be divided as *Aldr-eth* (see p. 33). *Meld-reth* is to be thus divided, because the old spelling of *Melbourn* is *Melde-bourne*, with the same prefix *Meld-*, the two places lying close together. It is quite true that the

spelling *Melrede*, without *d*, occurs in Domesday Book; but the same authority gives us *Melleburne* for the A.S. *Meldeburne*, and the loss of the *d* after *l* is regular in Anglo-French, which actually has such spellings as *hel* for E. *held*, and *shel* for M.E. *sheld*, E. *shield*, as in the Lay of Havelok. Besides which, I.C.C. has the true form *Meldrethe* in full. The form *Meldeburn* occurs as late as in Fuller's Worthies. The Domesday spelling of *Shepreth* is nothing short of comic, being *Escep-ride*; where we note the Norman inability to sound the A.S. *sc* (E. *sh*) without prefixing an *e*, and the equal inability to pronounce the E. *th*, as is shown still more clearly in I.C.C., which has the spelling *Scepereie* (with the *th* suppressed). In 1302 and 1316 we find the form *Scheperethe* (Feudal Aids).

I do not accept the suggestion that *-reth* represents the A.S. *rīð* or *rīðe*, a stream, a word still extant, in the form *rithe*, in the South of England. For the final *th* in this word was usually dropped, as in *Shottery*, A.S. *Scotta-rīð*, *Childrey*, A.S. *Cilla-rīð*. And further, the A.S. *ī* is never represented by M.E. *e*, and we really must pay some regard to our vowels, instead of pursuing the slovenly habit of the antiquarians of the last century, who disregarded all vowel-sounds with supreme indifference, chiefly because they wanted to guess with the greater freedom.

As the word has never been explained, I venture upon a guess of my own, which will, at any rate, accord with the sound. I take it to be the unaccented form of our common word *wreath*. The A.S. *wræð*, also *wræd*, means a wreath, a ring (as, for instance, a crown or neck-ornament); also, a bandage; hence, possibly, a fence of twisted or wreathed hurdles. And if this can be admitted, we at once have a suffix with much the same sense as the Friesian *hamm*, an enclosure. This would also explain the connexion with *Shep-*, which obviously represents *sheep*, as in the common compound *shepherd*. In the case of *Meld-reth*, the old spelling of *Melbourne*, viz. the late A.S. *Meldeburne* (in I.C.C. and in Kemble's Index) shows that the prefix is *Melde*. This represents an earlier form *Meldan*, gen. of the pet-name *Melda*, which occurs in *Meldan-ige* (Kemble). There is also an A.S. *melda* which means "an informer."

WARE. This occurs in **UPWARE**, on the river Granta (Cam), between Waterbeach and Ely; which is spelt *Upwere* in 1349, in the *Pedes Finium*, ed. W. Rye. Here *up* means "above," with reference to its situation with respect to those who bestowed the name; and *ware*, M.E. *were*, is another form of *weir*, which was often used in a rather vague way. It not only signified a weir or dam, but also a mill-pool, or, more generally, any fishing-pool where there was hardly any perceptible flow of water. For example, where our Prayer-book version of Ps. cvii. 35 has "he maketh the wilderness a standing water," the Vulgate version has *stagna*, and the Early English Psalter published by the Surtees Society has *weres of watres*. Compare the passage in the Laud MS. of the A.S. Chronicle, under the date 656, where there is mention of "wateres and meres and fennes and *weres*," i.e. waters and meres, and fens and weirs. As to the spelling *ware* for *weir*, see Miss Jackson's Shropshire Glossary. I suppose Upware to mean "upper pool"; and that a *ware* or *weir* differs from a natural pool as having been caused artificially by the construction of a dam and being well adapted for catching fish. Thus in the *Inquisitio Eliensis*, p. 190, we read:—"Hec sunt piscaria monachorum elyensium: Gropwere, Chydebeche, Fridai, Bramewere, Vttrewere [Outer-weir], Landwere, Burringewere,...Biwere [By-weir], Northwere, &c."

§ 10. THE SUFFIXES BEACH, BOURN, DEN, DOWN, EA OR EY, FEN, FIELD, HEATH, LEA, MERE, POOL, WADE.

Besides the suffixes relating to occupation or artificial works, we find others relating to natural objects, such as *beach*, *bourne*, *den*, *down*, *ea* or *ey* (island), *fen*, *field*, *heath*, *lea*, *mere*, *over* (bank), *wade*. These will now be considered in order.

BEACH. As in **LANDBEACH**, **WATERBEACH**, and **WISBEACH**. *Beach* is a difficult word, for which the N.E.D. should be consulted. There is no doubt that it often means "shingle"; and on this account the authors of *The Fenland Past and Present* have raised the objection that there is no shingle to

be found at Waterbeach; and so they refer us to the A.S. *bec*, or *becc*, a beck, or river. This, however, is quite useless, for two reasons; the first is, that *beck* is not in use in Cambridgeshire, but belongs to Lincolnshire and the Northern counties; and the other is that the A.S. *bec*, which is unauthorised, is merely a borrowed word from Norse, and never appears in a palatalised form, such as *betch*; and even if it did, *betch* is not the same thing as *beach*. The objection, however, is of no consequence, because *beach* certainly has also the vaguer sense of bank or strand or shore, which is obviously what is here intended¹. Waterbeach stood upon the old shore of the estuary of the Wash, and Landbeach merely differed from it in being a little further inland. This is no doubt the reason why the names given in Domesday Book are, respectively, *Bech* (or *Bece*) and *Utbech*; i.e. Beach as representing Waterbeach, and *Utbech*, i.e. Out-beach, signifying a place a little further from the water; (unless, indeed, the contrary be intended, for 'out' is somewhat vague)². It is unfortunate that Bosworth's Dictionary gives, as the sole example of *bec*, a river, a different form *bæc*, which must have meant a valley or a river-bank, closely related to *bæcc* (as in *Bæcceswyrrh*, Batchworth, in the Crawford Charters); of which the palatalised form *bache* exists in provincial English and in Middle English, as well as in place-names, such as Pulverbach in Salop. This is the word, in fact, with which *beach* is much more likely to be connected; the usual sense of *bache*³ being simply valley. It seems likely that the original sense of *beach* was a shore or river-bank, on which in some cases stones were deposited, giving it a secondary sense of pebbles or shingle. In the instances of Landbeach, Waterbeach, and Wisbeach, the shingle is not necessary to the explanation, and we may content ourselves with the simpler sense of "shore."

¹ There was a name *Cheselbeche* in 1617 (Fenland, p. 206). *Chesel* means "shingle" (see N.E.D.); and *Cheselbeche* means "shingle-shore," not "shingle-shingle" or "shingle-beck." *Waterbeche* occurs in 1279 (Hund. Rolls).

² I observe, in Domesday Book, a mention of *mille anguillarum* in connexion with *Bech* and *Bece*, which suggests that it was near the water.

³ I have heard it called *baich*, and have seen it spelt *baitch*, which agrees exactly with the old pronunciation of *beach*.

WISBEACH. We have here to consider the prefix. We find the form *Wisebeche* in a late copy of a charter; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. v. 4, where the spelling is Norman. Again, in the Laud MS. of the A.S. Chronicle, an. 656, we find *Wisebece*, where *bece* is not the dat. of the alleged A.S. *bec(c)*, a river, but is a Norman spelling of *bæce*, the dat. of *bæc*, as explained at p. 45. The Norman scribes very soon expunged *æ* from the alphabet, substituting for it sometimes *a* and sometimes *e*, because the sound of the A.S. *æ* (modern Southern English *a* in *cat*) lay somewhere between the French *a* and *e*. *Wise* (pronounced as *wissy*) is, apparently, another spelling of *Ūse* (Ouse), which also appears as *Wuse*; for which see the A.S. Chronicle. When the Norman scribes introduced the French *ou* for the A.S. *ū*, the spelling became *Ouse*; and has so remained ever since. The form *Wis-* was sometimes prefixed to the A.S. *ēa*, Mid. Eng. *ee*, a stream, giving the form *Wis-ee* (Ouse-stream), now turned into *Wissey*, and still in use as the name of an affluent of the Ouse near Hilgay. The Ouse once flowed past Wisbeach (see *The Fenland*, p. 82); but our modern maps call the river the Nene.

BOURN, a small river; as in Bourne, Bassingbourn, Fulbourn, Melbourn. From A.S. *burn*. The place now called Bourne was originally called by the Norse name *Brunne* (Norw. *brunn*), of which the English *bourne* was a later translation. It appears as *Brune* in Domesday Book, and as *Brunne* in 1171, 1190, 1194, and 1210, in which last year *Burne* also occurs (R.B.).

BASSING-BOURN. The old spellings do not materially differ; *Bassingeburne* occurs in the Chronicle of Ramsey Abbey. *Bassing* is a tribal name; the name *Bass* occurs in the A.S. Chronicle, under the date 669. In I.C.C. we find *Basingeburna*.

FULBOURN. Domesday Book has *Fuleberne*, an error for *Fuleborne*; cf. *Fuleburna* in I.C.C. In Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245, a late copy of a charter of 1060, the spelling is *Fuulburne*. The prefix represents the A.S. *fūl*, modern E. *foul*, dirty or

turbid. For other instances of the use of the same prefix, see Kemble's Index.

MELBOURN. Spelt *Meldeburna* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 60. *Melde* represents *Meldan*, gen. case of *Melda*, a personal name, as shown under MELDRETH (p. 43).

-DEN.

With the suffix *-den*, we find Croydon or Crawden, Gransden; also Eversden, Guilden Morden, and Steeple Morden, in which *-den* has been substituted for *-don*.

Den is a variant of *dene* or *dean*, a vale; see *Dean* (2) in the New Eng. Dictionary, where examples of the form *den* are given. The A.S. form is *denu*.

CROYDON is a comparatively modern form; the older form was *Crawden*. I find *Crauden* in Fuller's Worthies; and Mr Foster notes *Craudene* in F.A., viz. in 1302, 1346, 1428, and *Croudene* (= *Crowdene*) in 1316; the Ramsden Chartulary has *Crouedene*, and Domesday Book has *Crauuedene*, with *uu* for *w*, whence *Craweden* in 1238 (Pedes Finium). *Craue* represents the A.S. *crāwan*, gen. of the weak fem. sb. *crāwe*, a crow, which also occurs as a female name. The sense is "Crow's vale." In Kemble's Index we find eleven examples of the form *crāwan*. The *Croy-* in Croyland is a different word; as the A.S. name was *Crūwland* or *Crūland*.

EVERSDEN. Spelt *Everes-dene* in 1316 (F.A. i. 157), but *Eversdone* in 1302 (F.A. i. 149), *Everesdon* in 1291 (Taxatio Eccles. p. 266); *Auresdone* in Domesday Book. In I.C.C. it is *Eueresdona*. Hence the suffix was really *-don*, not *-den*. The A.S. form would be *Eofores-dūn*, where *Eofores* is the gen. case of *Eofor*, a personal name of which the literal sense, like that of the Ger. *eber*, is "a boar." The name occurs in *Bēowulf*; in fact, the gen. case *Eofores* will be found in l. 2486. Compare Eversley (Hants.); i.e. "boar's lea." It may be noted that the substitution of *-den* for *-don* is later than A.D. 1300.

GRANDSEN. Formerly *Grantesdene*, in 1210 (R.B.), and 1316 (F.A. i. 157); in 1393, the form is *Grandesden* (Ely Registers); after which the *d* dropped out, giving the modern form. The *s* seems to have been a later insertion, as we find the form *Grentedene* in a copy of a Charter made after the Conquest; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245, and again in the Cartularium Monasterii de Rameseia. Domesday Book has *Gratedene*, with *n* omitted; it is *Grantendene* in I.C.C. This is an Anglo-French spelling, representing an A.S. form *Grantedenu*, *Granta-denu*, or *Grantan-denu*. The sense is "vale of the Granta"; and is interesting as shewing that there was a second Granta in the same county; for the stream which passes near Little and Great Gransden is an affluent of the Ouse at a point near St Neot's, and distinct from the Granta which flows through Cambridge.

MORDEN. The spelling *Mordene* occurs in 1236 and later (R.B.); but we also find *Mordone* in 1166, *Mordune* in 1210 (R.B.), *Mordune* in I.C.C. and in Domesday Book. If these latter spellings are correct, the right form is *Mordon*, answering to A.S. *Mōr-dūn*, lit. "moor-down." Supposing, however, that *Morden* were correct, the A.S. form would be *Mōr-denu*, lit. "moor-valley"; with reference to the small stream which passes near the two Mordens. But the early evidence in favour of the etymology from *down* can be supplemented, and is quite conclusive¹. *Mor-* occurs in a great many places, and is the shortened form of A.S. *mōr*, a moor; the vowel being shortened, as usual, when followed by two consonants. Compare such forms as Morley and Morton, and particularly the form Westmorland, i.e. "West moorland." There are two Mordens; GUILDEN MORDEN and STEEPLE MORDEN. The latter was no doubt named from having a church with a conspicuous steeple. The epithet *Guilden* is less clear. It is worth noticing that there is a Sutton in Cheshire called *Guilden Sutton*; with the same epithet. It is spelt *Gildene* in 1316, and *Gyldene* in 1346 (F.A. i. 156, 171); but also *Gilden* (without final *e*) in 1342 (Ely Registers), and *Gylden* in 1302 (F.A.). As to

¹ Morden in Surrey is likewise a corruption of Mordon (Crawford Charters).

what it means, I can only give a guess; the form would accurately represent the A.S. *gyldena*, gen. pl. of *gylda*, a guild-brother; as if it were "the Morden of the guild-brothers"; but this requires confirmation by the help of historical research. Whatever be the explanation, it must satisfy the case of the Cheshire village also, which is a very small place, having less than 200 inhabitants. In a Hist. of Cambs., dated 1851, it is stated that the manor of this Morden was held by four owners conjointly; which perhaps explains it. Cf. Guildford.

The above solution is strongly supported by the spellings *Geldenemordon* (1255) and *Guldenemordon* (1317), found in the Index to the Charters and Rolls; for *geldene*, *guldene* point to the A.S. *gyldena* as their origin.

DOWN, -DON.

DOWN, from the A.S. *dūn*, is a flattened hill, and well known. We have already had an example in Downham. It is naturally rare as a suffix in our flat county; but we have an example in WHADDON, as well as in Morden (rightly Mordon), and likewise in Eversden, as shewn above; pp. 47, 48. The first is spelt *Whaddone* in 1302 (F.A. i. 150); but, as the Norman scribes usually substituted *w* for *wh*, we find also *Waddon* in 1210 (R.B.), and *Wadone*, *Wadune* in Domesday Book. The astonishing form *Phwaddune* (with *Phw* for *Wh*) occurs in I.C.C., p. 107, and is highly significant. There are two other Whaddons, and a Waddon in Surrey, all derived from the same form, viz. A.S. *Hwæte-dūn*, lit. "wheat-down." This form, *Hwæte-dūn*, occurs in an early and genuine Will, of the ninth century; see Birch, Cart. Saxon. ii. 196; and the M.E. *Whatdon* occurs in 1287, in the *Abbreviatio Rotulorum*, p. 55. Kemble identifies *Hwætedūn* with *Wotton* in Surrey, and Earle follows him, in the index to his Land Charters, p. 495. But the identification will suit Waddon (in Surrey) equally well, and even better. The identification with Wotton is obviously based on the fact that *Hwætedūn* is mentioned in connection with Gatton in the same county; but Gatton is ten miles (in

direct distance) from Wotton, whereas from Waddon it is only eight; and *Wotton* would be better explained as being equivalent to *Wootton*; from *wood* and *town*. Observe, further, that when a word ending in a consonant is compounded with a second that begins with one, the second consonant remains unaltered. *Cupboard* is not pronounced as *cuppoard*, but as *cubboard*; so that Whaddon must always have ended in *-don* or *-dun*, just as Wotton has always ended in *-ton* or *-tūn*.

-EA AND -EY.

We have some place-names ending in *-ea*, as Anglesea, Estrea, Horningsea, Manea, Stonea, Whittlesea; one in *-ay*, as Barw-ay; and some in *-ey*, as Coveney, Ramsey, Stuntney, Swavesey, Thorney, and Welney; to which we may add Wendy, ending in *-y*; but not Ely. At the same time we may consider such names as Gamlingay, Lingay, and Shengay. A careful survey of these words shews that in no case does the suffix represent the A.S. *ĕa*, a stream (which became *ee*), but only its derivative *ĕg* or *īg*, an island. Of these forms *īg* is the usual Wessex form, represented in later times by a simple final *-y*, while *ĕg* is the O. Mercian and Northumbrian form, and *ey* (if old) is Norse. In Cambs. the form *ĕg* prevailed, represented by *-ea*, *-ey*, *-ay*, *-y*; the examples with *-y* are Wendy, and Coveney as a variant of Coveney. See *Island* in the New Eng. Dictionary. As the original sense of *ĕg* or *īg* was simply "watery," it came to mean any land wholly or to a great extent surrounded by water; often, no doubt, a piece of land wholly or nearly surrounded by a river and smaller affluents; or any piece of somewhat isolated land lying close to a stream.

In the map which accompanies the book named 'The Fenland, Past and Present,' by Miller and Skertchly, it will be seen that the following places are marked as situate on what were formerly distinct islands:—Manea, Stonea, Whittlesea, Coveney, Stuntney, Thorney, Barway (or Barraway), and the isle of Ely. And it may be noticed that Waterbeach is represented as being situate on the old shore of the Wash,

whilst Landbeach is further inland. Horningsea lay between the Wash and the Granta. Anglesea Abbey was close to the old shore of the Wash, to the N.E. of Stow-cum-Quy.

X ANGLESEA. A priory of Augustinian Canons was founded at Anglesea (or Anglesey) in the time of Henry I. Lit. "the isle of the Angle," with reference to an individual. This use is rare, as the word is almost invariably used in the plural. But the gen. plural is *Ængla'* or *Engla*, and the "land of the Angles" is *Engla-land* or *England*. See *Angle* in the New English Dictionary. The A.S. nom. pl. is *Engle*, so that the addition of an *s* never occurred in the plural at all. The early spelling *Angleseye* occurs in 1270 (Cat. Ancient Deeds); cf. *Anglesheye* in the Hundred Rolls, ii. 360.

BARWAY. So in the Ordnance map (it is near Little Thetford); but Barraway in the Fenland map. The suffix simulates the word *way*, but the right division is *Barw-ay* or *Barraw-ay*. This is shewn both by the fact that it was once an island, and by the old spellings. We find *Berewey* in 1316 (F.A.), but *Bergheye* in the time of Henry III (R.B.), and *Bergeye* in 1155 (R.B.); also the Latinised forms *Bergeia*, *Berheia*, *Bercheia* (Pipe Rolls). It is obviously derived from the O. Merc. *berh*, A.S. *beorh*, a hill, mound, and O. Merc. *ēg* (A.S. *īg*), an island. If we spell it *Barrow-ey*, the etymology becomes clearer, as the A.S. *beorh* is now *barrow*. See *Barrow*, a mound, in the New Eng. Dictionary.

COVENEY, COVENY. The Latinised form *Coueneia* occurs in a footnote at p. 270 of Kemble, Cod. Dipl. vol. iv. The Ramsey Chartulary has *Coveneye* or *Coveneie*. The prefix *Couen* represents the A.S. *Cufan*, gen. case of *Cufa*, a well-authenticated personal name. The suffix is O. Merc. *ēg*, A.S. *īg*.

ELY. Spelt *Elig* in Kemble's edition of the Charters in many instances; but *Helig* in a late paper copy of a charter of A.D. 957; see Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 196—7. There can be no doubt that the name has very long been understood, by a popular etymology, to mean "isle of eels," a name which is

quite appropriate; but this would require a usual spelling *ǣlēg* (*ǣlēg*), a form which never occurs but once, as noted below. In fact the spelling in Beda, Hist. Eccl. iv. 19, is *Elge*; see the ed. by Mayor and Lumby, p. 127, l. 30, and p. 130, l. 20. The best MS. of the early A.S. translation has the spellings *Elige* and *Elia lond*; see the ed. by T. Miller (E.E.T.S.), p. 318, l. 10, and p. 320, l. 5. We find, at p. 318—"in *pæm pēodlonde* þe is gecēged *Elige*," lit. in the *tribe-land* that is called *Elige*; but this translates the Latin *regione*. It seems quite certain, in any case, that there was no allusion to "island" in the original name. The various readings are very remarkable; for *Elige*, other readings are *Lige* and *Hǣlige*, and one MS. (not older than the Conquest) has *ǣl dēg* [*ǣg* = *ēg*], i.e. 'eel-island,' shewing that the popular interpretation had affected the English name at that date.

If, however, we go back to Beda's spelling *El-ge*, we see that it represents the O. Northumbrian *ēl-gē*, i.e. "district of eels," where *ēl* is the later A.S. *ǣl*, "eel," and *gē* is the very rare early equivalent of the G. *Gau* (see Kluge, Etym. Dict., s.v. *Gau*). This agrees sufficiently with Beda's explanation:—"Est autem *Elge...regio...in similitudinem insulae uel paludibus, ut diximus, circumdata uel aquis, unde et a copia anguillarum quae in eisdem paludibus capiuntur nomen accepit.*" See H. M. Chadwick's *Studies in Old English*, § 5.

I copy the following useful note from *The Fenland, Past and Present*, p. 63.

The boundaries of the Isle of Ely are thus described in Sprott's Chronicle, published by Hearne¹. "At *Erhithbridge* begins one entrance into the Island, which extends as far as *Sotton Grove*, and so at *Mephale*, and so at *Wychombrigge*, and so at *Ely Dounhom*², and so at *Littleport*², and so at the Town of *Ely*, and so at *Haveryngmere*, and so at *Stratham Lode*, and so at *Andlong*² Wesche, on the south side of the island, and so at *Alderhethbrigge*, and so at *Erhithbregge*. These are the entrances into the island, one at *Littleport*², another at *Ston-*

¹ Th. Sprotti Chronica; ed. T. Hearne, Oxon. 1719; p. 199. I correct a few spellings.

² Hearne prints *Donnhom*, *Litteport*, *Andlong*; Miller has *Audlong*.

teneyebregge, the third at Alderhithebregge, the fourth at Erhithbregge."

EASTREA, ESTREA. Quite a different word from *Eastry* in Kent; for which see the forms in Sweet, O.E. Texts, p. 611. It is probably the *Estrey* mentioned in a spurious charter in Birch, Cart. Sax. iii. 438, l. 5. The prefix is A.S. *ēastra*, lit. "more to the east"; it is just due east of *Whittles-ea*, also once an island. There is also a *Westry Farm*, to the west of the road leading northwards from March.

HORNINGSEA. Spelt *Horningesie* in Domesday Book, and *Horningeseie* (Norman spelling) in I.C.C. and in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245. For A.S. *Horninges-ēg*, isle of Horning. *Horning* is a patronymic, and the name *Horn* is known; indeed, there is a "Lay of King Horn" extant both in French and English.

MANEA. I find no old spelling; but the suffix means "isle," as in the other instances; for it was once a complete island. The prefix probably represents the A.S. *Mannan*, gen. case of *Manna*, a name which occurs in the A.S. Chronicle, under the date 921. Cf. A.S. *mannu*, a man, a sb. of the weak declension, by-form of *mann*, a man, of which the gen. is *mannes*. Compare such place-names as *Man-ley* and *Man-ton*; and note that *Manning* was a tribal name, as in *Manningford*, *Manningham*, and *Manningtree*.

[I take this opportunity of making a note on the name **RAMSEY**, as so many illustrations have been taken from the Ramsey Chartulary; though it is just out of our county, in Hunts. We find, on excellent authority, that this name has lost an initial *h*. It is spelt *Hrames-ēge* (dative) in Ælfhelm's Will; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 300; Thorpe, Diplom. p. 598, l. 10. This shews that the prefix is not our modern E. *ram*, but the A.S. *hræm*, variant of *hræmn* or *hrafu*, a raven, whence the mod. E. *raven* is derived. The sense is "Raven's isle"; but whether *Raven* was a bird's name or a man's, we cannot certainly say. The latter is more probable; the former is possible. The same prefix occurs in *Hremmesden*, now *Rams-*

dean, Hants., according to Kemble; but I cannot find this Ramsdean in the map.]

STONEA. Of this name I find no record; but the prefix is obviously the A.S. *stūn*, M.E. *stoon*, modern E. *stone*; with reference (I suppose) to the soil.

STUNTNEY. Spelt *Stuntenei* in Domesday Book, *Stunteneie* in I.C.C.; which affords the clue. *Stunten* represents the A.S. *stuntan*, gen. of *stunta*, weak form of *stunt*, foolish. *Stunta* means "a foolish person," evidently a nickname. In Matt. v. 22, where the A.V. has "thou fool," the A.S. version has "*ðu stunta*."

SWAVESEY. Spelt *Suauiseye* in 1266 (Pedes Finium); *Swavsey* in 1316, *Swaveseye* in 1346, and *Swafsey* in the same year (F.A. i. 152, 166—8); *Svavesye* in Domesday Book. The A.S. prefix is *Swêfes*, gen. of *Swêf*; a personal name which occurs again in *Swaffham*. As the *ê* was originally long, it must have been shortened, as in *Swaffham*, and afterwards again lengthened. Otherwise, the modern name would have been *Swevesey*. The process is not uncommon. The A.S. *Swêf* is a most interesting word, as it originally meant one of the tribe called in Latin *Suēvi*, mentioned both by Cæsar and Tacitus. The A.S. *ê* answers to Ger. *ū*, and to a primitive Germanic *ē*, so that the vowel preserved in Latin is the original one.

THORNEY. Spelt *Thorneia* in 1169 (Pipe Rolls), *Torneya* in 1158, and *Torny* in Domesday Book. Cf. A.S. *Þornīg*; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 102. The spelling with *T* is, of course, Anglo-French, and due to the inability of many Normans to pronounce the E. *th*. The derivation is obvious; from A.S. *thorn*, a thorn-bush. Another Thorney is celebrated as being the site of Westminster Abbey; it is described in a spurious charter as being a "locus terribilis"; Birch. Cart. Sax. i. 339.

WELNEY, WELNY, near Wisbech. I find no old spelling; but the derivation is obvious, viz. from *wellan* *ēg*, or *wellan* *īg*,

"isle of the well," apparently because it stood beside a stream called the *Wellan-ēa*, or "well-stream" (later spelling *wellen-he* = *wellen-ee*, in the Ramsey Chartulary) and afterwards Well Creek; see *The Fenland*, pp. 7, 189, 209. Here *wellan* is the gen. of A.S. *wylle* or *welle*; see *wille* in the A.S. Dictionary. The dat. *wellan* occurs in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 206; and the dat. and gen. cases of weak substantives are identical in form.

WENDY. Formerly *Wendye* (1316), *Wendeye* (1346), in F.A. i. 157, 172; *Wandei* and *Wandrie* in Domesday Book. The form *Wandrie* is remarkable; but is shown to be corrupt by comparison with I.C.C., which has the correct form *Wendeie*. The variation of the vowel in *Wendeie*, *Wandei*, points to the A.S. *æ*. Hence we can hardly be wrong in identifying the prefix with the A.S. *Wændan*, occurring in the place-name *Wændan-meres*, which actually appears as *Wendan* in *Wendan-beorges* in the very next line of the same genuine and early charter (A.D. 956). See Birch, *Cart. Saxon*. iii. 106, ll. 1 and 2. *Wendan* is the gen. case of *Wenda*, a known personal name. The sense is "Wenda's island."

WHITTLESEA. Spelt *Witleseye* in 1389 (Conybeare's Cambs., p. 147); *Witleseye* in 1394 (Ely Registers); *Witesie* (which is corrupt) in Domesday Book; for Anglo-French, like modern French, dislikes the combination *tl*. However, the same authority has also the correct form *Witeles-ford*; and I.C.C. has *Witleseie*. In the late copy of the A.S. Chronicle we find *Witles-mere* under the year 656, in a late and spurious charter; but the spelling is Norman. In the Charters, we find an allusion to "insulam quae *Witlesig* nuncupatur"; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 101, and *Witlesmere* occurs on the same page. This at any rate proves that Whittlesea was then considered to be an island. Again, we find "stagni quod dicitur *Witlesmere*"; Cod. Dipl. iii. 93, 101; and the forms *Witleseye*, *Witlesmere*, in the Ramsey Chartulary. But all these exhibit Norman spellings, and furnish no clear proof that the word originally began with *W* rather than *Hw*. On the other hand, the *Wh*- is generally correctly used in local names; and if so, we may derive the

prefix from an A.S. form **Hwitel*, diminutive of a name commencing with *Hwit*, lit. 'white.' If the initial had been originally *W*, we might take *wittles* to be the genitive of A.S. *witol*, an adjective with the sense of "wise," derived from *witan*, to know, and employed as a nickname or epithet; compare *Stuntney* above.

It is further evident, that the modern name Whittlesea-mere is unoriginal. The true name is simply *Whittles-mere*. And of course the drainage of the fens has left but little trace of it. Moreover, it was not situate within our county, but near Yaxley in Huntingdonshire. See *The Fenland*, by Miller and Skertchley, p. 162, for a map of it as it existed in 1824.

GAMLINGAY. It is hardly possible to discuss this name without raising the question as to how it is to be divided; i.e. whether the suffix is *-gay* or *-ay*.

After some consideration of the question, I think it must be taken along with other difficult place-names of a like character; and we have first of all to enquire, whether such a suffix as *-gay* is possible in Old English. My belief is that it is not; for no such word is to be found either in English or in Norse, nor yet in Norman. I am aware that it has been proposed to derive the suffix *-gay* from the German *gau*; but it is now well ascertained that we did not borrow words from Old High German, still less from the German of the present day; nor has any attempt been made to shew why, how, or when, such a sound as *au* turned into the modern English *ay*. The proposal is, of course, preposterous. Neither did we borrow it from Norse, because, although the change of *au* to *ey*, by means of mutation, is regular in Norse, it so happens that the equivalent of the German *gau* was never at any time in use in any Scandinavian language. And not even Norse can lend a word which it does not possess.

Another bad guess has been made as to the name *Bungay*, which we are gravely told is from the French *bon gué*, "a good ford." But surely *gué* is mere modern French; the Norman form was *wet* or *guet*, and even in the form *guet* the *gu* was pronounced as *gw* (according to Gaston Paris). It is a desperate

guess to resort to mispronouncing Norman for the purpose of forcing an etymology which is so much more likely to have been of English or Norse origin; neither is it necessary. The origin of Bungay presents no difficulty if we divide it rightly and consider its geographical position. It is best explained by considering the parallel case of Durham. Durham is, as is well known, a Norman travesty of the Old English name *Dūn-holm*, i.e. hill-island, or rather, hill-peninsula, which describes it exactly. It is situate on a horse-shoe bend of the river Wear, and rises high above the water in a rounded knoll. The situation of Bungay is precisely similar, and it can be explained from the Icel. *bung-a*, a round elevation, and *ey*, an island. The same word *bunga*, a round hill, is preserved in modern Norwegian, according to Ross.

It might be supposed that the suffix *-gay* is obvious in such cases as Hilgay and Wormegay; but the moment that we come to examine their history, we find that the modern forms are contracted. The old spelling of the former is *Helingeeye* in the Chronicle of Ramsey Abbey, and *Helingeheie* in I.C.C.; and we see in the prefix a tribal name in *-ing* (probably the tribe of the Hellings, represented by *Hellingley* in Sussex), so that the true suffix is *-eye*, an island, as in so many other cases. So also Wormegay was formerly *Wirmingai* (Red Book, index); i.e. *Wyrminga ēg*, or "isle of the Wyrminga." When we thus see that such names as Bungay and Hilgay and Wormegay¹, when fairly considered, are found to exhibit the suffix *-ay* (or *-ey*), an island, we may suspect that Gamlingay presents no exception to the general rule. The old spellings are *Gamelingeeye* in 1211, and *Gamelingehey* in 1210 (R.B.). Hence the name can be explained at once, from a tribal name *Gamelingas*; and such is Kemble's explanation. He compares it with a *Gembling* in Yorkshire, which, however, I have not found. The *Gamelings* were the sons of Gamel, which is a well-authenticated name. The adjective *gamol*, meaning "old," occurs in Old English poetry, but is rather scarce, except in the earliest poems; most of the examples of it occur in *Bēowulf*. In

¹ With the same prefix as in Worming-ford, Worming-hall, and Wormington.

Scandinavian, on the other hand, it has always been one of the commonest of words, where it has almost displaced the word "old" altogether. In Danish, for example, "an old horse" is *en gammel Hest*, and can be expressed in no other way. The singular *Gameling* was used as the name of an individual, but, as the Normans were unable to pronounce the final *ng* except by an effort, the name appears at a later date in the form *Gamelin* (as spelt in the Chronicle of Ramsey Abbey and in the celebrated *Tale of Gamelyn*), and still exists as *Gamlin* or *Gamlen*.

The matter becomes easier to understand if we bear in mind that the final *ng* in A.S. (as in Old High German) was sounded like the *ng* in *finger*, not like the *ng* in *singer*. If we denote this sound by *ngg*, we see that the name was once sounded as *Gamelingu-ey*, shortened to *Gamelingu-ay*, and this at once explains the distinctness of the *g*-sound in the modern word, and the tendency to throw it over, as it were, into the final syllable. See Sweet's History of English Sounds, § 550¹. It is perhaps not quite easy, in this case, as it is in others, to see the applicability of the name. But there is a small stream to the south-east of the village, beyond which the ground rises for about forty feet in the course of half a mile; whilst to the west side the ground again declines towards the Ouse, which in the old days before the fens were drained must often have overflowed a considerable expanse of land. On this point, we have the express evidence of Prof. Babington, who tells us that in the neighbourhood of Gamlingay there were "extensive quaking bogs," in which certain fen-plants grew which can no longer be found there; and he supplies a list of them; see his *Flora Cantabrigiensis*, p. xix. If, as seems likely, it was thus somewhat isolated, which is all that is meant by the suffix *-ay*, it is not altogether the most southern example of places of this character; for I suppose that both Shingay and Wendy fall under the same category. Both of them lie between the Granta (or Cam) and small affluent streams. The sense of *Gamelingu* is, accordingly, "the isle of the sons of Gamel."

¹ This is why we actually find *Gamilenkeia* in the time of Henry II.; see Index to Charters and Rolls, Vol. i. Cf. *Horninggeseye* (Hund. Rolls, ii.).

SHENGAY, or SHINGAY. The change from *en* to *in* is common in English, so that we at once know Shengay to be the older name. The spelling is *Shengey* in 1316 (F.A.); the suffix being probably *ey*, an island or peninsula. The mere fact that the name begins with *Sh* proves that it is English, and not Scandinavian or Norman. The above form is not old enough to explain its origin, but comparison with the name of *Shenington* in Oxfordshire at once suggests that it is a contraction of *Sheningey*, from a tribal name represented by the modern prefix *Shening*-; and this supposition is fully proved by the fortunate occurrence of the full form *Sceningei* (also *Scenegeia*) in I.C.C. The trisyllabic form *Schenegeye* occurs in 1276, in the Hundred Rolls, i. 50; and *Schenynghey* in 1277 (Pedes Finium). Cf. *Shenyngfeld* (Berks.) in Abbrev. Rot. p. 256. *Shening* is from a name represented by the *Shen-* of *Shenton*, in Leicestershire, and perhaps by Sheen. The A.S. prefix *Scēn-* occurs in the compound name *Scēn-wulf*, which is preserved in the *Liber Vitæ* of Durham; see Sweet, *Oldest Eng. Texts*, p. 608, col. 1.

I may add that there is a Shenley in Herts. and a Shenfield in Essex. The latter corresponds to the A.S. *scēn-feld*, the fair or beautiful field, for which see the A.S. Dictionary. This *scēne* is cognate with the familiar G. *schön*, beautiful; and I know of no reason why the *scēn-* in *scēn-feld* may not be the same as the *Scēn-* in *Scēn-wulf* and in *Scēn-ing*; for although *scēne*, 'beautiful,' is the usual poetical attribute of a woman, or of an angel, it might have been applied to a man, if not as a compliment, at any rate in irony.

As to the meaning of LINGAY, I am not at all certain. The syllable *ling* may have meant "heath"; for *ling* seems to be East Anglian, as it occurs in the *Promptorium Parvulorum* and in *Moor's Suffolk Words*. Or, possibly, an older form may have been *Lengay*, and perhaps this might be allied to A.S. *lang*, long. I only suggest that the suffix was rather *-ay* than *-gay*; for the prefix *Lin-* has no sense but "flax"; and it can hardly have been a suitable place for the growth of that plant.

[The name Spinney does not belong here; see p. 72.]

FEN.

The word *fen*, A.S. *fenn*, needs no illustration. It is not found here in compounds, but only in such cases as Fen Ditton, Fen Drayton, Fen Stanton (Hunts.), where it is adjectival; or after place-names, as Burwell Fen, Chippenham Fen, Dernford Fen, Soham Fen, Wicken Fen. We also have Burnt Fen, Coe Fen, Grunty (? Granta) Fen, Great and Little North Fen, and the like. I do not undertake to explain such names as *Coe Fen*, of which we have no history, nor any assurance that they are old. *Coe*, for example, is common as a surname, and the name may be modern, as is the case with many names found in the map, such as Grange Farm, Barker's Farm, Dotterel Hall, and others.

FIELD.

The suffix *field* (A.S. *fēld*) occurs in Haslingfield, Nosterfield, and in the name of a hundred called Radfield.

HASLINGFIELD. Spelt *Haselingfeld* in 1284 (F.A.); and *Haslingefeld* in Domesday Book. According to Kemble, the sense is the "field of the Hæslings"; so that *Haslinge-* in Domesday Book would represent A.S. *Hæslinga*, gen. plural.

Other examples of this name occur in Haslingden, Lancs.; Haslington, Chesh.; and Heslington, Yks. The name *Hæsel* or *Hæsl*, of which *Hæsl-ing* is the patronymic, is only known as the name of a tree, viz. the "hasel"; but it is paralleled by *Æsc*, which is a well-known personal name, though the literal sense is "ash-tree"; and there is an Ashing-ton in Sussex.

NOSTERFIELD. Nosterfield End is near Shudy Camps. The name is found as early as 1284 (Feudal Aids, i. 140). I suppose it to be short for *Paternoster field*. See the account (in Blount's Tenures) of Alice Paternoster, who held lands at Pusey, in Berkshire, by the service of saying five paternosters a day for the souls of the king's ancestors. We find the name Normannus de Nostresfelda in I.C.C., p. 28.

RADFIELD. Spelt *Radfelde* in 1302, *Radefeld* in 1284 (F.A.); *Radefelle* (for *Radefelde*) in Domesday Book; and *Rudefelde*, *Radesfeld* in I.C.C. Apparently for A.S. *Rædan feld*, or 'field of Ræda'; *Ræda* being a pet-name from names beginning with *Ræd*-. Compare Radbourne, Radcliffe, Radford, Radley, Radstock, Radstone, Radway. But in some at least of these examples *rad*- represents the A.S. *rēadan*, dat. of *rēad*, red. Similarly Radfield might mean "red field." I leave this in uncertainty.

FORD.

The sense of *ford*, A.S. *ford*, is well known. It occurs in Armingford and Chilford, which are the names of two of the hundreds; also in Dernford, Shelford, Stapleford, Thetford, Whittlesford, and Witchford. It has already been explained that Duxford and Pampisford are modern substitutions for Duxworth and Pampisworth; see pp. 25, 26.

ARMINGFORD. The *m* usually appears as *n* in early documents. We find *Armyngeforth* in 1428 (F.A. i. 189); but *Arnyngforde* in 1302 and 1316 (F.A. i. 149, 156). Still earlier, the *A* appears as *E*; as in *Erningeford* (1159, 1165, 1170, 1173) in the Pipe Rolls; and Domesday Book has *Erningford*. The change from *er* to *ar* is common; so that *Erningeford* would seem to be the right Norman spelling; which is also to be found in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245. An A.S. spelling is *Ærningaford*; Birch, Cart. Sax. iii. 556; where *ærn* is a Mercian form of *earn*, an eagle. The corresponding Wessex form is *Earninga*, as in *Earninga-den*, in Kemble's Index. *Earninga* is the gen. pl. of *Earning*, a patronymic formed from the personal name *Earn*, coinciding with A.S. *earn*, an eagle. Hence the sense is "ford of the sons of Earn." Note that the spellings *Erningcgaforde*, *Ærningeford* occur in I.C.C.

CHILFORD. Spelt *Childeford* in 1168 (Pipe Roll), and *Uildeford* (= *Childeford*) in Domesday Book. Also *Childeforda*

in I.C.C. Here *Childe* represents the A.S. *Cilda*, as in *Cildatūn* (Chilton, Berks.); and *cilda* is the gen. plural of A.S. *cild*, a child. The sense is "children's ford"; with a probable allusion to its shallowness. Compare *Ox-ford*, *Swin-ford*, &c.

DERNFORD. There is still a Dernford Farm, near Stapleford. *Dernford* is mentioned, according to the Index to the Charters, in 1372; and *Derneford*, co. Hunts., according to the same, in 1164. The M.E. *dern* means "secret, private, known but to few," as is shewn in the N.E.D., s.v. *Dern*. From the A.S. *derne*, secret. The E. verb *to darn* is from the same source; see my Notes on Etymology, p. 56.

SHELFORD. Spelt *Selford* (A.F. form of *Shelford*) in 1210 (R.B.); Domesday Book has *Escelforde*, with prefixed euphonic *E*; I.C.C. has both *Escelford* and *Scelford*. The A.F. *Scelford* occurs in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245; and *Seldford* in 1228 (Pedes Finium). It is clearly the same name as that spelt *Sceldeford*; Hugonis Candidi Cœnobii Burgensis Historia, p. 39. The *d* is lost between *l* and *f*, precisely as in Chilford (above). This is a correct and intelligible form. Halliwell gives the M.E. *scheld*, shallow, as applied to water, with a good example; and adds that it is still in use. It is a mutated variant (with *e* for *a*) of M.E. *schald*, shallow; see Barbour's Bruce, ix. 354, and the footnote, and *schald* in Jamieson. This form is not recorded in the Dictionaries, but certainly existed, as it is preserved in the place-name Shalford, in Essex and Surrey, as shewn by Mr Stevenson (Phil. Soc. Trans., 1895-8, p. 532). Cf. Shalbourn (shallow bourn), Berkshire; Shalfleet (shallow stream) in the Isle of Wight. There is also a Shelford in Notts., beside Stoke Ferry on the river Trent. And the following extract from Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 157, gives the forms *Scealdeford* and *Sceldeford* as convertible:—"of Staundūne to Scealdeforda, and of Sceldeforda to coleboge welle." But this is in quite a late MS.

STAPLEFORD. Spelt *Stapelforde* in 1302 (F.A. i. 147); *Stapleford* in Domesday Book; *Staplesford* (with error of *sf* for *ff*) in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 245, in an Anglo-French copy;

but *Stapelford* in Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 687. *Stapleford* (Herts.) appears as *Stapulford* (Kemble's Index). The prefix is A.S. *stapul*, *stapol*, an upright post; by which, presumably, the ford was originally marked. Compare *STAPLOW*; p. 72.

THETFORD. Spelt *Tedford* in Domesday Book, with *T* for *Th*; owing to the difficulty of sounding the English *th*. The Liber de Hyda (p. 10) has the correct M.E. form, viz. *Theedford*. The A.S. form is *þēodford*; A.S. Chron., ed. Plummer, ii. 446; and *þēod-*, in composition means "great," the literal sense of the sb. *þēod* being "people." The literal sense is "people-ford," hence "large or wide ford." Why Isaac Taylor calls this obvious solution "improbable," it would be difficult to say. Perhaps Toller's explanation of *þēod-* in composition was then unpublished.

WHITTLESFORD. For the explanation, see **WHITTLESEA**. Lit. "ford of Hwitel."

WITCHFORD. Domesday Book has *Wiceford*, with *ce* = *che*. The Ramsey Chartulary has *Wicheford*; and the forms *Wichforda*, *Wicheforda* occur in I.C.C. For the explanation, see **WITCHAM**. Or it may mean "ford near the witch-elm"; from A.S. *wice*; cf. Ashford, Oakford, Thornford.

HEATH.

Perhaps the sole example of this suffix is seen in **HORSE-HEATH**; the derivation of which is obvious. It appears as *Horseheth* in 1339, in the Ely Registers, but *Horseth* (with loss of *h*) in 1276, Hund. Rolls, p. 52.

LEY.

Examples of *-ley* occur in Ashley, Brinkley, Cheveley, Childerley, Eltisley, Graveley, East Hatley and Hatley St George, Madingley, Silverley, Westley, and Wetherley. The suffix *-ley* represents the A.S. *lēah*, a lea or field, or in some

cases at least, the dat. case *lēage* of the same substantive. As the *g* in *lēage* was sounded like *y*, the Mid. Eng. form is usually *lēye* in the dative, and *ley* in the nominative; see *lei* in Stratmann.

ASHLEY. In Domesday Book spelt *Esselie*, with *ss* for *sh* (as often), and *E* for A.S. *Æ*. The prefix is the A.S. *æsc*, modern E. *ash*. See SILVERLEY at p. 66. There are four other Ashleys in England.

BRINKLEY. Spelt *Brynkeleye* in the Ely Registers in 1339; and, as late as in Fuller, *Brinkelee*. The Norman spelling *Brinkewōa* (for *Brinkeweorð*) occurs in a charter dated 1065, Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 167, l. 1; with reference to Brinkworth in Wilts. There are also such names as Brinkburn, Brinkhill, and Brinklow. In all these cases we see the modern E. *brink*, a word of Scandinavian origin; from Dan. *brink*, verge, Swed. *brink*, the descent or slope of a hill. According to the map, the road from Six Mile Bottom to Brinkley rises nearly 250 feet.

CHEVELEY. The spellings somewhat vary; we find *Chevelee* or *Chevele* in 1383, 1394, and 1401 (Cat. Anc. Deeds, and F.A. i. 175); *Cheveley* (as now) in 1428 (F.A.). Also *Chavele* in 1302 to 1346 (F.A.); *Chauelai* in 1160 (Pipe Roll); *Chavelai* in Domesday Book; and *Chavelei*, *Cauelei*, *Cheueleie* in I.C.C. The spellings *Calvelega* and *Chalvelega* in R.B., in 1171 and 1167, introduce an unoriginal *l*. It is spelt *Cœafle* (in the dat. case) in a twelfth century copy of a charter dated about 990; see Earle, Land Charters, p. 368, l. 10. Also *Cheaflea* in a copy of a charter of King Cnūt; Cod. Dipl. iv. 13. All the earlier spellings are consistent with a derivation from the A.S. *ceaf*, mod. E. *chaff*. See *Chaff* in the New Eng. Dictionary.

It would appear that the final *f* took the sound of *v*, thus obscuring the meaning of the word; after which *Chave-* became *Cheve*. The Eng. Dial. Dictionary has *chave* as a verb, meaning to separate chaff from grain; also *chavins* or *cheevings*, bits of broken straw; *chavin-riddle* or *cheevy-riddle*, a coarse sieve used in chaving; *chave-hole*, a recess for chaff. Hence the

form *Cheve-* is not without support. There is a Chieveley in Berks., but it is of different origin; see *Cīfan-lēa* in Kemble's Index.

CHILDERLEY. Spelt *Chylderle* in 1302 (F.A. i. 148); and *Cildrelai* (with *Ci* for *Chi*) in Domesday Book. Here *Childer-* or *Childre-* represents the A.S. *cildra*, gen. pl. of *cild*, a child. The sense is "children's lea." As the A.S. *cild* has a double form of the gen. pl., viz. *cilda* and *cildra*, there is no difficulty in assigning to *Childer-* the same sense as to the *Chil-* (for *cilda*) in Chilford (pp. 61, 62).

ELTISLEY. Spelt *Eltislee* in Fuller's Worthies; *Elteslee* in 1302 (F.A. i. 149); *Eltesle* in 1251 (In. p. m., p. 8). The prefix seems to involve the same personal name as that which appears in *Eltham*, Kent. But I can find no further authority for it. It may, however, be connected with the prov. E. *elt*, to knead dough, to toil in wet ground; see N.E.D. and E.D.D.

GRAVELEY. Spelt *Gravele* in 1284 (F.A. i. 138); *Gravelei* in Domesday Book. The A.S. spelling is *Græflēa*; Thorpe, Diplom. p. 382, note 16; compare *Greflea*, *Græflēa*, in the Ramsey Chartulary. It is compounded of A.S. *græf*, a trench, mod. E. *grave*, and *lēah*, a lea or field. The sense is "field with a trench." Cf. the Crawford Charters, pp. 61, 62.

HATLEY. Spelt *Hattele* in 1284 (F.A. i. 136); *Hattelega* (Latin) in 1210 (R.B.); *Hatelai*, *Atelai* in Domesday Book. The A.S. form is *Hættanlēa*, in Ælfhelm's Will; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 300, l. 13. *Hættan* is the gen. case of a personal name *Hætta*, of which *Hetta* (noted by Mr Searle) is apparently an alteration.

MADINGLEY. Spelt *Maddynglee* in 1302, *Maddingle* in 1284 (F.A. i. 138, 148), *Madinglega* (Latin), in 1210 (R.B.); *Madingelee* in 1199 (Pedes Finium); *Madingelei* in Domesday Book. The A.S. form would be *Madinga-lēah*, or "lea of the Madings." *Mading* is a tribal name; cf. *Mada* as a personal name, whence the dat. *Madan-lēage*, i.e. Madeley; Kemble,

Cod. Dipl. iii. 123, l. 3. There is a Maddington in Wilts.; whilst from the name *Mada* we have Madeley in Shropshire (as above), and Madehurst in Sussex.

SILVERLEY. There is a parish named Ashley-cum-Silverley. The spelling *Silverle* occurs in 1284, 1302, 1346, and 1428 (F.A. i. 139, 142, 158, 177); Domesday Book has *Severlai*, which stands for *Silverlai*, as *selver* is not an uncommon spelling in Middle English for "silver," and the A.S. form is *seolfor*. This is verified by the epithet *de Seuerlaio* in I.C.C., p. 98, for which another MS. has *de Seiluerleia*. The epithet seems a strange one, but we have similar instances; compare Silverdale, Lancs., Silverstone, Northampt., Silvertown, Devon.

WESTLEY. Spelt *Weslai* in Domesday Book, with *s* for *st*; but *Westlai* in Cod. Dipl. iv. 245. The prefix is the E. *west*. This village is often called Westley Waterless, so that it was once badly off for wells. Mr Foster finds that it had the epithet *waterlees* as far back as 1339, as recorded in the Ely Registers; and I have since found *Westle waterles* in 1308 (Pedes Finium). Perhaps it is necessary to say that the former spelling, with final *-lees*, is the usual Mid. English spelling; and it is interesting to notice that the word occurs in Chaucer's Prologue, l. 180:—"Is likned til a fish that is *waterlees*." The A.S. form of this suffix is *-lēas*.

WETHERLEY. This is the name of a hundred. The spelling *Wetherle* occurs in 1284 and 1302 (F.A. 137, 146); but another spelling is *Wederle* in 1168, or better *Wederleah*, as in 1166 (Pipe Rolls); Domesday Book has *Wederlai*; but I.C.C. has both *Wederlai* and *Wetherlai*. This suggests that the prefix is *wether*, a sheep, A.S. *wēter*, for which the A.F. form was *weder*, owing to the difficulty of sounding the *th*. Cf. Wethersfield in Essex.

MERE. The A.S. *mere* means "lake," in which sense it is familiar to all who know the English lakes. I know of no example in Cambs. except FOWLMERE or FOULMIRE. The name Foulmire is comparatively modern (later than 1500), but is not

difficult to account for. It is well-known how the letter *r* has a tendency to preserve a preceding long vowel; thus the word *more* is still pronounced with the open *o*, whereas the *o* in *stone* is close; and the word *shire* is still locally called *sheer*, though usually it rhymes to *fire*, and this *ee* preserves the A.S. pronunciation of the *i* in *scīr*. It is not surprising that some people should once have confused the word *mere*, a lake, with the old sound of *mire*, and so have altered the word to suit a popular etymology, suggested by the fancy that *fowl* meant 'dirty,' instead of referring to birds. However, there is no doubt as to the sense, though the mere has now been drained away. The spelling *Foulmere* occurs in 1401, and *Fulmere* in 1302 (F.A. i. 147, 175); the Pipe Rolls have *Fugelmara*, where *Fugel* is at any rate explicit. Even in Domesday Book we find the spellings *Fuglemære* and *Fugelesmara*, where once more the former part of the word is correct, but the latter part is a little altered, by the substitution of the Latinised form *mara* (A.F. *mare*, from O. Norse *marr*) for A.S. *mere*; see *Mara* in Ducange. Fortunately, the original A.S. compound is not difficult to find; there were several "fowl-meres" in different parts of England, and they must have been extremely useful when hawking was common. The A.S. *fugel-mere* (fowl-mere) occurs in a charter dated 931, Earle, Land Charters, p. 166, last line but one; and again in a charter dated 972 (which Prof. Earle thinks to be genuine); p. 449, l. 6 from the bottom. I even find the late spelling *fugel-mære* in Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 529, l. 4 from bottom; and the true form *fugel-mere* in the very next line. It is a pity that the A.S. dictionaries omit the word, though they give several compounds with *fugel*; but it is duly noted in Earle's Glossarial Index, p. 490.

POOL. From A.S. *pōl*, a pool; now ascertained to be a Germanic word, not Celtic. It occurs in Wimpole.

WIMPOLE. The *m* in *Wimpole* is due to the succeeding *p*. The spelling *Wympole* occurs in 1346, but may be due to a mistake, as *Wynipole* also appears at the same date (F.A. i. 164, 169). Earlier, we find *Wynepol* in 1302 (F.A. i. 146), and

Winepole in 1210 (R.B.) and in Domesday Book. The prefix represents *Winan*, gen. of *Wina*, a known name. The pool in Wimpole Park is still large enough to be marked in maps.

WADE. This suffix occurs in **LAND-WADE**, where the prefix is the common word *land*. The old spellings are *Landwade* (1284, 1316, 1346) in F.A. i. 136, 156, 159, and *Landwath* (1210) in R.B. The variation of spelling shews that it represents the A.S. *wæd*, a ford, which occurs in some dialects as *wath* (Icel. *vað*), as noted by Jamieson, Ray, and in the *Catholicon Anglicum*. We have the same suffix in *Biggles-wade*. The cognate Lat. form is *uadum*, a ford. Allied to E. *wade*, verb, and to Lat. *uādere*, to go.

§ 11. SOME OTHER NAMES.

In the following names, we have mostly to deal with simple words rather than compounds.

BOROUGH GREEN. Named from *Borough*, which is the older name; spelt *Burg* in the time of Henry III. and *Burch* in Domesday Book. From A.S. *burh*, a fort, a borough. It is also spelt *Burrough Green*; and it lies to the N.E. of Brinkley.

BOURN. So named from the brook, now called Bourn Brook. Formerly *Burne* in 1210, but the earlier spelling is *Brunne*, in 1171, 1190, 1194 (R.B.); and *Brune* in Domesday Book. Thus its first name was Scandinavian, from Icel. *brunnr*, a spring, well, or fountain; which was afterwards exchanged for the corresponding English name, from A.S. *burne*, *burna*, a small stream.

BURNT FEN. This part of the fen-land, to the east of Ely, doubtless obtained its name from the famous story of the burning of the fen there by Hereward and his men. See ch. 25 of the *Gests of Hereward*, appended to *Gaimar's Chronicle*, ed. Wright (Caxton Society), p. 94.

CHATTERIS. A common old spelling is *Chateriz*, as in 1326 (In. p. m., p. 237) and in late copies of charters; see Cod. Dipl. iii. 107; also *Chaterih* in the same, iv. 145. I.C.C. has *Catriz*, *Cateriz*, *Cetritz*, *Chetritz*; Domesday Book has *Cetritz*, *Cietritz*; all Norman spellings. English spellings are supplied by the Ramsey Chartulary, which has *Ceatrice*, *Cæateric*, *Chateric*, *Chaterik*; and we find *Ceateric* in Thorpe, Diplom., p. 382. The final *-z* in the Norman spelling was sounded as *ts*, and it seems to have been used as a substitute for the Latin suffix *-cus*, in the case of names which were Latinised by adding *-us* to an A.S. name in *-c*. Thus, in I.C.C., we find an A.S. form *Ædric* (for *Ēadric*), whence Lat. *Ædricus*, and A.F. *Ædriz*; A.S. *Aluric* (for *Ælfric*), Lat. *Aluricus*, A.F. *Alriz*; A.S. *Gōðric*, Lat. *Godricus*, A.F. *Godriz*; A.S. *Lēofric*, Lat. *Leofricus*, A.F. *Leofriz*. Hence the Norman forms quoted above represent such forms as *Catric*, *Cateric*, *Cetric*, *Chetric*; and all the forms quoted may be deduced from an A.S. form *Ceatric* or *Cætric*. But as this form has no suffix significant of position, it cannot represent a personal name. Mr Stevenson kindly suggests that it may have been a river-name. Cf. *Wenric*, *Wenrisc*, the river Windrush; in Kemble's Index. And perhaps cf. Chatburn, Lancs.

ELM. Spelt *Elm* in 1346 (F.A. i. 141), and in a late copy of a charter; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. v. 4, l. 3 from bottom. The editor of the Ramsey Chartulary notes a mention of it in 1321; see iii. 122, note 12. From A.S. *elm*, an elm-tree. There is nothing very remarkable in so childish a name; compare Ash, Hazel Grove, Hazelwood, Maplestead, Poplar, and the like, in various counties. And observe the name Prickwillow, noted at p. 71. There is an Elmham in Norfolk.

KENNET. Kennet is near a river of the same name. Spelt *Kenet* in 1346 (F.A.), *Chenet* (for *Kenet*) in Domesday Book; *Kenet* in I.C.C. The question as to whether the name belonged originally to the town or to the river seems to be settled by the fact that there is another river Kennet which joins the Thames at Reading; and the village of East Kennet in

Wiltshire is situated upon it. Perhaps the river-name Kent is related to it; at any rate, *Kentford* in Suffolk is short for *Kennetford*, as it is spelt *Chenetheford* in the Chronicle of Ramsey Abbey. Mr Stevenson says that the Berkshire Kennet is from an older **Cunētio*, from which the regular descendant would be *Cynwydd*, which exists as a Welsh river-name.

KIRTLING. Spelt *Kertelenge* in Fuller's Worthies; *Chertelinge* (for *Kertelinge*) in Domesday Book; and *Curtelinge* in I.C.C. As the vowel *e* or *i* would have palatalised the A.S. initial *C*, it is certain that the A.S. form began with *Cy*. This is pointed out by Kemble in his Saxons in England, i. 460, who infers that this was a settlement of the tribe of *Cyrtlingas* or sons of *Cyrtla*; a result which is confirmed by the existence of a Kirtlington in Oxfordshire. The name *Cyrtla* occurs in the Crawford Charters, p. 52. It may have been given to a man from his dress; cf. A.S. *cyrtel*, a kirtle, a kind of garment. Egilsson points out that the Icel. *geita-kyrtla*, lit. 'clad in a goat-skin kirtle,' was an epithet applied to a country lass.

MARCH. Spelt *Merch* in 1169, in the Pipe Roll; *Merc* in I.C.C. From A.S. *meorce*, inflected form of *mearc*, fem., a mark, boundary or limit. For the sense of the term see Kemble, Saxons in England, vol. i. c. 2, entitled "The Mark."

NEWMARKET. Spelt *Newemarket* in 1383 (Cat. Anc. Deeds, ii.), and referred to as *Novus Mercatus* in 1276 (Hund. Rolls), and in 1219 (Pedes Finium). From *new* and *market*. The earliest known use of the word *market* is in the Laud MS. of the A.S. Chronicle (an. 963), written not earlier than 1120. The town cannot be of earlier date than the 12th century, and is probably no earlier than the 13th.

OVER. Spelt *Overe* in 1210 (R.B.); *Ovre* and *Oure* in Domesday Book; *Ouer* in a late copy of a charter; Cod. Dipl. iv. 145. The A.S. form is *ōfre*, dat. of *ōfer*, a shore of the sea, or bank of a river; cognate with G. *Ufer*. Over is situate on what was once a bank or shore, overlooking the waters of the fenland.

PRICKWILLOW. A village beyond Ely, near the railway. Named from a tree, probably the *Salix viminalis*, sometimes called the *twig-withy* or *osier-withy*. So called because used for making *pricks* or skewers. Similarly the *Euonymus europæus* was called the *prickwood*, *pricktimmer*, or *spindle-tree*. Compare Elm, as noted at p. 69.

QUY. The name somewhat varied at different dates. The spelling with *qu* is found after 1250. Thus we find *Queye* in 1261 (Pedes Finium), 1290 (In. p. m.), 1302 (F.A.), and *Qweye* in 1291 (Taxatio Ecclesiastica); with the variant *Coye* in 1276 (Hundred Rolls) and 1284 (F.A.). This shews that the word was identified with the A.F. *queye*, *queie*, O.F. *coye*, the feminine of the A.F. adj. *quey*, O.F. *coy*, from Lat. *quiētus*, quiet; as if *Queye* meant the quiet (or secluded) house or village. But earlier spellings shew that this was a Norman popular etymology. The name was probably A.S., as the place is mentioned both in I.C.C. and D.B. The forms in I.C.C. are *Coeie*, *Choeie*, Latinised as *Coeia* in D.B.; whilst the Inquisitio Eliensis has *Cuege*. In 1210 we find *Cueye* (R.B.); and in 1272 *Coweye*, *Cowye* (Pedes Finium). If we may trust to the form *Cū-ēge*, the sense is "cow-island," as is still more clearly shewn by the later forms *Cu-eye*, *Cow-eye*, *Cow-ye*. The *-eie* in I.C.C., Latinised as *-eia*, also points clearly to the suffix meaning "island"; compare the numerous examples already given, pp. 51—59. The only difficulty is to explain the A.F. prefix *Co-*, of which *Cho-* (with *Ch* for *K*) is the equivalent. We may fairly suppose that this early *ō* really meant the A.S. *ū*, because the Norman of the 11th century did not possess the sound *ū* at all, and *ō* was the nearest equivalent; see the preface by G. Paris to his *Extraits de la Chanson de Roland*, § 25. Thus this *Chanson* has *por*, where Philip de Thaun has *pur*, and later French has *pour*.

REACH. Spelt *Reche* in 1279 (Hund. Rolls), and in 1316 (F.A.). It lies to the north of Swaffham Prior. The map in *The Fenland, Past and Present*, shews that it stood at the very verge of the waters of the fenlands, on a round projection

of the old shore. It denotes, accordingly, that its position was on a "reach" or extension of the land; and we have a similar name in Over, already discussed. The A.S. *rācan*, to reach, also means to extend or hold out. The substantive derived from it is not in early use; so that the present name is probably no older than the thirteenth century. Sawtry in Hunts. is merely a corruption of *Saltreche*; see the Index to the Cartularium de Rameseia. It once stood upon a small salt bay.

SPINNEY. There is a Spinney Abbey to the North of Wicken Fen. This name is French; from the A.F. *espinei*, a place where thorn-trees grow; from the Lat. *spinētum*, a thorn-thicket. The surname *de Spineto* refers to it, in 1228 (Pedes Finium).

STANE, STAINE. The name of a hundred. Spelt *Stanes* in Domesday Book; a form which suggests a derivation from A.S. *stān*, a stone. But as this would have produced the modern form *Stone*, it was clearly re-named by Scandinavians, who translated it by the equivalent Scandinavian word, as seen in Icel. *steinn*, a stone. It makes no difference to the sense. *Stanes* represents the A.S. plural *stānas*, i.e. "stones"; and we find this form in the Inquis. Eliensis, p. 98. Perhaps it is worth noting that the spelling *Stegen* given in Searle's Onomasticon is merely the English way of writing the Danish name *Stein*, which is the precise equivalent of A.S. *Stān*. In the same way, in the A.S. *bātswegen*, modern Eng. *boatswain*, we see the Danish equivalent of the A.S. *swān* denoted by *swegen*; and, at the same time, *Swegen* is the A.S. spelling of *Swein*, king of England in 1014. The reason is that *ei* was a diphthong unknown to A.S. scribes, who could only denote it by *eg*, where *eg* represents the sound of *ay* in *way* (A.S. *weg*).

STAPLOW, STAPLOE. The name of a hundred; a contracted form. The old spellings are *Stapelho*, 1284-1346; *Stapilho*, 1401; *Stapulho*, 1428; all in F.A. Domesday Book has *Staplehou*. The prefix is the A.S. *stapol*, a post, pole, or pillar, as in Stapleford (p. 62). The suffix is the modern Eng. *hoe*, a

promontory or projecting point of land, derived from the A.S. *hōh*, a heel, a projection. See *Hoe* in the New Eng. Dictionary. No doubt the hundred (which includes Soham) was named from a lost village.

Stow; as in Stow-cum-Quy, and in North Stow and Long Stow hundreds. From A.S. *stōw*, "a place" or site; whence the verbs *stow* and *bestow* are derived.

TOFT. *Toft* is a well-known word of Scandinavian origin; the usual sense is a cleared space for the site of a house; hence, a "homestead." See *topt* in Vigfusson's Icelandic Dictionary. The Domesday Book has *Toft*, owing to the fact that the Norman scribes frequently represented the English *t* (especially when final) by *th*; by which symbol they meant a strongly pronounced *t*, not the English *th*. Oddly enough, the spelling *Thofte* occurs in 1302 (F.A. i. 149), where it is the initial *T* that is thus treated.

TYDD, or TYDD ST GILES. Spelt *Tyd* in 1302 (F.A. i. 141). From an A.S. personal name. The earliest form of the name is *Tidi* (with short *i*) in the ninth century; hence the place-name *Tiddes-ford* (Kemble). There is also a weak form *Tidda*. Compare the place-names Tidmarsh, Tidworth, and Tiddington.

WICKEN. Apparently the same as *Wykes*, mentioned in 1210, in the Red Book of the Exchequer, and in 1284 in Feudal Aids, i. 136. There is much less difference in reality than in appearance; for the sense is practically the same in either case. *Wykes* is the Mid. Eng. plural of *wyk*, answering to A.S. *wīc*, a village; and *Wicken*, spelt *Wykyne* in 1395 in the Pedes Finium, answers to A.S. *wīcum*, the dat. pl. of the same word, the pl. being used in the same sense as the singular; see *wīc* in the A.S. Dictionary. The use of the dative is common in place-names; and the *u* in the suffix *um* would prevent the *c* from being palatalised.

WRATTING. Spelt *Wrattinge* in 1302 (F.A. i. 141); and *Wreting* in 1167 (P.R.). A variant is *Wrotinge* in 1210 (R.B.); and as late as in Fuller's Worthies we find *Wrotting*. Domesday Book has *Waratinge*, where the former *a* is inserted to help the Norman to pronounce the *W*. In Ælfhelm's Will we have the A.S. form *Wrættinige* in the dative case. The name marks the settlement of an East-Anglian tribe of *Wrættings* or "sons of *Wrætta*." There is another *Wratting* in Suffolk; and, although we do not find *Wræt* as a personal name, it is sufficiently vouched for by *Wretham* and *Wretton*, both in Norfolk. Neither is it difficult to divine whence the name arose; the bearer of the name was probably conspicuous by bearing (like Oliver Cromwell) a wart upon his face. The *Promptorium Parvulorum* gives us *wret* as the East-Anglian form of "wart," and it is still in use; and the form *wrat* is still good Northern English. The Dutch word also is written *wrat*.

§ 12. LIST OF ANCIENT MANORS.

The following is a list of manors in the county of Cambridge, according to the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis* and the *Inquisitio Eliensis*, in modern spelling, except when now unrepresented.

Bassingbourn, Balsham, *Belincgesham*, Bottisham, Bourn, Burwell, Camps, Carlton, *Clinton*, Cottenham, Kirtling, Chippenham, Ditton, Doddington, Dullingham, Dunham, Impington, *Erlingetona* (Harlton?), Shelford, Ashley, *Esselinga*, Fulbourn, Fowlmere, Gransden, Hauxton, Histon, Hildersham, Hinton, Horningsea, Kennet, Linton, Litlington, Lolworth, *Lyndona*, Madingley, Morden, Over, Soham, Silverley, Saxton, Snailwell, Stapleford, Stetchworth, Streatham, Swaffham, Sutton, Teversham, Trumpington, *Wratting*, Wendy, Weston, Witcham, *Wich* (Wicken?), Wilbraham, Wisbeach, Whittlesea, Willingham, Wentworth.

For a list of hundreds, see Conybeare's Hist., p. 270.

§ 13. CONCLUSION.

The chief conclusion to be drawn from a general survey of the names is that very nearly all of them are Mercian English, perhaps mixed with Frisian, from which it is hardly distinguishable. There is hardly a trace of Celtic, except in the names of rivers. Of these, the Granta is certainly Celtic, and is the origin (after many vicissitudes) of the modern Cam. The Kennet is also apparently Celtic; but as to the origin of the Lark I can find no evidence. Among the oldest place-names is that of Ely. Considering the numerous inroads of the Danes, the traces of Danish are surprisingly small. The only name that is wholly Scandinavian is Toft. We also find traces of Danish nomenclature in the former syllables of Brinkley and Carlton, and perhaps of Boxworth and Pampisford. Bourn had once the Danish name of Brunne, and Staine is a Danish form of an A.S. *Stān* (Stone). I have seen an appeal made to the name Begdale, near Elm, as being an instance of Scandinavian influence; but I suspect the name to be modern, and introduced from without; this is notoriously not a country in which one can find *dales*. Besides these traces of Danish, there are a few traces of Norman, as in the instance of the modern form of Quy, in the former elements of Guyhirn and Royston, and in the latter element of Newmarket; and some of the native names have been somewhat affected by a Norman pronunciation, as in the final syllable of Chatteris. But all these instances chiefly serve to emphasize the predominance of English; and it must never be forgotten that the speech of Cambridgeshire and Essex has always influenced the speech of London, and has thus affected to some extent and at second-hand, the prevailing speech of the whole empire.

It has been alleged, with apparent truth, that the centre of gravity of the English dialects, that is to say, the district where the dialect approaches nearest to the literary standard, is that of Leicestershire. And it is further clear that our literary speech arose from the fact that, in three great educational centres, viz. London, Oxford, and Cambridge, the talk of the

higher classes did not materially differ, and certainly belonged to what is known as East Midland. I believe we cannot be far wrong in saying that the district whence standard English really arose is that occupied by a compact set of 12 counties, viz. Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire and Essex.

POSTSCRIPT. The recent publication of *The Charters of the Borough of Cambridge* by the Corporation of Cambridge and the Cambridge Antiquarian Society jointly suggests the addition of a few supplementary remarks.

At p. 2 of this work is printed a Writ of Henry I., in which the spelling *Cantebruge* (for Cambridge) occurs. But the text is taken from a late copy, so that we have still no evidence for such a spelling earlier than 1142 (see p. 30 above). In fact, the original text of this Writ probably had *Grentebruge* throughout, as printed in the second line of it. This same work exhibits the spelling *Cambrigge* at p. 56, as occurring in Letters Patents dated 1465. Compare this with *Cambryge* in 1462, as noted at p. 31 above.

At p. 202 of the same work, the spelling of Stourbridge is seen to have been *Stirbrigge* in 1519, whilst we learn from p. 100 that it had become *Sturbridge* in 1589. Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge* mentions *Styrrebridge* in 1544, and *Stirbrige* in 1546 (vol. i. pp. 416, 441). But, as shewn at p. 32 above, the oldest spelling is *Stereshreg'*, as in 1279; in confirmation of which I can further cite *Stereshreg'* in 1201–2 from the *Rotulus Cancellarii de tertio anno regni regis Johannis* (1833), p. 140, and *Stereshbrig'* in 1199–1200 from *Rotuli Curie Regis*, ed. Sir F. Palgrave, vol. ii. p. 62. Hence the explanation given at p. 32 above is sufficiently justified.

INDEX.

IN the following Index, the reference is to the preceding pages.

I have taken the opportunity of giving at the same time—with in marks of parenthesis—the spellings which occur in Domesday Book, with references to the *pages* and *columns* as numbered in the Facsimile of the Part relating to Cambridgeshire, photozincographed in 1862.

Thus the place-name Abington is discussed at p. 18 above; whilst the spelling *Abintone* will be found in the Facsimile four times, viz. in p. III, col. 1 (denoted by 3 a), in p. III, col. 2 (denoted by 3 b), in p. IX, col. 2, and in p. XI, col. 1.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Abington (<i>Abintone</i> , 3 a, 3 b, 9 b, 11 a), 18 | Benwick, 28 |
| Aldreth, 33 | Borough Green (<i>Burch</i> , 14 b), 68 |
| Anglesea, 51 | Bottisham (<i>Bodichesham</i> , 15 a), 20 |
| Armingford (<i>Erningford</i> , 3 b, 9 b), 61 | -bourn, 46 |
| Arrington (<i>Erningtune</i> , 10 a), 14 | Bourn (<i>Brune</i> , 24 a), 46, 68 |
| Ashley (<i>Esselie</i> , 22 a), 64 | Boxworth (<i>Bochesuuorde</i> , 8 a, 13 a, 17 a), 25 |
| Babraham (<i>Badburham</i> , 5 a, <i>Badburg-ham</i> , 5 a, 18 a, 21 b), 19 | Brand (or Brent) Ditch, 40 |
| Badlingham, 20 | -bridge, 29 |
| Balsham (<i>Belesham</i> , 4 b, 14 b), 20 | Brinkley, 64 |
| Barham (<i>Bercheham</i> , 5 a, 10 b), 20 | Bungay, 56 |
| Barnwell, 35 | Burnt Fen, 68 |
| Barrington (<i>Barentone</i> , 9 a, 12 b), 18 | Burwell (<i>Burewelle</i> , 8 a), 36 |
| Bartlow, 34 | Caldecott, Caldecote (<i>Caldecote</i> , 13 a, 27 a), 28 |
| Barton (<i>Bertone</i> , 26 b), 6 | Cambridge (<i>Gretebrige</i> , 1 a), 29–32 |
| Barway, 51 | Camp, 38 |
| Bassingbourn (<i>Basingborne</i> , 3 b, 11 b), 46 | Camps, Castle; see Castle |
| -beach, 44 | Camps, Shudy; see Shudy |
| | Carlton (<i>Carlentone</i> , 14 b, 15 b), 6 |

- Castle Camps, 38. (D.B. has *Campas*, 16 b, *Campas*, 22 a)
 Caxton (*Cautone*, 20 b), 6
 Chatteris (*Cetriz*, 6 b, *Cietriz*, 9 a), 69
 Cherry Hinton (*Hintone*, 10 b), 7
 -chester, 39
 Chesterton (*Cestreton*, 2 b), 7, 39
 Chettisham, 21
 Cheveley (*Chelai*, 2 a, 13 b), 64
 Childerley (*Cildrelai*, 4 a, 26 a, *Cilderlai*, 28 a), 65
 Chilford (*Cildeford*, 10 b, 16 a), 61
 Chippenham (*Chipeham*, 17 b), 21
 Clayhithe, 33
 Clopton (*Cloptone*, 3 b, 18 a), 7
 Coates, 28
 Coldham, 21
 Comberton (*Cumbertone*, 2 a, 24 a), 7
 Conington (*Cunitone*, 18 a, 21 a, *Con-tone*, 17 a), 18
 -cote, 27, 28
 Coton, 8
 Cottenham (*Coteham*, 6 a, 8 b, 26 a), 21
 Coveney, 51
 Croxton (*Crochestone*, 21 a, 27 a), 8
 Croydon (*Crauuedene*, 9 b, 11 b), 47
 -den, 47
 Dernford, 62
 dike, 40
 Ditton (*Ditone*, 2 b, 13 b), 8
 Doddington (*Dodinton*, 6 b), 15
 down, -don, 49
 Downham (*Duneham*, 7 b), 21
 Drayton (*Draitone*, 3 a, 8 a, 9 a), 9
 Dullingham (*Dullingeham*, 9 a, 27 b, *Dullingham*, 18 b, *Dulingham*, 14 b), 21
 Durham (A. S. *Dūn-holm*), 57
 Duxford (*Dochenuorde*, 15 a, 16 b), 25
 -ea, -ey, 50
 Earith, 34
 Eastrea, Estrea, 53
 Elm, 69
 Elsworth (*Elesuuorde*, 8 a, 17 b), 26
 Eltiale, 65
 Ely (*Ely*, 4 a, 7 a), 51
 Enhale, 41
 Eversden (*Auresdone*, 20 b, *Auresdone*, 12 b, *Euresdone*, 21 b), 47
 fen, 60
 -field, 60
 Fleam Dike, 40
 Flendish (*Flamingdice*, 3 a, *Flammiding*, 10 b, *Flamiding*, 17 a), 40
 -ford, 61
 Fordham (*Fordeham*, 2 a), 21
 Fowlmere, Foulmire (*Fuglemære*, 16 b, *Fugelesmara*, 11 b), 66
 Foxton (*Fozetune*, 9 a), 9
 Fulbourn (*Fuleberne*, 5 a, 10 b), 46
 Gamlingay (*Gamelingei*, 26 b, 27 a), 56
 Girtton (*Gretone*, 8 b, 9 b), 9
 Gransden (*Gratedene*, 6 a), 48
 Grantchester (*Granteseta*, 9 b, *Grantesete*, 12 a, 15 a), 39
 Graveley (*Gravelai*, 8 a), 65
 Guilden Morden, 48
 Guyhirn, 42
 Haddenham (*Hadreham*, 7 a), 22
 -hale, 41
 -ham, 19
 Hardwick (*Hardwic*, 6 a), 28
 Harlton (*Herletone*, 15 b), 10
 Harston (*Herletone*, 5 b, 11 b), 10
 Haslingfield (*Haslingefeld*, 2 b, 12 a, 17 b), 60
 Hatley (*Hatelai*, 13 a, 18 a, *Atelai*, 11 b), 65
 Hauxton (*Havochestone*, *Hauochestone*, 5 b, 19 a), 10
 -heath, 63
 Hildersham (*Hildricesham*, 22 b), 22
 Hilgay, 57
 Hinxton, 11
 -hirn, 42
 Histon (*Hestitone*, 23 b, *Histetone*, 8 b, 19 a, *Histone*, 3 b, 6 b, 9 b), 11
 -hithe, 33
 Horningsea (*Horningesie*, 5 a), 53
 Horseheath (*Horsei*, 10 b, 16 a), 63

- Ickleton (*Hichelintone*, 15 a, *Inchelin-*
tone, 19 a), 17
 Impington (*Epintone*, 6 a, 25 b), 15
 -ington, 14
 Isleham (*Gisleham*, 2 a), 22

 Kennet (*Chenet*, 16 a), 69
 Kingston (*Chingestone*, 2 b, 10 a), 11
 Kirtling (*Chertelinge*, 27 b), 70
 Knapwell (*Chenepewelle*, 8 a), 36
 Kneesworth, 26

 Landbeach (*Vtbech*, 26 a, 27 a), 44
 Landwade, 68
 Leverington, 15
 -ley, 63
 Lingay, 59
 Linton (*Lintone*, 11 a), 11
 Litlington (*Lidlintone*, 3 a), 16
 Littleport (*Litelport*, 6 b), 42
 lode, 42
 Lolworth (*Lolesuorde*, 25 b), 26
 Long Stanton (*Stantune*, 13 b, *Stan-*
tone, 18 a), 12
 -low, 34

 Madingley (*Madingelei*, 25 b, *Mading-*
lei, 3 b), 65
 Malton, 12
 Manea, 53
 March, 70
 Melbourn (*Melleborne*, 12 a), 43, 47
 Meldreth (*Melrede*, 5 b, 10 a, 12 a), 42
 Mepal, 41
 -mere, 66
 Milton (*Middeltone*, 26 a), 12
 Morden (*Mordune*, 9 b, 17 b), 48

 Newmarket, 70
 Newnham, 22
 Newton, 12
 Nosterfield, 60

 Oakington (*Hochinton*, 6 a, 8 b, *Hoch-*
intone, 25 b, 28 a), 16
 Olmstead, 25
 Orwell (*Oreuuelle*, 9 a, *Orduuelle*, 10 a,
 15 b, *Oreduuelle*, 12 b), 36

 Outwell, 37
 Over (*Ovre*, 8 a, *Oure*, 9 a), 70

 Pampisford (*Pampesuorde*, 5 a, 11 a),
 26
 Papworth (*Papeworde*, 3 a, 13 a), 27
 Pearl's Bridge, 32
 pool, -pole, 67
 -port, 42
 Prickwillow, 71

 Quy (*Coeia*, 4 b), 71

 Badfield (*Radefelle*, 4 a), 61
 Rampton (*Rantone*, 25 a), 12
 Ramsey, 53
 Reach, 71
 -reth, 42
 Royston, 13

 Sawston (*Salsiton*, 9 b, 17 a), 18
 Saxon Street, 13
 Saxton (*Sextone*, 22 a), 13
 Shelford (*Escelford*, 11 b, *Escelforde*,
 3 a, 5 b), 62
 Shengay, Shingay (*Scelgei*, 9 b), 59
 Shepreth (*Escepride*, 12 b, *Esceprid*,
 6 a, 9 a), 42
 Shudy Camps, 38
 Silverley (*Severlai*, 22 a), 66
 Snailwell (*Snellwelle*, 21 b), 37
 Soham (*Saham*, 1 b, 2 b, 14 b), 22
 Spinney, 72
 Stane, Staine (*Stanes*, 2 a, 4 b), 72
 Stanton; *see* Long
 Stapleford (*Stapelforde*, 5 b), 62
 Staplow, Staploe (*Staplehou*, 1 b, 4 a,
 9 a), 72
 -stead, 25
 Steeple Morden, 48
 Stetchworth (*Stiuicesuorde*, 21 b, *Stu-*
uicesworde, 4 a, *Sticesuorde*, 14 b),
 27
 Stonea, 54
 Stourbridge, 32
 Stow (*Stou*, 8 a), 73
 Stretham (*Stradham*, 6 b), 23
 Stuntney (*Stuntenci*, 6 b), 54

- Sturbridge, 32
 Sutton (*Sudtone*, 7 b), 18
 Swaffham (*Suafam*, 13 b, *Suafham*, 15 b, *Svafam*, 4 b), 23
 Swavesey (*Suavesye*, 13 a, *Suauery*, 17 a), 54

 Tadlow (*Tadelai*, 23 b, 27 b), 35
 Teversham (*Teuersham*, 5 a, *Teuresham*, 10 b), 23
 Thetford (*Litel-tedford*, 6 b), 63
 Thorney (*Torny*, 8 b), 54
 Toft (*Toft*, 12 b, 24 b, 28 a), 73
 -ton, 5
 Triplow (*Trepeslau*, 5 a, 9 a), 35
 Trumpington (*Trumpitone*, 15 a, *Trumpinton*, 16 a), 16
 Tydd St Giles, 73

 Upware, 44
 Upwell, 37

 -wade, 68
 Waterbeach (*Bece*, 13 b, *Bech*, 26 a), 44
 -well, 35
 Welney, Welny, 54
 Wendy (*Wandei*, 19 b, *Wandrie*, 11 b), 55
 Wentworth (*Winteworde*, 7 b), 27

 Westley (*Weslai*, 4 b, 14 b), 66
 Weston Colville (*Westone*, 15 b), 14
 Westwick (*Westuiche*, 26 a), 28
 West Wickham (*Wicheham*, 10 b, 15 a, 16 a), 24
 Wetherley (*Wederlai*, 2 a, 9 b), 66
 Whaddon (*Wadone*, 5 b, 20 a, *Wadune*, 12 a, 16 b), 49
 Whittlesea (*Witesie*, 6 b), 55
 Whittlesford (*Witelesford*, 3 b, 9 b, *Witelesforde*, 11 a, 19 a), 63
 Whittlesmere, 56
 -wick, 27
 Wicken, 73
 Wickham; see West
 Wilbraham, 24
 Wilburton (*Wilbertone*, 7 a), 14
 Willingham (*Wiuelingham*, 13 a, *Wivelingham*, 6 a), 24
 Wimblington, 17
 Wimpole (*Winepole*, 12 b, 18 b), 67
 Wisbeach (*Wisbec*, 7 a, 9 a, 16 a), 44, 46
 Witoham (*Wiceham*, 7 b), 24
 Witchford (*Wiceforde*, 6 b, *Wiceford*, 7 b), 63
 Wormegay, 57
 -worth, 25
 Wrattling (*Warattinge*, 4 b, 14 b, 16 a, 19 a; cf. *Warateuorde*, 12 b), 74

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

SELECTION FROM THE PUBLICATIONS.

AN INDEX TO THE REPORTS AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS; INCLUDING SUBJECTS AND AUTHORS OF THE COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS, 1840—1897. Octavo Publications, No. XXX. pp. xvi + 80. 3s. 6d.

The scope of this work is indicated by the title.

The references to Publications and Communications being given under authors, as also under titles, subjects, and the names of places, it will be easy to see what has appeared in the pages of the Society's publications under either of these heads.

THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY AT LAMBETH PALACE. By MONTAGUE RHODES JAMES, Litt.D. Octavo Publications, No. XXXIII. pp. 64, 1900. 3s. 6d.

THE SOURCES OF ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S COLLECTION OF MSS. AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. With a Reprint of the Catalogue of Thomas Markaunt's Library. By MONTAGUE RHODES JAMES, Litt.D. Octavo Publications, No. XXXII. pp. 84, 1899. 5s.

THE PRIORY OF SAINT RADEGUND, CAMBRIDGE. By ARTHUR GRAY, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College. Octavo Publications, No. XXXI. pp. viii + 197, 1898. 5s.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Fig. I. Seal of the Priory, p. viii; II. The Manor House of S. Radegund, facing p. 48; III. Plan of the Nunnery Buildings, p. 53.

PROCEEDINGS, VOL. IX. (NEW SERIES III.), October 1894—May 1897. WITH COMMUNICATIONS No. XXXVII. to No. XL. pp. viii + 458, 1898. 20s.

The 4 Parts are sold separately, 7s. 6d., 5s., 5s., and 2s. 6d.

Contents: C. L. Acland, on Norse Remains in North Britain. T. D. Atkinson, on a Chalice and Paten from Westley Waterless; on a Bridge over King's Ditch; on the Chapel of Gonville and Caius College; on the Gilds of Cambridgeshire. E. M. Beloe, The Padder's Way. J. W. Clark, on Ancient Libraries: Lincoln, Westminster, St Paul's. W. M. Fawcett, on Parliamentary Elections in Cambridge Sixty Years Ago. Arthur Gray, on the Watercourse called Cambridge in relation to the Cam and Colne. T. McK. Hughes, Pottery from Great Chesterford; on the Earthworks between the Tyne and Solway; on the Ditches round Ancient Cambridge. M. R. James, Fifteenth Century Glass in King's Chapel; on Wall Painting in Willingham Church; on Paintings formerly in the Choir at Peterborough; Legends of St Anne and St Anastasia; Gleanings from the Library of Peterhouse. J. Bass Mullinger, on the Relations of Francis Bacon with the University; &c., &c.

LOCAL TOPOGRAPHY.

ANCIENT CAMBRIDGESHIRE. By C. C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. Octavo Publications, No. XX. Second edition much enlarged. pp. viii + 106 + *illustrations in the text and a map.* 1883. 5s.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE SEXTRY BARN AT ELY, LATELY DEMOLISHED. By Professor R. WILLIS, M.A. Quarto Publications, No. VII. pp. 8 + 4 *plates.* 1843. 3s.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL NOTES ON GREAT ST MARY'S CHURCH. By S. SANDARS, M.A.

TOGETHER WITH THE ANNALS OF THE CHURCH. By CANON E. VENABLES, M.A. Octavo Publications, No. X. pp. 98 + *folding plan and 4 illustrations in the text.* 1869. 3s.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE PARISH OF BOTTISHAM AND OF THE PRIORY OF ANGLESEY. By EDW. HAILSTONE, JUN. Octavo Publications, Nos. XIV. and XVI. pp. xii + 372 + 7 *plates.* With Supplement. pp. 35. 1873—8. 13s.

PUBLICATIONS: OCTAVO SERIES
No. XXXVII

A CALENDAR
OF THE
FEET OF FINES
RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

PREFACE.

A CALENDAR comprising the Huntingdonshire Fines of 5 Ric. I—24 Hen. VII was compiled some years ago by Mr J. C. Tingey, F.S.A., of Norwich. He kindly placed his work in the hands of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society to deal with at their convenience. At the Society's request I undertook to prepare for the press and complete the Calendar provided I might do so at my leisure. Unfortunately I have had less time at my disposal than I expected and I must express my sincere regret to the Society for the long delay in publication.

In order however to make the work more useful I entirely re-calendared years 5 Ric. I—24 Hen. VII from the original documents in a somewhat different manner. This part of the Calendar in its new form is nearly half as long again as it had been. I then transcribed and edited the fines of 1 Hen. VIII—45 Eliz. Thus I have had the advantage of Mr Tingey's work in the preparation of part of this Calendar, though the Society has not had the advantage of his revision.

The Indices have been twice revised. In the first revision every name and place mentioned in the text was looked for in the Indices; in the second every name and place mentioned in the Indices has been looked for in the text. In spite of these precautions some mistakes probably remain uncorrected; but it is hoped that they are not numerous.

Measurements of land are among the topics discussed in the Introduction, and some observations are here made on early agriculture in England. The reader is asked to notice that these are put forward tentatively and with no claim to

complete demonstration. The general proposition, to which they are intended to lead, is that changes in the units of measurement of land should be ascribed to changes in methods of agriculture rather than to the suppression of one race by another.

William West's *Symbolaeographia*, published in 1590, has long been recognized as the standard book on the forms of fines; but the section in this Introduction entitled "Fines Generally" contains some information which will not be found elsewhere. For the construction and legal interpretation of fines William Cruise's *Fines and Recoveries*, published in 1783, should be consulted.

I have to thank various friends, whom I have consulted on particular points, for their advice. Mr G. C. M. Smith, Professor of English in the University of Sheffield, very kindly corrected several errors in the first section of the Introduction. I have to acknowledge deep obligation to the late Professor Maitland, whose unvarying kindness and generosity in helping students of English institutions is known everywhere. The notes on acreage and the manor were read by him, and though the rest of the Introduction was for the most part written after his death, I had many and long conversations with him on the subjects to which it relates. It is hardly necessary for me to add that it is only after much hesitation and with great regret that I find myself taking different views from those enunciated by him in his *Domesday and Beyond*. Lastly, I must thank Mr Hilary Jenkinson, of the Public Record Office, for verifying all the references in the third part of the Introduction. Only those who have had experience of the laborious task of referring to plea rolls and other bulky documents can adequately appreciate such kindness, which I value the more because this assistance was rendered on his own initiative and without my knowledge.

Wishing to develop the subject on my own lines I have, with one exception, purposely avoided mentioning the theories

of our leading writers on early agrarian institutions. To have dealt with them adequately would have needed more space than was at my disposal. I have, however, found it impossible not to refer to the works of Mr J. H. Round. If I have not done full justice to his treatment of the five hide unit, it is because my chief concern is with the conditions and events which gave rise to that unit.

I make no claims to be an interpreter of the Domesday Book.

G. J. T.

5, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND.

ERRATA.

<i>page</i>	<i>present reading</i>	<i>correct reading</i>
12	Nicholas	Nicholaus
"	Iordan	Iordanus
25	Michaelis	Michael
38 (<i>footnotes</i>)	p. 8 note 2	p. 8 note 1
45	Elizabeth	Elizabetha
54	"	"
55	Le dene Rothingg'	Ledene Rothingg'
65	Robert	Robertus
76	Sheuyngdon'	Shenyngdon'
79	Sheuyndon'	Shenindon'
85	Alan	Alanus
88	John	Iohannes
90 (lines 3 and 16)	Richardus	Ricardus
116 (lines 1 and 25)	Laurence	Lawrence
120	Meruey	Merney
135 (lines 31 and 32)	Laurence	Lawrence
140	"	"
147	Blanch	Blanche
173 (line 20)	esquire, of	esquire of
192	Beman	Benjamin
206	"	"
224	Biscoe	Briscoe

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	v
INTRODUCTION.	
PART I. NAMES, TITLES AND STYLES.	
(a) Christian names	ix
(b) Surnames	xvii
(c) Titles and Styles	xxvii
PART II. THE PROPERTY COMPRISED IN FINES.	
(a) Acreage	xxxiii
(b) The Manor	xliii
(c) Buildings and their appurtenances	liv
(d) Hides and Virgates	lx
(e) The Carucate and the Bovate	lxxxiii
(f) The customary acre	xciii
PART III. ON FINES GENERALLY.	
(a) The form of a fine	cxxiv
(b) Instruments subsidiary to the feet of fines	cxxvii
(c) The dating of fines	cxxxvii
(d) Warranty	cxliii
(e) Proclamations	cxlvi
PART IV. THE SPELLING AND EXTENSIONS OF PROPER	
NAMES	clii
APPENDIX I	clviii
APPENDIX II	clxii
A CALENDAR OF THE FEET OF FINES FOR HUNTINGDONSHIRE.	
Part I. 5 Ric. I to 23 Ric. II	1
Part II. 1 Hen. IV to 45 Eliz.	96
INDEX OF NAMES.	
Part I. 5 Ric. I to 23 Ric. II	228
Part II. 1 Hen. IV to 45 Eliz.	258
INDEX OF PLACES	286

INTRODUCTION.

PART I. NAMES, TITLES AND STYLES.

(a) **Christian Names.**

IN the first part of this Calendar all names of persons, whether Christian names or surnames, are printed as they occur in the manuscript. In the second part, which begins with the reign of Henry IV, Christian names are translated into English. The reason for this difference of treatment is that it is not easy to determine the most suitable rendering in modern English of Latin surnames of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, while in the fifteenth and subsequent centuries the difficulty becomes considerably less. It is generally accepted that all surnames should be printed in Calendars in the form in which they are written in the manuscript, but it is also usual to translate all Christian names into English. In those cases where a person is described by a Christian name, the preposition "de," and a place name which is not Latinised, there can be little objection to translating the Christian name into English, and leaving the preposition and the place name as they are written. But even in this case the retention of the "de" is not free from objection. We are accustomed to the French word "de" as the prefix of certain English family names, and consequently the rendering of the Latin *Henricus de Fokesworth* by "Henry de Fokesworth" does not sound peculiar to our ears. Yet there can be little doubt that an Englishman in the reign of Henry III would never have uttered such a sequence of words as "Henry de Fokesworth." Not improbably

he would have said Harry or Herry¹ instead of Henry. Almost certainly he would have translated the Latin preposition "de" into English.

But though names such as Henricus de Fokesworth are those which most commonly occur in early fines, there remain other classes which are far from inconsiderable. Often we find persons described by a Christian name, the preposition "de," and a Latinized place name. Here if we translate the Christian name, we must either leave the place name in its Latin form, in which case we are describing a person partly in English and partly in Latin, or else we must translate it, in which case we are abandoning the principle of printing all surnames in the forms in which they appear in manuscript. Such renderings as "William de Cantilupo," "Peter de Riualis," and "Richard de Ripariis" are at once unscholarly and inelegant. Some editors avoid their use by writing "William de Cantilupe," "Peter de Rivall" and the like. But the words Cantilupe and Rivall are neither Latin nor French, and they are certainly not English.

Again, there was a large class of persons who were described by a Christian name followed by a Latin adjective agreeing with it or by a Latin substantive in apposition to it. Here again we meet with the difficulty which has just been described. Even if we wish to translate the Latin adjective or substantive into English, we cannot do so with any certainty. Take such a name as "Willelmus Medicus." If we had to translate it into modern English, some of us would render it by William the Physician, others by William the Leech. As a translation Physician would really be less pedantic than Leech, which is no longer in use; but it was Leech, not Physician, which became a permanent English surname. Some of us, again, would drop

¹ This may be inferred from the fact that Harrison became a much commoner surname than Henryson. Evidence from the Saxon Chronicle and mediaeval works written in English is of little value, as in them Latin forms such as Henricus occur frequently and popular forms seem to be avoided. Henry VI is frequently called Herry in English documents recorded upon the chancery rolls of Edward IV. Queen Elizabeth Wydeville when a widow spoke of King Herry the VIIth (Hardy, *Handwritings of the Kings of England*, p. 28). See also *Polychronicon*, vol. viii, pp. 525, 585, 587.

the article and say William Physician or William Leech; and after a date, which must be somewhat indefinite, there would be much to be said in favour of this course. Finally, the word "medicus" might well be rendered by its old French equivalent, "Mire," which was certainly used in England in the Middle Ages, though whether, like Leech, it became a permanent surname, but with an English spelling, is doubtful.

It is not contended that the retention of the Latin Christian names is entirely satisfactory. A Calendar which is partly Latin and partly English bears some resemblance to a name of which part is English and the rest Latin. But if the retention is inelegant it undoubtedly has the merit of convenience. It gives us, if the Calendar is accurately transcribed, the proper names as they are written in the original document. The inelegance could be removed, if it were desired, by arranging the Calendar in a tabular form. The names of the parties to the fines could be printed in Latin, the plaintiffs in one column, the deforciantes or impedients in a second, while in a third column the description of the property comprised in the fines could be printed in English. In this way the use of the two languages in a single sentence could be avoided.

In thirteenth century England the aristocracy made use of few Christian names, and those which they used have for the most part become common. The men who attended the king's court were called by such names as Geoffrey, Henry, Peter, Reynold, Richard, Robert, Walter, and William. We may see this at once by examining the names of the witnesses of royal charters¹. Those which have not become common were those borne by the Poitevins and Savoyards, who came in the train of the half-brothers of King Henry and the uncles of Queen Eleanor, names such as Aymer, Boniface, and Eblon or Ebbles. Few witnesses to the charters bore names which may be regarded as peculiarly English, names which were common in England before the Norman Conquest. On the other hand, if we study, elsewhere, the names of the lesser people, we shall find that many of their Christian names were little used by the aristocracy. We may see this in the returns to certain inquisitions of

¹ *Rotuli Chartarum* (Rec. Com.), *passim*.

the year 7 Ed. I, which record the names of the landowners of certain districts, villains as well as freemen¹. We may see it, too, a century earlier in the Pipe Rolls², which record the sheriffs' accounts, including therein the sums of money in which rich and poor alike were amerced.

It is sometimes assumed that Calendars of fines supply useful material for investigating the distribution of Christian names throughout the different counties of England. There is no reason for denying their utility in this respect, but they must be used with caution. Nearly as many women are parties to fines as men, but the women are for the most part wives. Many whose names occur in a Calendar must have been born and baptized far from the county to which the fine relates. Again, parties to fines were with rare exceptions free men and landowners. Here and there we may meet with a fine by which a lord enfranchised his villain, and to such fines the villain will be a party. In some counties a few fines of this nature occur, in others, such as Huntingdonshire, there are none. These freemen and landowners formed a relatively small class, for in the early part of the thirteenth century the peasantry of England were for the most part villains, holding their lands at the will of their lords. Even if a peasant were free, he would often hold his land in villainage, and this would preclude him from alienating his land by fine just as effectually as if he were a villain. In all counties, however, there were peasants who were free and who held their lands freely. In a large county, such as Lincolnshire, their number would be very much greater than in a small one such as Huntingdonshire. So, too, the number of fines to which peasant freeholders were parties would be greater in a large county than in a small one. For this reason we cannot expect to find as many different Christian names representing the peasantry in a Calendar of fines of a small county as in that of a large one. There would be fewer opportunities for them to occur.

In the fourteenth century fewer Christian names were used than in the thirteenth. Many which had been common before

¹ *Rotuli Hundredorum* (Rec. Com.), *passim*.

² *Publications of the Pipe Roll Society*.

the Norman Conquest have disappeared. Apparently they were used in the thirteenth century by the smaller landowners, who gradually set them aside in favour of those used by their richer neighbours. In the reigns of the Tudors, however, a considerable number of names, which had been little used previously, acquired popularity. This was no doubt due to the introduction of printing and advancement of learning; but the material which this Calendar supplies is insufficient for any investigation of the subject.

In the Huntingdon fines there is but one person who bears two Christian names, Thomas Mary Wingfield. He is three times mentioned, being a party to two fines of the year 6 Ed. VI, and to a third of the year 2 and 3 Philip and Mary. In two of the fines Mary is written in the Latin genitive, Marie, thus Thomam Marie Wingfeld; in the third it is written in the accusative thus Thomam Mariam Wingfeld.

The lists which follow consist of all the Christian names which occur in the Calendar down to the end of the reign of Richard II. References are given to the first six instances only of each name, and each name is intended to represent that of a different person. The reader however is cautioned that in the list of names of women there may be some unavoidable repetition, as the same woman may appear as the wife of two or more successive husbands. A few names which are distinguished by asterisks are in the genitive case depending upon the words *filius* or *filia*; but all the others occur in the nominative case.

Names of Men¹.

Abraa, 14	Andreas, 46, 48, 64
Achilles, 2, 11*	Apsolon, 27
Adam, 5, 12, 15, 29, 43, 47	Arnaldus, Aernaldus, 3, 11*, 38
Akar', 8*	Aslotus, 50
Alanus, 9, 11, 14, 19 <i>bis</i> , 20, 21	Athelardus, 14
Alardus, 2	Augustinus, 37*, 41
Albinus, 51	Baldricus, 11
Alexander, 7, 7*, 32, 35, 40, 49	Baldwinus, 6, 9, 9*, 14
Aluredus, 2, 3, 31	Barnabas, 45

¹ It will probably be found that many of the less common names in this list belonged to different members of the same family.

- Bartholomeus, 5, 38, 40, 45, 49
 Benedictus, 45
 Berengerus, 5
 Burwardus, 24
 Clere, 4
 Cutbertus, 3*
 Daud, 28, 34, 39
 Drogo, 5*
 Durandus, 6
 Eborardus, 15, 16
 Edmundus, 6
 Egidius, 13
 Elias, 3, 8, 10, 15, 17, 36
 Eudo, 2, 36, 36*
 Eustachius, 23
 Fulco, 3, 19, 24
 Galfridus, 2 *bis*, 7, 8, 25, 37, 40
 Gerardus, Geroldus, 4, 14, 29*
 Geruasius, 2*
 Gilebertus, 1, 6, 7, 36
 Ginant, 3*
 Godefridus, 22
 Godricus, 35*
 Gregorius, 7, 14
 Gwido, 37
 Hamo, 32
 Haraldus, 8*
 Henricus, 3, 4, 9, 13, 16, 24
 Heruicus, Heruicius, Heruey, 4, 12, 15
 Hubertus, 3
 Hugo, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14
 Iacobus, 61
 Imbertus, 13
 Ingelramus, 36
 Iohannes, 4, 6, 9 *bis*, 11, 12 *bis*
 Iordanus, 12
 Iulianus, 22
 Iuo, 1, 12, 17, 25, 47
 Laurencius, 3, 23
 Martinus, 11, 47
 Mauricius, 11, 38
 Michael, 4, 5 *bis*, 25, 46
 Milo, 34
 Nicholaus, 2 *bis*, 4, 8, 16, 17, 20
 Nigellus, 3, 16, 24, 25, 29, 47
 Normannus, 45
 Oliuerus, 11, 22
 Osebertus, 5, 9, 13, 25
 Otto, 21*, 24, 24*
 Paskettus, 30
 Paulinus, 46
 Petrus, 33, 44, 45
 Philippus, 14, 21, 30, 34, 36
 Radulphus, 1, 2 *quater*, 4, 5 *bis*, 6
 Ranulphus, 15
 Reginaldus, 2, 3 *bis*, 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 23
 Ricardus, 2 *ter*, 6 *bis*, 7
 Robertus, 1 *bis*, 2 *bis*, 3 *ter*, 4 *bis*, 6
 Rogerus, 2, 3, 4 *bis*, 6, 7, 9
 Salamon, 44
 Samuel, 1
 Siluester, 12, 22
 Siluio, 38
 Simon, 8*, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17
 Stephanus, 8, 13, 16; 9, 47
 Theobaldus, 4, 5
 Thomas, 3, 7, 8, 13, 14 *ter*, 22
 Thurketyn, 18*
 Tristramus, 49
 Turstanus, 1, 2, 11
 Uitalis, Viel, 8, 12, 20, 43
 Umfridus, 34, 49
 Walterus, 1, 2, 4 *bis*, 5, 6, 7, 8
 Warinus, 10
 Warnerus, 17
 Willelmus, 1, 2 *ter*, 3 *bis*, 4, 5 *ter*
 Wiscardus, 10

Names of Women.

- Ada, 20, 55
 Agnes, Angnes, 2, 4, 23, 24, 49, 50, 51
 Albreda, 24, 28
 Alda, 29
 Alesia, 72
 Alicia, 5, 6, 7, 32, 35, 49, 51 *bis*

Alienora, 53	Frecenta, 40
Alina, 32	Geua, Ieua, 20
Allota, 24	Hauwisia, 1, 14, 15
Amabilla, 45, 52, 58, 59, 62	Helewisia, 16*
Amia, 80	Hugolina, 38
Amicia, 17, 35, 40, 46, 53, 60, 71, 74	Idonea, 29, 46 <i>bis</i>
Amphelisa, 25	Iocosa, 45, 83
Anabilla, 41	Iohanna, 35, 47, 49, 53, 54, 73
Anna, 84	Isabella, 5, 17, 29, 44, 50, 53
Ascelina, 37	Isolda, 8, 16, 17, 19, 41, 56
Athelina, 23, 68, 72	Iuliana, 18, 40, 46, 48, 59
Auelina, 46	Katerina, Caterina, 1, 4, 5, 54, 61, 78
Auicia, 62	Leticia, 32, 43, 60, 66
Basilia, 14	Lucia, 10, 33, 53
Beatricia, 6, 40	Mabilla, Mabillia, 34, 35, 58, 59
Beatrix, 59, 74	Margareta, 3, 15, 50, 51, 53, 56
Benygna, 38	Margeria, 23, 57
Blanchia, 81	Maria, 2, 35, 49, 98, 105, 119
Brighteua, 72, 73	Mariota, 32, 41, 56, 60, 81
Cecilia, 13, 18, 24, 38, 42, 43, 46	Matillis, Matilda, 3 <i>bis</i> , 7 <i>ter</i> , 20, 42, 52, 45
Clarissa, 13	Muriella, 52
Clemencia, 23	Nicholaa, 5, 34, 40 <i>bis</i> , 42, 78
Constancia, 59	Pelagia, 14, 17, 33, 79
Cristiana, 7, 42, 52, 68, 89	Petronilla, 68
Custancia, 73	Philippa, 19
Deruerguilla, 44, 72, 74	Roesia, Roysia, 3 <i>bis</i> , 4, 10, 14, 18, 29, 46
Edelina, 49	Rosa, 68, 70
Editha, 3*, 6*	Sabina, 57
Elena, 42, 50, 55, 56, 76	Sarra, 45, 54 <i>bis</i> , 56, 57
Elicia, 20, 23, 45	Sauicla, 11
Elizabetha, 54, 57, 67, 72	Seralia, 14*
Emma, 5, 40, 41, 43, 53, 66	Sibilla, 24, 27, 36
Eufemia, 4	
Felicia, 16, 24, 25, 30, 39, 55	
Fina, 79	

Many Christian names had more than one Latin form in the Middle Ages. Thus we have Matillis and Matilda, Agnes and Agneta, Mabila and Mabilia, Geua and Ieua, Heruicus and Heruicius. These examples present no difficulties; but sometimes it is hard to say whether two names less closely resembling one another in form represent mere variations in spelling or are really distinct names. Controversies have arisen as to Ranulphus and Radulphus; Roesia and Rosa; Elizabetha and Isabella;

and so with many others. There can be no discussion on these matters in this brief note; but it may be observed that the Christian names in colloquial use in England often differed considerably in form from the Latin words by which they were represented. The Latin Reginaldus represented not our modern Reginald, but Reynold; so too Etheldreda represented Awdry¹, and Matillis, Maud. But many Christian names had several variant English forms, as may be seen from those variants becoming either surnames or parts of surnames. Thus the name Richard gave rise to the surnames Richardson, Dickson and Hickson; Robert to Robertson, Dobson and Hobson. We cannot suppose that the same variants were used indifferently throughout the country, nor that we know the variants of many of the less common Christian names. The clerks of the Middle Ages may sometimes have laboured in ignorance. Hence it is that although a person may be found described in two different Latin documents by two names differing from one another in spelling and structure, we cannot assume that one of these names is necessarily a variant of the other; for one may be correct in spelling and structure; the other incorrect. There is always the possibility of error, ignorance, and confusion having been prevalent with respect to the translation and spelling of certain Christian names in the Middle Ages.

There is generally little doubt about the correct reading of a mediaeval Christian name; but Anna and Amia² are exceptions. It often happens that a clerk had the habit of omitting to dot his *i*'s—a practice indeed which was far from common in the thirteenth century—and it is then almost impossible to decide whether he has intended to write Anna or Amia. The Latin names for Godfrey and Osbert are usually written in a contracted form, and the question arises whether they should be extended as Godefridus and Osebertus or as Godfridus and Osbertus. They occur sometimes in extended forms. Perhaps Osebertus is more common than Osbertus;

¹ p. 191, n.

² Some have doubted whether the name Amia was ever used in the Middle Ages. For "Amia" written with a dotted *i*, see *De Banco Rolls*, No. 179, roll 289, York, *Ibidem*, No. 164, roll 109, Hertford; and for the spelling Amya, *Ibidem*, No. 455, attornies' roll 2, Kent.

Godfridus occurs but seldom. The names Matheus and Mathias were almost invariably written with a single *t*, as was also the surname Mathew, which was by no means uncommon. The modern practice of spelling Matthew and Matthias with two *t*'s is certainly unwarranted by English tradition.

The translation of proper names from Latin into English raises a few small points of difficulty. Of recent years many variants have become recognized as distinct names and many new forms have come into use. Some of the latter are mere adaptations of the corresponding Latin names. Thus the Latin Reginaldus which was translated in the Middle Ages by Reynold, has given rise to the name Reginald; and Etheldreda, of which the English version became Awdry, is now much used as a Christian name. Some people will prefer the Latin Elias to Elys, its ancient English translation; others will prefer Elys. Often sufficient evidence is not forthcoming to establish which of two translations is the better.

Early in the reign of Henry III John became a common Christian name in England. Not long afterwards we meet with a Latin Iohanna, which some people now translate as Joan, and others, though less frequently, as Jane. In the reign of Elizabeth a Latin form Iana occurs occasionally, and this can hardly be translated otherwise than as Jane. It seems therefore convenient to use Joan and not Jane as the English of Iohanna.

(b) Surnames.

In the reign of Henry III the great men of the realm and the wealthier landowners for the most part used surnames, which were surnames in the modern sense of the word, that is to say they were adopted by the issue of those who bore them. On the rolls of the King's Chancery we find the same persons designated by the same names year after year, and we find, too, that many of them had hereditary surnames. But with lesser people the case was different. If a particular name were applied to a certain man in one document, it was not necessarily the name by which he was described in another. A good

example of such a variation occurs in the Huntingdonshire fines. In the year 25 Henry III a fine was levied between Oliuerus Clericus and Elicia his wife as plaintiffs, and Iohannes de Salue and Ieua his wife as deforciantes of certain property in Stilton¹. From the fine itself we learn that Elicia and Ieua were daughters of a certain Alicia de Stilton. Seven years later two other fines were levied of an acre of land in the same place². Oliuerus de Upton and Elicia, his wife, were deforciantes in one of them, and Iohannes de Sale and Geua, his wife, were deforciantes in the other. In both of them Walterus de Wasingle was the plaintiff. In the same year yet another fine was levied of a messuage in Orton Longueville in which Oliuerus de Stilton and Elicia his wife were deforciantes³. It is endorsed with the claim of Iohannes de Salle and Geua, his wife. Five years afterwards Oliuerus de Opton and Elicia his wife were deforciantes in a fine of eighteen acres of land in Orton, and in the same year Oliuerus de Stilton and Elicia his wife were deforciantes in a fine of three acres and a rood of land in Stilton⁴. Thus, we have a man who is mentioned in five different documents. In one of them his name may be translated as Oliver the clerk; in two others as Oliver of Upton; and in the remaining two as Oliver of Stilton. Other similar though less striking examples occur in this Calendar. A man who is described in a fine of 25 Hen. III as Rogerus le Mire de Bedeford is described in another fine of 28 Hen. III as Rogerus de Bedeford medicus⁵. In the reign of Edward I a certain Ricardus de Sutho of one fine becomes Ricardus le Clerk de Sutho in another. So, too, Rogerus filius Nicholai le Clerk de Eton, who was a party to a fine of 12 Ed. II, becomes Rogerus filius Nicholai de Eton five years later⁶. It is also probable that Simon Derham de Magna Grantisden Tailleur is the same person as Simon Taillour de Magna Grantisden. A particular interest attaches to the last example, in that the two fines, from which it is taken, are of as late a date as 41 Ed. III and 46 Ed. III respectively⁷.

¹ p. 20.² pp. 22, 25.³ p. 23.⁴ p. 28.⁵ pp. 18, 21.⁶ p. 60.⁷ pp. 83, 85.

The preposition "de."

Parties to early fines are frequently described by a Christian name, the preposition *de*, and a place name, which usually denoted the place of residence of the party. When a man changed his residence he would generally be described thereafter by the name of the place to which he had moved. If he had more than one residence he might be described in more than one fashion. This was the case with the person who was, as we have seen, sometimes called Oliuerus de Stilton and at others Oliuerus de Opton. The great men of the realm, however, and even the leading families of a county, often took their surnames from places which were or had been the principal residences of the heads of their families. Such surnames, which were hereditary, might be borne by persons who neither resided nor owned land at the place which they represented. This was especially the case with families whose surnames were derived from places in France such as Chanteloup, Courtenay, and Mortemer. But in the majority of early fines the place names, which occur in descriptions of persons, are those of some village or hamlet near the property to which the fine relates. They represent actual places of residence and cannot be considered as hereditary surnames. Gradually however these places became in fact hereditary surnames; but the peasantry seems to have been a somewhat stationary class and throughout the Middle Ages an English place name used as a surname is generally that of a village in the neighbourhood of the home of the person by whom it was used.

At an early date a place of residence was often added to names of trades; and in such cases it is doubtful which name is to become the surname. The descendants for example of Iohannes Carpentarius de Caxton may perhaps be known by the surname of Carpenter, perhaps by that of Caxton, or perhaps by some entirely different surname. As a general rule trade names are written in the English language in both French and Latin documents of the fourteenth century, from the closing years of which they may be presumed to be hereditary surnames. This presumption arises from the fact that

it became a custom in the fourteenth century to add a place of residence to surnames which were undoubtedly hereditary. Gauelok', for instance, was almost certainly the surname of a certain Iohannes Gauelok' de Nedingworth, and as we have many similar instances in the second half of the fourteenth century, we may presume that a Iohannes Carpenter de Caxton of that period bore the surname of Carpenter, and that Caxton was merely his place of residence. The Iohannes Gauelok' de Niddyingworth just mentioned and Rosa his wife were parties to a fine of the year 10 Ed. III¹. To another fine of the year 15 Ed. III the same persons were parties, but this time the husband is described as Iohannes Gauelok de Oure². In these fines Nedyngworth and Oure are beyond all doubt the places of residence of a man who had a definite surname, Gauelok'.

Again, men were often described by the preposition *de* followed by a place name, which was itself followed by the same preposition and a second place name³. The first of these names is that of the place of family origin, the second a place of residence, the first being frequently that of a place far from the county to which the fine relates, and the second being usually that of some place within or in the neighbourhood of the same county. It will be noticed that the second place is frequently more accurately defined than it would be if it were a place of origin. Here are some examples from the Huntingdonshire fines:

Radulphus de Hinton de Thetford *iuxta Ely* (p. 82).

Radulphus de Lacu de Ouerton *Lungeuill* (p. 57).

Thomas de Blakedone de *Parua* Stokton (p. 56).

Iohannes de Baggele de Hemynford *Abbatis* (p. 74).

When people were described by their place of family origin, and the place happened to have a compound name, the

¹ p. 68.

² p. 71.

³ Sometimes in place of the second *de* the preposition *in* is substituted. This is not because the second place lies within the geographical limits of the first. The *in* denotes merely that the person in whose description it occurs dwells within the place by the name of which it is followed. It is elliptical for the expression "qui manet in," which, indeed, occasionally occurs written at full length. No instances, however, of such a use of the preposition *in* will be found in this Calendar.

principal part of it only was used for the purpose. If the family of a man whose Christian name was Thomas came from Little Stockton he would be called Thomas de Stokton, not Thomas de Parua Stokton. If his family came from Hemingford Abbots, he would be called Thomas de Hemynford, not Thomas de Hemynford Abbatis.

Towards the end of the reign of Edward III the preposition *de* when used as part of a surname was frequently omitted. Thus a party to a fine of 40 Ed. III is described as Iohannes Couesgraue de Eton¹. In a fine of the following year he is described as Iohannes de Couesgraue de Eton; but a year later Iohannes Couesgraue is again his description². In the reign of Richard II, the use of the preposition *de* as part of a surname becomes more and more exceptional, and it is seldom to be noticed in fines levied after the accession of Henry IV, and after the same date the addition of a place of residence is also rare.

Although the place of residence is seldom mentioned in fines of the fifteenth century, in other documents, such as the plea rolls of the Common Bench, it was often added. Indeed, in certain proceedings in that court it was essential that the place should be accurately stated. An error in the place of residence of a defendant in a personal action would, if he were outlawed in consequence of his failure to appear, be sufficient for the reversal of his outlawry. But in many proceedings outlawry was no part of the process to compel appearance, and it was therefore unnecessary to insert in the writs by which they were commenced the place of residence of the persons against whom the writs might be sued. Among such proceedings were fines.

The "de" which occurs in the surnames now under consideration normally represented an English "of"; for there are numerous instances on the plea rolls in which the clerk has actually allowed the "of" to remain untranslated³. It is,

¹ p. 82.

² p. 83.

³ Thus Alexander of the Grene (*De Banco Rolls*, No. 430, roll 155, *Leicester*), Ricardus of the Donnehalle, *Ibidem*, No. 225, roll 185, *Camb.*, Willelmus of Pyrye, *Ibidem*, No. 183, roll 108 d. See also *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*, iv 749.

however, by no means unlikely that even English speakers used the French "de" as part of those surnames which were taken from French towns; otherwise it would be difficult to account for the initial letter in such names as Daubenny and Damerell. In the metrical chronicle¹ written in English by Robert of Gloucester in the thirteenth century there seems to have been a tendency to write "de" before French and "of" before English place names. There are numerous instances to the contrary; but the poet may in many cases have been ignorant whether a particular name was English or French.

Names of Occupations, etc.

A very large number of men in the Middle Ages were described by their occupations or by some personal attribute. In the earliest fines the descriptive words are written in Latin, but in the middle of the thirteenth century they are often found written in French, but always introduced by the word *le*; and in the fourteenth century we more often find them in English than in French, though they are sometimes introduced by a *le*. There can be little doubt that the English-speaking inhabitants of our island used a *the* instead of a *le* in describing people. The writer of the metrical chronicle already mentioned speaks of Sir Hamond ye Strange and Eustas ye Moine; and it often happens that the clerks of the common bench wrote a *the* before proper names in their Latin records². No instance of this practice occurs among the Huntingdonshire fines and none has been cited from the fines of other counties. Before the beginning of the fifteenth century the use of the French *le* before proper names seems to have almost completely fallen out of use.

¹ Published in the Rolls Series in two volumes which are numbered 86.

² Thus we have, Hawysia *the* Yunge (*De Banco Rolls*, No. 102, roll 1, *Salop*); Ricardus *the* Escheteresclerk (*Ibidem*, No. 183, roll 46, *Leicester*); Ricardus *the* Gray (*Ibidem*, No. 183, roll 103 d, *Kent*); Clarissa *the* Mayden (*Ibidem*, No. 179, roll 32, *Dorset*); Iohannes *the* Letstare (*Ibidem*, No. 258, roll 204 d, *Norfolk*); Robertus *the* Whyn (*Ibidem*, No. 199, rolls 14, 26, *Kent*).

Filius.

During the thirteenth century we frequently meet with people who are described by such a combination of names as *Thomas filius Iohannis de Stilton*; and the question arises how ought they to be rendered in English. Are we to write Thomas the son of John of Stilton, or Thomas Johnson of Stilton, or Thomas Fitzjohn of Stilton? Further, had the person already an hereditary surname Stilton or Johnson or Fitzjohn, and if he had none, was any one of these names to be the hereditary surname of his descendants? There is no rule by which such questions can be answered; Stilton, Johnson, and Fitzjohn all became English hereditary surnames. We can only decide whether the words *filius Iohannis* represent a surname Fitzjohn, or a surname Johnson or no surname at all, when we know the family history of the man to whom they refer.

There are, however, a few facts about the use of the word *filius* which are worth recording. In the first place we may notice from time to time, and more especially upon the plea rolls of the superior courts, descriptions such as *Thomas Iohannesson de Stilton*, and from such descriptions we might be inclined to infer that Johnson or Iohannesson was the surname of a certain Thomas living at Stilton. But such an inference is not a good one; for descriptions such as Thomas Iohannesson de Stilton are similar in form to others which are by no means uncommon, such as *Willelmus Amicesbaillyf de Arches*¹ and *Adam Willamesseriaunt de Merdenne*². The passages in which these two last forms of description occur show that William was the bailiff of Amice de Arches and that Adam was the serjeant of William of Merdenne. Such descriptions, however, are seldom found in fines, because they were applied to persons who were not owners of lands. But there is no more reason for assuming that whenever Iohannesson occurs in a Latin document it is a surname than that Amicesbailif or Willamesseruaut are such³. Thomas Iohannesson de Stilton is merely a Latin version

¹ *De Banco Rolls*, No. 170, roll 184 d, *Berks*.

² *Ibidem*, No. 173, roll 116, *Kent*.

³ Among other similar descriptions we may notice Agnes Wylkyndoughtur

of Thomas John's son of Stilton, which meant nothing more than Thomas the son of John of Stilton. Such an arrangement of words is of constant occurrence in English poetry of the Middle Ages¹, as, for example, in the ballad of Sir Patrick Spens:

To Noroway, to Noroway,
To Noroway, o'er the faem;
The *king's daughter of Noroway*
'Tis thou maun bring her hame.

Again, it occasionally happens that a man is described as the son of a man who is himself described as being the son of another. Thus a party to a fine of 5 Ed. II is described as Robertus filius Willelmi filii Goscelini de Huntyngdone². Sometimes the Christian names of the father and grandfather are written in English, thus in a Norfolk fine of 42 Ed. III we meet with a certain Ricardus Ionesone Wattessone de Worstede³. A similar example occurs in a Lincolnshire fine of as late a date as 1 Hen. VI, in which a party is described as Iohannes Gybonsonsaunderson de Bosterwyk⁴. Compound names such as Gybonsonsaunderson are clearly temporary designations and not permanent surnames.

Next we may observe that names such as Thomas filius Iohannis, without the addition of any place name at all, were common in the first half of the thirteenth century, less common in the second half of that century, and comparatively rare in the fourteenth century. This will be seen at once on referring to the Index of Names (Part I) at the end of this book. In the earliest fines these names or descriptions were sometimes used of members of the aristocracy, and the word "filius" may then represent the Fitz of a surname; but more frequently they were used of small landowners. Probably a place of residence of Kirtelyngton (*De Banco Rolls*, No. 545, roll 7, *Notts*); Robertus Richardesneuen (*Ibidem*, No. 179, roll 154, *Lincoln*); Alicia Willammesmoder Hobkynesson (*Ibidem*, No. 181, roll 102, *Yorks*). In a Surrey fine of 1 Hen. IV a man is described as "Ricardus that was the parisshe prest de Wynelesham" (F. B. Lewis, *Pedes Finium*, p. 162).

¹ It is also of constant occurrence in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and in English prose of the Middle Ages.

² p. 54.

³ Feet of Fines, Case 167, File 170, No. 1336.

⁴ Feet of Fines, Case 145, File 156, No. 6.

was then implied from the context. This must often have been the case in a fine in which nothing more than a few acres of land were comprised. It is certainly very misleading to make a practice of translating *Filius Iohannis* as Fitzjohn in early fines.

In the latter part of the fourteenth century names such as Thomas filius Iohannis, even with the addition of a place of residence, occur seldom. One Willelmus filius Ade filii Willelmi de Morewyk' was a party to fine of 5 Ric. II and a Iohannes filius Iohannis de Styuecle to another seven years afterwards; but these are rare instances. Such descriptions were not replaced by English and French forms such as Johnson and Fitzjohn. Before the days of the Tudor kings few people were described by names which ended in the syllable *son*; and names which began with the syllable *Fitz* were as scarce in the fifteenth century as in the present day. In the Huntingdonshire fines between the years 1 Ric. II and 24 Hen. VII there are but two of the former class and one of the latter.

Surnames which are Christian names are not uncommon even in the thirteenth century. Each of them, presumably, was the Christian name of some ancestor of the person by whom it was borne. A Northamptonshire forester was called Iohannes Iue in an inquisition of the year 1251; in another inquisition held in 1246 he was called Iohannes filius Yuonis¹. It is probable that when a clerk heard a Christian name used as a surname, he sometimes translated it into Latin in the genitive case and prefixed to it the word *filius*. The following names occur in the Huntingdonshire fines of an earlier date than the accession of Henry VII.

Thomas Arnold	John Morys
John Elys	William Mores
William Gerneys	Robert Oliuere
Roger Gregori	Thomas Philip
Thomas Harry	Gilbert Roger
Robert Mathew	Richard Rykard

¹ *Publications of the Selden Society*, XIII, 81, 94, 109. Similarly on a plea roll of 18 or 19 Edw. I we have :—*Iohannes filius Huberti de Herlawe queritur de Iohanne de Louetot quod cum idem Iohannes Hubert...* (*Assise Rolls*, No. 541 b, roll 28.)

If a Calendar of Fines be used for the purpose of investigating the history of surnames, it must be remembered that it will contain no names except those of landowners. For a long period landed property remained in the hands of a small section of the community. At last, owing to the Black Death and the Wars of the Roses, old families decayed and new families were founded. Hence it is that we find a much greater variety of surnames in the fines of the fifteenth than in those of the fourteenth century. Nevertheless even in the limited class of landowners, whether long settled or newly come, the history of surnames seems to vary in different counties. In Surrey, for instance, we may notice a large number of surnames introduced by the English word *atte*, while in many other counties few such names are to be found. It is probable, however, that much of the early history of surnames is the same for all the English counties except, perhaps, those of the extreme north and west.

The surnames which were Christian names, apparently in the possessive case, were for the most part probably not in that case. There is no reason to suppose, for instance, that a man was called by the surname Andrews merely because his father was called by the Christian name Andrew. Two facts point to this conclusion. We have already seen that Christian names, not in the possessive case, used as surnames, were common long before the reign of Edward IV. Afterwards, however, they were so used less frequently. Thus the first of a family who bore the name of Andrews is likely to have been the son of a man who had Andrew for his surname, and not for his Christian name. Secondly the use of the possessive termination was also extended to names which were not Christian names and for which a possessive case would have been altogether otiose¹. It is also certain that many names were written sometimes with and sometimes without the possessive termination, which was an addition to which little importance was considered to attach. Whatever may have been the origin of the practice of adding

¹ These names were for the most part monosyllabic. Few polysyllabic names in the possessive case other than Christian names came into permanent use.

the letter *s* to these monosyllabic names there can be no doubt about its great convenience. As a general rule it made a distinction between a Christian name and a surname, and when once introduced it was likely to spread rapidly.

(c) **Titles and Styles.**

The words and forms which might be used in fines to describe rank, dignities and offices were few in number and varied but little from century to century. Certain persons in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, more especially the former, were described with the word *Magister* written before their names. It might be supposed that they were masters of arts or graduates of a University. But the title occurs seldom; and it is not improbable that it was only applied to archdeacons, masters of the Chancery, and a few other eminent officials. No other prefix than *Magister* was allowed. Phrases such as the Right Honourable, the Right Reverend and even the knightly Sir were unknown. Earls and Bishops were usually described by their Christian names together with the names of their Earldoms and Bishoprics. The place from which an earl took his name was written in the genitive, but the see of a bishop was expressed as an adjective in agreement with the word *episcopus* in its appropriate case; thus Edmundus comes Cornubie, but Iohannes episcopus Herefordensis. It was, however, by no means unusual in early fines for the surname of an earl to be inserted immediately after his Christian name¹. Occasionally, too, we may find the surname of a bishop mentioned. This was so in three fines of the year 35 Ed. I to which the celebrated Walter of Langton, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was a party².

In fines, and indeed in most other official documents, barons for a long period remained undistinguished from commoners. It is not until the reign of Richard III when we meet with John Dynham, knight, lord of Dynham, that the Huntingdonshire fines supply an instance of any recognition of the rank of

¹ Thus Rogerus de Quency, earl of Winchester (p. 24), and Isabella de Bolebek, countess of Oxford (p. 17).

² pp. 51, 52.

a baron¹. Even then the word which describes the rank is not *baro* but *dominus*. The former word seems to have been used solely of barons of the exchequer. Although the surnames of dukes, marquesses, viscounts, earls, and bishops were omitted in Tudor fines, the surname of a baron was as a general rule expressly mentioned. If he were, as was usually the case, a knight the word *miles* was inserted between his surname and the word *dominus*, as in the case of John Dynham, already mentioned.

It was long also before knights were distinguished from other commoners. In the King's chancery of the thirteenth century neither "*miles*" nor any equivalent word followed the name of a knight. We may read charter after charter and find no distinction between knights and other members of society. Yet in private charters of the latter part of the same century men are frequently described as *milites*, and they are also styled *domini*. *Miles* follows the name and *dominus* precedes it. This is very significant, because when at last knights received recognition of their rank by the addition of the word *milites* in the King's chancery they were denied the title of *dominus*. In the Exchequer and the superior courts of common law as in the Chancery the dignity long remained unrecognized. But in the lesser courts of law the word *dominus* was often applied to knights, and sometimes also to the clergy. We find that this was the case, for instance, in the courts of the justices in eyre for pleas of the forest. The title was, no doubt, in colloquial use, and it was only the trained clerks of the great departments of State who habitually avoided it. Apparently they professed to know one person only who might rightly be called "*dominus*"; it was their lord the King.

In fines, we first read of knights in the reign of Edward II. They are then called by the French word "*chivaler*" instead of by the Latin "*miles*"; and this notwithstanding the fact that fines were invariably written in the Latin language. The word "*miles*" came into use soon afterwards, and gradually displaced "*chivaler*." In the county of Huntingdon the first fine in which a person is described as "*chivaler*" is one of the year

¹ p. 118.

19 Ed. II¹; the last was another of the year 11 Ric. II². But it must be remembered that Huntingdon was a small county. Instances can be found elsewhere of the use of the word before the first of these dates and after the second.

When a party to a fine was a dean, a canon, or an archdeacon his official description seldom followed his name. Reynold Kentwood is described in a fine of the year 11 Hen. VI as dean of St Paul's³, but we read of no other deans, and of no canons or archdeacons in this Calendar. On the other hand in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries clerks are often described as being parsons or vicars and sometimes as chaplains of particular churches. Afterwards they are merely styled clerks. In the reign of Elizabeth we sometimes find that the degrees of doctor of laws, doctor of divinity, and doctor of medicine are recognized⁴.

Occupations and trades were seldom mentioned in fines after the beginning of the fifteenth century, but there was one exception. Citizens of London were frequently, even in early Tudor times, described by the trade names of the companies to which they belonged. But in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII this mode of description became rare. The last example of it among the Huntingdonshire fines is that of Ambrose Woolley, citizen and grocer of London, who was a party to a fine of 22 Hen. VIII⁵.

In the early part of the fifteenth century the description esquire begins to appear in fines. The first instance in the Huntingdonshire fines is found in the year 3 Hen. V⁶. There is another in 6 Hen. V, and a third in 10 Hen. V⁷. In the Middlesex fines two persons are described as esquires as early as the year 15 Ric. II⁸. The description "gentleman" was introduced at a later date. It occurs in none of the Huntingdonshire fines before the year 16 Ed. IV⁹, but it can be found in the fines

¹ p. 64.

² p. 98.

³ p. 105.

⁴ Thus John Randall, doctor of laws (p. 178), William Halls, doctor of divinity (p. 214). A person is described as "in medicinis doctor" in a London fine of Trinity term 21 Eliz.

⁵ p. 124.

⁶ p. 100.

⁷ p. 102.

⁸ W. J. Hardy and W. Page, *Calendar of feet of fines*, p. 164.

⁹ p. 112.

of other counties early in the reign of Hen. VI¹. At first the description was written in English, but this was for a short time only, and the English "gentilman" soon gave place to the Latin "generosus." The word "esquire" on the other hand never appeared in English in fines, being always represented by the Latin "armiger." Both esquire and gentleman were used somewhat capriciously. A man may be called an esquire in one fine and have no word of description after his name in another, but when once he had been described as esquire, he was never afterwards called gentleman.

Neither the profession of a barrister nor that of an attorney was recognized as such in fines, but it would seem that in Tudor times barristers were usually described as esquires and attorneys as gentlemen. This want of professional recognition was not peculiar to fines. We may notice it in other documents, as well official as unofficial. A recently published catalogue of charters, indentures and other instruments of assurance, now in the Public Record Office, contains descriptions of 4303 documents, nearly all of which are of an earlier date than the year 1600²; yet there is not one person mentioned in the volume who is described as a barrister or an attorney. On the other hand a large number of cases can be cited in which persons who are known to have been barristers and attorneys have been described as esquires and gentlemen respectively. Thus Lincoln's Inn with its gardens was assured to eighteen of its members (all of them masters of its bench) by a fine of the year 1581 in which each of them is described as an esquire³. Similarly in a charter of the year 1583 seventeen barristers of the Society of Grey's Inn are described as esquires and in the same document the principal and six members of Staple Inn, who were probably attorneys and certainly not barristers, are

¹ The earliest mention of "gentilman" in the Middlesex fines is in 9 Hen. VI (Hardy and Page, *Calendar*, p. 187); and in the Surrey fines 20 Hen. VI (F. B. Lewis, *Pedes Finium, Surrey*, p. 186).

² *Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*, Vol. iv. The index to this volume contains among other useful lists one of occupations. John Yaxley a serjeant-at-law is here called "legis-peritus." In Tudor fines serjeants are often described as "servientes ad legem," which was their proper legal description (*infra*, 122, 125).

³ G. J. Turner, *Lincoln's Inn*, p. 81.

described as gentlemen¹. The Indexes of Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury also show that gentleman was the usual description applied to members of the Inns of Chancery, the Societies of which consisted of clerks, attorneys, solicitors and other persons concerned in the practice of the law. It must be remembered, however, that all members of the Inns of Court are not barristers and that as late as the seventeenth century many of them were attorneys.

In many documents the word "yoman" is used as a description of persons, but in fines it seldom occurs. The explanation is that the word was not, as is frequently asserted, applied to the small freeholder, but to tenants at will or for terms of years. In early times it was applied to servants of a certain standing without reference to land, the relation between a master and his yeoman being one of contract and not of tenure. Thus we have yeoman of the guard, yeoman of the leash, and yeoman in the Inns of Court. The word was, no doubt, used of farmers because they cultivated lands under leases as the bailiffs of their masters. The theory that yeomen were freeholders is not supported by evidence either direct or indirect. Freehold interests only could be passed by a fine; and when we meet with a person who is described in such a document as a yeoman, and this is very rarely the case, we may assume that the description is given by virtue of some other relation than the ownership of the land which the document comprises. Again the word husbandman, which frequently occurs in other documents, very seldom occurs in fines. The reason is that the husbandman like the yeoman was not a freeholder. He was, as his name suggests, a bondman or copyholder, and the interest of a copyholder was not one which could be assured by a fine in the Common Bench.

The word heir was sometimes used to denote an heir apparent. Thus John Dunhed and Robert Dunhed, who is described as the son and *heir* of John Dunhed, were the deforciant in a fine which was levied in 15 Hen. VI². In another

¹ R. J. Fletcher, *The Pension Book of Grays Inn*, 1, p. 58. See also *Ibidem*, p. 246.

² p. 106.

fine levied in 6 Ed. VI William Beale and Margaret his wife and Thomas Beale the son and heir of the said William Beale were deforciant¹. The word heiress was for long used instead of coheiress. It was not until the year 24 Eliz. that we read of a coheiress in the Huntingdonshire fines. The latter also supply a good illustration of the word heiress being applied to each one of several coheiresses. Mary, the wife of John Bolland, one of the heiresses of Henry Grauntoft, was a party to a fine of 34 Hen. VIII². But in the following year, three ladies, whose Christian names were Anne, Ellen, and Margaret, were described in another fine as daughters and heiresses of the same Henry Grauntoft³.

¹ p. 180. Coheirs are mentioned in a Middlesex fine of Easter term 8 Edw. VI.

² p. 181.

³ p. 182. It should be noticed that the property which passed by the first of these fines is described as being in Fennystanton, while that which passed by the second is described as being in Fennystanton and Hylton.

PART II. THE PROPERTY COMPRISED IN FINES.

(a) Acreage.

IN a case which was specially considered by four eminent judges in 38 Elizabeth, Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, remarked that larger quantities of land were often inserted in fines than were intended to pass by them¹. Many people who have noticed the same undoubted fact regard the descriptions of property occurring in fines as deceptive and doubt the utility of printing them in Calendars. But Sir John Popham's remark, though made of a fine levied some sixty years earlier, was not intended to apply to every period of English history; and it will be a matter of some interest to ascertain how far it is true of fines of the fifteenth and earlier centuries.

For a long time a fine had been looked upon as but one of a pair of instruments for transferring property². The other instrument was in early times a charter of feoffment, but in Tudor times either a charter or an indenture the nature and form of which varied according to the state of the law. But whereas in the indenture the property could be described in our modern fashion by boundaries and abuttals; in the fine it could only be described by its acreage and quality. If more

¹ This was *Kellie's Case*, which should properly be known as *Kellyow's Case*. It was reported by the Chief Justice himself in *Popham's Reports* (p. 104). The judge's words were, "alwaies more land is comprised then men have or is intended to pass." The fine which gave rise to this case was a Cornish one levied in Mich. term 25 Hen. VIII between William Kellyow, plaintiff, and Peter Dawnant as deforciant. The reference to it is *Fees of Fines, Bundle 5, File 24*.

² Precise authority cannot be given for this statement. It is based on a very large number of cases on the plea rolls in which both instruments are mentioned.

property was comprised in the fine than was described in the deed the courts held that as much property only as was described in the deed should pass by the fine. When, therefore, it was necessary that all the property comprised in the deed should pass by the fine, there could be no objection to inserting in it, by way of precaution, a larger number of acres than were mentioned in the deed.

Before the Tudor period of our history no great difference has been noticed between the acreage in fines and in their corresponding charters of feoffment. Yet we read of hundreds of acres much more frequently than we should expect, if the numbers described accurately the quantity of property which really passed. Even in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries we may notice a tendency to express quantities of land in round numbers of acres by words, such as carucates and virgates, which denoted a definite number of acres. There is no reason however for supposing that at that time people intended the word virgate or carcate to pass fewer acres than those words then denoted. The explanation of the use of round numbers is a matter of economic rather than legal history.

In the middle ages the greater part of England was cultivated on the common field system. Large fields were divided into smaller tracts of arable land called in Latin *culturæ*, and in English by various names, such as shots, furlongs, and flats¹. The shots were aggregates of rectangular strips of arable land lying side by side and being about a furlong in length, and either two or four rods in breadth. In some places the strips were separated from each other by mere ridges, in others by narrow strips of turf called balks. No general statement can be made about the size of the fields or of the shots. Some were large, others were small, and there were often both large and small shots in the same field. An excellent description of the six common fields in the Hertford-

¹ For the word "flat" as the translation of "*cultura*" see *Publ. of Surtees Society*, vol. 96, pp. 119, 122, 138. On p. 13 below, I have followed the practice of some of the staff of the Public Record Office and translated it as "tillage." In the "*English Register of Osney Abbey*" written in the fifteenth century it is translated as "telfne" (*Publ. of Early English Text Society*, O.S., vol. 138, pp. 82, 113).

shire manor of Hitchin will be found in Mr Seebohm's *English Village Community*¹. Other common fields can be studied in the ancient maps of certain estates belonging to some of the Oxford Colleges which were reproduced in the year 1888 by the late Mr J. L. G. Mowat². A better idea of the agricultural system of the middle ages can be obtained from studying particular fields than from many pages of description of the system in general.

If all the strips in a field were exactly one furlong in length, they would each contain either an acre or half an acre of land, according as they were four or two rods in breadth. But the strips were seldom of the same length even when they were in the same shot. This was because the boundaries of the shots upon which the strips abutted were seldom parallel straight lines. They followed the formation of the land or the boundaries of other shots, so that the strips at one end of the shot were sometimes longer than those at the other; and those in the middle were sometimes shorter than those at either of its ends. In other words the strip which was exactly a furlong in length was the standard only to which the other strips conformed, so far as the natural features of the land or even mere convenience of arrangement would permit. Nevertheless all the strips were generally called either acres or half acres, and this although most of the acre strips contained rather more or rather less than an acre, and most of the half acre strips rather more or rather less than half an acre.

It was a feature of the common field system that adjacent acre strips belonged as a rule to different persons. The modern farm-house, with its ploughed fields, meadows and pasture lands lying compactly around it, was unknown in the counties where the common field system prevailed. An owner of thirty acres of arable land would hold sixty half-acre strips, each one lying apart from the others, some in one shot, some in another. Perhaps he would also hold a few strips of meadow, for there were shots as well of meadow as of arable land. His several pasture, if any, lay outside the common fields and its shape was usually

¹ A fourth edition of this work was published in 1890.

² The maps were reproduced by collotype process by the Clarendon Press.

irregular. It may be objected that the strips just described were held by villains at the will of their lords, or by enfranchised villains, and that in certain districts at least the land of the lord lay apart from that of the villains. This is true; but it is also likely that the lord's land was itself divided into strips, in order that his villains might cultivate it without the necessity of its being annually measured.

Now when men held arable land in scattered strips, they seem to have bought and sold it by particular numbers of acres. Just as to-day we buy divers commodities by the dozen, so they bought, sold, and reckoned acres by the score. It was a natural incident of the agricultural system, that some multiple should be used in reckoning the acreage of scattered strips, and twenty happened to be more convenient than any other. In the middle ages it was impossible to measure land with modern precision. No class of professional surveyors equipped with accurate instruments of mensuration and versed in trigonometrical methods then existed. Men had to content themselves with counting their strips and forming the best estimate they could of the number of customary acres which they contained. Too little attention has hitherto been paid to these customary acres. Throughout England an acre normally denoted in the middle ages a customary acre, which was in some places smaller, and in others larger, than a statutory acre. These customary acres should not be confused with the acre strips or reputed acres. It is not to be supposed that when a man is said to have held twenty acres he held precisely twenty acre strips or forty half-acre strips. There were no doubt many shots in which the strips deviated but little from the customary size; but there were certainly others (for ancient maps leave us in no doubt on the point) in which all the strips were never intended to approximate to either customary acres or customary half acres. Owing to the natural features of the soil it would often have been an impossibility to divide a manor into strips which were even approximately equal to one another in length; and piked acres, gore acres, and strips of various and irregular sizes are found everywhere. Care was probably taken that the strips should be of the same breadth so that it would be possible to

form a fair estimate of the size of a number of them by measuring their length¹. The size of the gores, pikes, and other irregularly shaped pieces could only be estimated approximately.

The practice of measuring land by scores of acres was certainly not peculiar to the makers of fines. It may be noticed in all the proceedings in the Common Bench, and in the inquisitions *post mortem* of the middle ages. In the thirteenth century it is less noticeable than in the fifteenth, because quantities of land were usually described by hides, carucates, and virgates, and not by acres. One of the reasons which may perhaps account for this practice is that no qualification of the word acre was allowed in writs, and an acre in the middle ages seems to have been taken to mean a customary acre². Consequently the insertion of a round number somewhat larger than the number of customary acres intended to pass became usual, so as to ensure the desired number passing in case the size of the customary acre had been misconceived.

At first sight it appears strange that some more precise system of describing lands was not adopted in fines, writs, and even charters of feoffment; but the explanation is simple. In the case of a feoffment the property passed by livery of seisin and the charter was only evidence of the transaction. That is to say, land was transferred by delivery of possession, and not by the grant of a charter. By degrees symbolical delivery supplanted actual delivery, and it then became more and more necessary to insert accurate descriptions of property in charters of feoffment. In the case of a fine on the other hand there was ordinarily a second instrument of transfer, a charter, in which the fine had its origin; and livery of seisin was given with the charter. The rigid practice of the courts of law prevented any alteration of the forms of description in fines and recoveries which, unlike charters of feoffment, were official documents.

¹ The customary acre is discussed more fully in a later section.

² As to this see the case of *Floyd v. Bethill* heard in the King's Bench in Michaelmas term, 14 James I (*Rolle's Reports*, i, 420), also the case of *Waddy v. Newton* heard in the same court in Trinity Term, 10 Geo. I (*Thomas Leach, Modern Reports*, vol. viii, p. 276, case 187).

Tracts of pasture, wood, furze and heath, moor and marsh were not occupied in strips or even in rectangular plots. They were of all sizes and shapes. Nevertheless they are usually enumerated in fines by multiples of twenty. This was probably because land other than arable land was measured not by yards or poles, but by furlongs. The measures were not precise. A wood was taken to be so many furlongs in length and so many in breadth, and its shape was not considered. As a square furlong contains exactly ten acres it follows that all land which is measured in this way will contain multiples of ten acres.

An important feature of Tudor fines must here be noticed. It is quite evident that the same property was sometimes enumerated twice under different heads. Thus Lincoln's Inn and its gardens were described in a fine of 20 January, 1581, as a messuage and a garden, and six acres of land in the parishes of St Dunstan in the West, St Andrew, Holborn, and St Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex; and a messuage and a garden and six acres of land in the parish of St Dunstan in the West, and St Andrew, Holborn, in the county of London¹. As a matter of fact it was only intended to transfer one messuage, one garden, and some six acres of land. The double description was inserted by way of precaution because the parishes of St Dunstan and St Andrew were situate partly within the liberties of the city of London and partly in the county of Middlesex². A fine such as this last one should put us on our guard against assuming that where property is described as situate in two or more places the description is necessarily accurate. When it was desired to pass by fine property in one hamlet, it might be thought desirable to describe it as lying in that and one or more adjacent hamlets. In days when boundaries of small hamlets were not well recognized this was often a wise precaution. This practice was carried so far that the same place was sometimes described by two different names as though it were two different places.

¹ G. J. Turner, *Lincoln's Inn*, p. 81.

² A Huntingdonshire fine which professes to comprise lands in Peterborough which is just over the border of the county should be noticed (p. 209). Other similar cases might be cited.

For instance Orton Waterfield, Overton Waterfield, and Cherry Orton were all names of a village in the county of Huntingdon; yet in one fine we have land described as being in Overton Waterfield, Orton Waterfield, *otherwise* Cheriorton, and in another fine as in Overton Waterfeld, Orton Waterfeld, *and* Cherye Orton¹.

As names of places were repeated by way of precaution, we may suspect also that the quality of land was not always correctly described and that a single parcel of land was sometimes described under two different heads. The three principal kinds of land which were mentioned in fines were *terra*, arable land, *pastura*, pasture, and *pratum*, meadow. Occasionally by reason of change of cultivation it must have been doubtful under which of these classes a certain parcel of land should be described. In such a case it was easy to ensure safety by making use of both descriptions. If the property or part of it failed to pass under the one it would safely pass under the other. Thus when we have a fine of so many acres of land, so many acres of meadow, and so many acres of pasture, we may sometimes discover from other sources that some part of the property has been enumerated twice. It is probable that the double enumeration was often adopted in the case of pasture; some of or all of which might be described in the same fine as meadow, furze and heath, *iampna et bruera*, or even wood.

Although in early fines the word *terra* meant arable land, it is evident that towards the close of the fifteenth century it was often used of building land in the neighbourhood of a town. For instance the six acres of land which passed by the fine of Lincoln's Inn just mentioned were not acres of arable land, but simply the site of the Inn and its gardens. In this fine we have also a good example of a double enumeration of some of the parcels. At an early date the whole estate would probably have passed by the word *messuagium*, but certainly by the words *messuagium* and *gardinum*. By way, however, of precaution six acres of land were inserted in the fine, and these six acres included both the messuage and the garden already enumerated.

¹ *Infra*, pp. 180, 208; cf. No. 512, p. 216.

Now it may be contended that if we cannot tell with any certainty what passed by a fine it is unnecessary to print full particulars of the property which it professes to comprise. To many people, no doubt, a calendar of fines is of utility so far only as it supplies a collection of dates, and of names of places and persons; but to others it can supply useful information on various matters of legal history. To a careful biographer a clear understanding of the purpose and effect of a legal instrument such as a fine is especially necessary; and indeed it is almost a matter of general historical interest to ascertain when the practice, which caused some uncertainty about what passed by a fine, first arose and how far it prevailed. Unfortunately until we have compared a large number of fines with their corresponding charters of feoffment we can form no very positive conclusions about the practice. The comparison is by no means easy, because charters of feoffment are private instruments and are seldom officially enrolled; but it is rendered less difficult by the aid of calendars of fines in which the parcels are stated fully.

Even if a fine is expressed to pass a larger number of acres than was actually the case, full particulars of the property it comprises are useful as giving a general idea of its magnitude. No fine could pass a larger quantity of land than that which is expressed in it; and there is no reason for thinking that the number of acres of arable land (whatever may have been the case with land of other qualities), was with any frequency grossly exaggerated, though instances of considerable exaggeration may be occasionally adduced. It should be noticed that there are numerous instances in which fines were levied at different times of the same property by precisely the same description. Thus a fine of the year 22 Hen. VII, and another of the following year, each comprised the manors of Toseland, Gilling, and Paxton, and six hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, one hundred acres of wood, and six pounds of rent in Toseland, Gilling, and Paxton¹. In 30 Hen. VIII a fine was levied of the manor of Great Gransden, and of twenty messuages, three hundred and

¹ p. 117.

ninety acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, thirty acres of wood, and forty shillings of rent in Great Gransden, Hardwick, and "Leycoote¹." Five years later a fine was levied of the same property by the same description, but between different parties². In 37 Eliz. and 39 Eliz. fines were levied of the manor of Waresley and of six messuages, six gardens, six orchards, one hundred and sixty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture twelve acres of wood, six acres of furze and heath, and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Waresley³. It may be objected that these are instances of fines which were levied by the same description after short intervals of time; but an instance can be found in this Calendar of the same description being used after an interval of twenty-seven years. In 9 Eliz. a fine comprised the manor of Medlowe, and two messuages, two cottages, four tofts, two dovehouses, a watermill, two gardens, two orchards, two hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, seven hundred acres of pasture, four hundred acres of wood, three hundred acres of marsh, and ten shillings of rent in Medlowe and Mulsowe⁴. In 36 Eliz. the manor and lands of various kinds were assured by a fine by precisely the same detailed description⁵; the only difference between the quantity of property comprised in the two fines being that the earlier fine comprised ten shillings of rent, and the later seventeen pounds three shillings and four pence. There are also numerous cases in which the change of description is very slight, as for example in the following fines:

23 Eliz.

of the manor of Stewkley called Camoys manor, and of twelve messuages, *twelve cottages*, eight tofts, a windmill, four dovehouses, twelve gardens, *twelve orchards*, five hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of

44 Eliz.

of the manor of Camoyes; and of twelve messuages, eight tofts, a windmill, four dovehouses, twelve gardens, *three* hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, forty acres of wood, one hundred acres of

¹ p. 129. Leycoote has not been identified.

² p. 138. ³ pp. 207, 218.

⁴ p. 157. The property passed by precisely the same words in 32 Eliz. (p. 197). ⁵ p. 206.

pasture, forty acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath, twenty acres of marsh, and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Stewkley Magna¹.

furze and heath, twenty acres of marsh, and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Stewkley Magna².

Apart from the acreage of the arable land the only difference between the parcels in the two fines is that the first contains twelve cottages and twelve orchards which are omitted in the second. It is almost certain that we have in the first of these fines a case of repetition, the twelve messuages being identical with the twelve cottages; and the twelve gardens with the twelve orchards.

We may notice similar small variations in the two following fines:

37 Hen. VIII.

of the manor of Woodwalton and of twenty messuages, twenty tofts, two hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, and forty shillings of rent in Woodwalton³.

2 and 3 Philip and Mary.

of the manor of Woodwalton and of twenty messuages, *twenty cottages*, twenty tofts, two hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, *five hundred acres of marsh*, *forty acres of wood*, *five hundred acres of furze and heath*, and forty shillings of rent in Woodwalton⁴.

As it is known from the cases just cited and from many others that property often passed by precisely the same detailed descriptions after intervals of many years, it must be admitted that full descriptions in Calendars of fines are of considerable practical utility. They assist materially in tracing the devolution of particular estates. They certainly have the appearance of carefully prepared estimates. But even though they sometimes contained more land than was actually transferred, and even if a certain amount of repetition under different heads may here and there be noticed, they yet seem to be sufficiently

¹ p. 178.

² p. 225.

³ p. 135.

⁴ p. 148. Fines were also levied of this manor in 1 May (p. 144) and 2 & 3 Philip and Mary (p. 146). The property comprised in these fines is described by the same words in both of them; but the description is different from that in the two fines mentioned above.

accurate to throw light on economic history. When a few more Calendars have been published with full descriptions of the parcels it will be easier to measure their accuracy, to ascertain the practice according to which they were compiled, and to say what kind of economic deductions may safely be drawn from them.

(b) **The Manor.**

It is idle to attempt to frame a definition of the word manor which will suit every period of English history. In the eighteenth century a manor consisted of demesne lands, belonging to its lord, freehold and copyhold lands belonging to his tenants, and waste lands over which both lord and tenants enjoyed various rights. On the lord's demesnes there was usually a mansion; and he held there certain courts of a strictly limited jurisdiction over the manorial tenants. Four centuries earlier the lands within a manor might be classified in the same way except that the copyhold lands were then called villainages, and were held for the most part by villains instead of by freemen. In both the fourteenth and the eighteenth centuries the chief features of the manor were the same, but in the one it was still in process of growth and in the other it had been decaying for many generations. The agrarian services of the tenants have now long since been commuted into pecuniary payments; and the courts which were once living realities have almost ceased to exist save for the performance of the merest formalities. In this note I shall not attempt to trace the growth and decay of the manorial system; but shall concern myself only with showing what light a Calendar of fines can throw upon the manor as a subject of conveyance.

Three hundred and thirty-one Huntingdonshire fines were levied before the year 9 Ed. I. Of these two only are stated expressly to have comprised manors¹. In the year 9 Ed. I five fines were levied of lands in the county of Huntingdon, of which two were of manors². In 14 Ed. I as many as five manors were comprised in a single fine³; and four other fines

¹ pp. 10, 28

² p. 89.

³ p. 48.

were levied of manors in the same county before the year 28 Ed. I, the last regnal year of the thirteenth century. This absence of manors may be noticed in the fines of other counties in the reign of Hen. III. For example in the first twenty years of that reign there were eight hundred and sixteen fines relating exclusively to property in the county of Lincoln, and of these five only comprised manors¹. As similar results may be obtained by examining the fines of other counties, it may be said that fines of manors, which were undoubtedly common in the fourteenth century, were rare in the thirteenth century; and more especially so in the reigns of John and Hen. III. These facts point to the word manor not having been in extensive use as a word of conveyance in the early part of the thirteenth century. Nevertheless, the existence of the manor at this period as an economic institution is beyond all doubt, and probably the chief reason why it is so seldom mentioned in early fines is that manors then usually passed under the description of so many knight's fees in the places where they were situate.

Next we may observe that in the reign of Hen. VIII many fines were levied of Huntingdonshire manors, but in every case they include in addition to manors other property, such as messuages, lands, meadows, and pastures; some of them also included rents, rights of common, and advowsons of churches and chapels. It was just the same with fines of manors in the reign of Hen. VII; among the Huntingdonshire fines of that reign there is one only in which a manor is mentioned without other property. If, however, we go back to the reign of Ed. III we find that a manor was often the only property comprised in a fine. Where there was other property it was never land of any description, but always either rent or an advowson of a church or chapel. There is no instance among the Huntingdonshire

¹ *Lincolnshire Records, Abstracts of Final Concords* (1896), vol. i. The fees of all the fines now at the Public Record Office levied in the reigns of Hen. II and Ric. I (except those relating to lands in Norfolk and a few printed by the Record Commission in 1835 and 1844) have been printed by the Pipe Roll Society. Very few manors are mentioned in these fines, which are over 900 in number. The following instances, however, may be noticed:—vol. 17, pp. 66, 154, and vol. 24, p. 105.

fines of the reign of Ed. III in which messuages, lands, meadows, pastures, or woods are comprised in the same fine as a manor. Apparently a fine of a manor was considered to pass its demesne lands until towards the end of the fifteenth century. Thereafter it was the practice in levying a fine of a manor to insert by way of precaution full particulars of its demesne lands. It seems certain that in Tudor days the things, for the passing of which men relied upon the word manor, were not the demesne lands, but the lord's mansion, his rights over his freehold and copyhold tenants and their lands, and various judicial rights which had become annexed to his demesne by encroachment, prescription, or express grant. The only exceptions, are view of frank pledge, which is occasionally, and common of pasture, which is often, mentioned in Tudor fines.

From these observations it seems to follow that in the middle ages the chief part of a manor, the part which that word especially described, was the lord's mansion. The word was also understood to include his incorporeal rights over his tenants, whether judicial or agrarian; but these rights were strictly speaking appurtenances of the mansion. Primarily a rural mansion with appurtenant rights over its lord's tenants, the manor of the middle ages, was little more than another name for the old English "hall." The lord's court was in many places called by the English term Halimote or Hall Gemote; instead of the Latin Curia manerii. There are also innumerable passages in our public records which show that a manor was primarily a building of some sort. In the Huntingdonshire fines we read of the manor or grange of Myddelho. Apparently the lord had no mansion at Medlowe, and the draftsman of the fine hesitated about the correct description of the lord's headquarters¹. His hesitation was quite exceptional; for there is no other instance of a grange in these fines. It had been the property of the Cistercian abbey of Wardon in Bedfordshire, so that it would not be surprising if it contained no mansion². Again, in the year 34 Eliz. a fine was levied of the site of the

¹ p. 129.

² The manor of Medlowe is more than once mentioned subsequent in this Calendar, pp. 157, 197, 206.

manor of Gaynes Hall¹; from which it is evident that the draftsman considered a manor as primarily a hall or a mansion. A little later, however, this cautious description was abandoned. In 41 Eliz. we meet with a fine of the manor of Gaynes; and in the following year with another of the manor of Gaynes, otherwise Gaynes Hall².

It need scarcely be said that a manor was not merely a mansion or grange; but the mansion of a lord who had under him agricultural tenants. Yet so firmly was the idea that a manor was primarily a mansion fixed in the minds of English lawyers, that they sometimes used it of mansions which were certainly not manors. Thus an inquisition *post mortem* of 13 August, 1397, mentions the manor of Holborn, which can be shown to be nothing more than the town house and gardens which Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, purchased from the Friars Preachers in 1286. The earl had another mansion and grounds within the walls of the City of London, which is called a manor in a charter granted by one of his own tenants:

totum ius et cladium meum quod habui seu aliquo modo habere potui in una domo in duas shoppas diuisa infra procinctum *manerii* dicti comitis in Ismongereslane quod quidem *manerium* quondam fuit³...

Similarly in a charter dated 6 May 1513, Clement's Inn, near the church of St Clement's Danes, is described as a manor⁴. In point of fact it was at this date a collection of chambers occupied by a society of lawyers, and in all probability had never been the mansion of the lord of an agricultural property.

For some three centuries it has been an established doctrine of English lawyers that there can be no manor without a court baron; and no court baron without two or more freehold tenants holding of the manor. If by forfeiture, merger, or otherwise there ceased to be two freeholders the manor ceased to exist, and became merely a manor by reputation. In the middle ages there was no such distinction between a manor and a reputed manor; nor was a court baron the distinguishing

¹ p. 202. ² pp. 216, 219.

³ *Ancient Deeds, Duchy of Lancaster*, No. 146. This charter was granted within one year of Michaelmas, 1302.

⁴ *Add. MS., Br. Mus.*, 5521, fol. 5 v^o.

feature of the institution. According to another doctrine of modern lawyers, no manor could be created after the year 1280, when the statute *Quia Emptores* put an end to subinfeudation; for without an enfeoffment of two or more freehold tenants there could be no new court baron; and consequently no new manor. Here, again, we have a doctrine with which the middle ages were unacquainted. New manors had, no doubt, from time to time come into being before the year 1280; but there is not the smallest reason for supposing that they were normally the product of subinfeudation; still less that their birth was arrested by the statute of *Quia Emptores*.

Let us leave these doctrines on one side for a moment and turn to modern legal facts. We most frequently hear of manors in conjunction with copyhold lands. Every copyhold is parcel of a manor; it is held of a lord by copy of court roll according to the custom of his manor. Perhaps there may be no freeholders and therefore no court baron; so that the manor is now classified as a reputed manor. It matters nothing to the copyholder; his tenure is independent of the freeholder. The copyholders have always been a more conspicuous feature of a manor than the freeholders. In their villain days theirs was the more numerous class; theirs were the more valuable services. To-day the manorial freeholder is rare; the copyholder still abounds. To-day the word manor suggests beyond all things an idea of copyholders who hold of a lord. The mediaeval idea of the manor as a mansion has gone; it has given place to an idea of lordship.

This idea of lordship has some antiquity. Under the Tudor kings we meet with the phrase *manerium sive dominium*. There were copyholders, it would seem, who held of lords with no rural mansions. Some lawyers doubting whether lords of this sort could properly be said to possess manors, made use of the word *dominium*. The king's chirographer was never persuaded to use it; and *dominium* is not a word which occurs in fines. The chirographer retained the old word *manerium* though it gradually began to convey a somewhat different idea.

Now when once we accept the manor as in early days being

primarily a mansion, and at a later date as being primarily a seignory, all difficulty about the growth and creation of new manors disappears. We have a state of society in which there were mansions everywhere and land tilled by villains everywhere. If the lord of an undoubted manor sold a portion of his lands and part of his seignory over the villains or copyholders, the purchaser would on building a mansion acquire a lordship which if not a manor according to modern legal doctrine, was at least one in popular estimation. Modern lawyers might class it as a reputed manor if the purchaser had not acquired the seignory over two or more freehold tenants, and consequently could not hold a court baron; but a reputed manor was not a known phrase in the middle ages, and a manor was the name by which the newly acquired property would be known.

These new manors, if created after the statute of *Quia Emptores*, might have no free tenants and no court baron. Yet it is by no means certain that all court barons are older than the statute. A court like many other institutions may have an unlawful origin. In the thirteenth century lords of manors were hard at work encroaching on the royal prerogative. They held fairs and markets without royal charter; they made warrens at their pleasure; and they usurped franchises of every kind and description. Hen. III and Ed. I tried to protect their rights by *Quo Warranto* proceedings; the lords were still encroaching in the reign of Ed. III. In such a state of affairs it is not likely that any mere technical objection would prevent a fourteenth century lord who had no freehold tenants from holding a court baron if he wished. In the new court his tenants might sue one another, and they would no longer be bound to resort for that purpose, perhaps at some inconvenience, to the courts of the hundred and the county. If the lord after the statute of *Quia Emptores* could not on enfeoffing a tenant lawfully reserve suit of court, he might unlawfully enforce it nevertheless. He might also enfranchise a villain and compel him to act as a free suitor of a new court baron¹. He might

¹ According to modern decisions, however, suit of court could not be reserved on the enfranchisement of a copyholder (*Doe d. Reay v. Huntington*, 4 East's

even bring two freehold tenants from some other manor of which he was lord to enable him to hold a court on his new manor.

In my own view a court baron having the jurisdiction to be described presently has never been, of necessity, incident to a manor. Wherever there was a lord of whom villains held there must have been a customary court in which matters relating to their tenements were settled¹. It was administrative rather than judicial in character; and may with some convenience be called a tenurial court. Its sole judge was the lord's steward. If there were freeholders of the manor, courts may sometimes have been held in which pleas relating to their lands were heard. Of this court the freeholders themselves were the judges, and its business related solely to their lands. This court had no separate sessions and its pleas were recorded on the same roll as those of the customary court. The lord's court when sitting for this business was a court baron strictly so called, and the villains were not concerned with it. So far, we have one court in two divisions, a court of pleas of land for the freeholders, and a customary court for the villains. If the number of freeholders was small, the work of the freehold division must often have been insignificant, as pleas of land would seldom arise. Indeed it was already in the thirteenth century quite usual for a lord to release his court so that a plea relating to lands held of him might be heard in the king's court. But in many manors the lords held other pleas in their courts, such as debt, covenant, and trespass, that is to say pleas in various personal actions. Here the villains as well as the freeholders might sue and be sued with—so it is generally said—the freeholders as judges; and this is the sort of court baron which I contend was not of necessity incident to a manor.

Reports, p. 298). The decision, however, in the case cited is not consistent with the state of the law disclosed in a 14th century case (*Year Books*, 49 Edw. III, p. 7, case 12).

¹ The nature of the customary court can best be gathered from the tract printed in the sixteenth century called *Modus tenendi curiam baronis*. It is probable that emancipated villains in the middle ages owed suit to this court and were subject to its jurisdiction with respect to their tenements.

But is there any real evidence that in early times the lords of manors normally held court barons with jurisdiction in debt covenant and trespass? If they did so the local judiciary in England must have offered a very irregular appearance; for there were very many manors in the west of England where there were no freeholders and therefore no such courts. Can it be supposed that a lord of a manor could lawfully acquire an entirely new jurisdiction by granting two or more tenants small parcels of freehold land? Very strong evidence is needed to show that such a state of affairs actually prevailed.

Speaking generally, pleas of debt, covenant, and trespass formed the staple business of the hundred courts. The magnates¹ of England, earls, barons, and great ecclesiastics, seem to have exercised precisely the same jurisdiction in the courts of their honours and baronies, together with the criminal jurisdiction which went with view of frankpledge. In other words they held what were virtually hundred courts for their own tenants. These were true court barons in which freeholders were judges.

Now it would have been an easy step from holding a court baron with view of frankpledge in the chief manor of a barony or honour to holding one on each of the demesne manors of the same barony. When once such a court was established in a demesne manor it would pass with the manor to a purchaser. Thus courts baron with full jurisdiction might pass into the hands of lords of manors who were not magnates; and what one lord enjoyed by the just title of assignment, another might usurp with much plausibility. If these usurping lords set up courts of their own with their freeholders as judges they may have benefited themselves and encroached somewhat on the courts of the hundred, but they were at least supplying a public want in English rural life. Moreover it is far from

¹ The following words in the ordinance issued by Hen. III concerning local courts should be noticed:—

tam hundreda et wapenthakia quam curie magnatum Anglie solebant teneri de quindena in quindenam.

Nothing is said of manorial courts and the lord of a manor would not in general be described as a magnate. *Annales Monastici* (No. 36 in the Rolls Series), vol. III, p. 140.

certain that courts baron with jurisdiction in debt covenant and trespass, even when established without the royal authority, were always illegal. Many hundred courts were in private hands, and if the lord of such a hundred chose to allow the establishment of a manorial court with all the jurisdiction of his own hundred, no infringement of the king's rights thereby occurred. Similarly if a sheriff farming a hundred at a fixed rent permitted the establishment of a court with hundredal jurisdiction the king's rights were not affected during the sheriff's year of office; nor is it likely that succeeding sheriffs would object to the new court, provided that its lord made in return for the privilege of holding it a satisfactory annual payment. In other words a manorial court might arise either by grant of the lord of a hundred or by the demise of a sheriff.

Lastly it should be observed that there is no evidence that pleas of debt covenant and trespass were ever held by a lord who had not also view of frankpledge. No charter granting such jurisdiction has ever yet been produced, and no court rolls have been noticed in which it has been exercised by a lord not entitled to his view. In short, to all appearance a court baron for personal actions was an appurtenance of a view of frankpledge or a court leet as the view was sometimes called. As a court leet was certainly no necessary incident of a manor, we may assume also that an appurtenant court baron was no such incident.

Dismissing then the idea that a court except in matters of tenure was an essential feature of a manor, let us now return to the latter institution in the county of Huntingdon. Here we find signs, though perhaps not unmistakeable signs, that new manors were coming into being after the date of the statute of *Quia Emptores*.

When in the early years of the fourteenth century manors first occur with frequency in fines, in this county they almost always take their names from large and populous villages. It is unnecessary to discuss here the nature and origin of the medieval *villa*, for the villages to which I refer are unmistakeable. For the most part their names occur in the *Domesday*

Survey and in lists of ancient parish churches. I give now the names of the manors mentioned in the Huntingdonshire fines of the reign of Edward II:

Everton	Old Hurst
Offord Darcy	Grafham
Little Gidding	Connington (<i>twice</i>)
Buckworth	Hamerton
Hemingford Turberville	Coppingford
Arlesey ¹	Washingley
Gransden	Botolph Bridge
Folksworth.	

In the fifteenth century some of these and other manors which take their names from large villages occur as before, but another class also becomes very common. It consists of manors which take their names from their owners. We may notice among the Huntingdonshire fines of this century the following:

- the manor of Sawtry called *Moigne Manoir*, and the manors of Raveley, Gidding, Luddington, and Rowey;
- the manor of Molesworth called *Lyndeseys*;
- the manor of *Beaumeys*;
- the manors of *Prestley* and *Nokes* in Great Stukeley;
- the manor of Abbots Ripton called *Russhebyes maner*;
- the manor of Abbotsley called *Scottismaner*;
- the manors of Bugden called *Bretones maner* in Bugden, Bechamstede called *Beaufoes maner*, and *Croftes maner*;
- the manors of *Nox*, *Prestley*, *Claryfax*, *Deyves*, and *Beauchampstede*;
- the manor of *Vesse*;
- the manor of *Clarevaux* in Great Gidding, the manor of *Clarevaux* in Lutton, and the manor of *Clarevaux* in Rowey.

¹ Arlesey, however, was really in the county of Bedford. (See p. 55 below.)

During the same period we may notice an increase in manors which take their names from small villages and hamlets. There is also a large apparent increase in manors in the following century, but this may in part be explained by the dissolution of the monasteries. Manors which had remained for centuries in the hands of ecclesiastical corporations, now passed into lay hands and became the subject of conveyance. No doubt in some measure the increase in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in the number of manors is due to the change of terminology already noticed. The word manor from having denoted before all things the lord's mansion house, was now beginning to denote his seignory ; so that small properties to which it had at one time been considered inapplicable, were now beginning to be described as manors. This explanation must not be pressed too far. Owing to the black death, casualties in war, and the growing wealth of the trading classes, land was constantly changing hands. Everywhere new estates were being formed. Men were building great houses and gathering together seignories. They may or may not have held courts baron ; but their new estates were called manors, and they seem to have differed from the older manors, great and small, in no essential particular.

So far we have been concerned with the division of properties and the consequent origin of new manors. The opposite process, that is to say the consolidation of manors, may also be noticed in fines. If the lord of a manor bought an adjoining manor, it was easy for him to treat it as an agrarian whole ; and there was no difficulty in recording the business of the courts of his two manors on the same rolls. Thus what had formerly been two manors might sometimes be known by the name of the greater of the two instead of by those of both of them. The Huntingdonsshire fines supply more than one instance of this consolidation of manors. We have already seen that in 22 Hen. VII and again in 23 Hen. VII fines were levied of the manors of Toseland, Yelling, and Paxton. In 20 Hen. VIII a fine was levied of these same manors and also of the manor of Hemmingford. The only difference between the acreage of the property comprised in the two first fines and

the third fine is that the two former contained three hundred and twenty-two, and the latter six hundred acres of pasture. The parcels of the third fine are also stated to lie in Toseland, Yelling, Hemmingford, and Paxton, instead of Toseland, Yelling, and Paxton. It may be that a small manor consisting of three hundred acres of pasture and the seignory of a few copyholds had by this time been added to the other three manors; or it may be that the three manors of the earlier fines were considered at the date of the later fine to have been more properly described not as three but as four manors. In the absence of further evidence, it would be rash to express an opinion on this point. Whatever may have been the truth about it, we may notice that by a fine of the year 32 Hen. VIII the manor of Toseland only was assured; but the other parcels were, with one small exception, the same as in the fine of 20 Hen. VIII. Remembering that at this time it was the practice to give the full acreage of the demesne lands of manors, there can be no reasonable doubt that what had been described in 20 Hen. VIII as the manors of Toseland, Yelling, Hemmingford, and Paxton, were intended to pass in 32 Hen. VIII under the description of the manor of Toseland. Similarly the manor of Gaynes mentioned in a fine of 41 Eliz. is almost certainly the same property as the manors of Gaynes Hall, otherwise Gaynes, Perrye, and Dellington, mentioned in a fine of the year following.

Enough has already been said to show that some useful information may be derived from Calendars of fines about the history of the manor as an institution. It must not be assumed, however, that the history is the same in all parts of England; and other Calendars will probably yield highly interesting results.

(c) Buildings and their appurtenances.

Certain words only could be used in fines to describe particular kinds of property. For instance the words *domus* and *edificium*, though constantly used in the middle ages, were considered out of place in fines. If it were intended

that buildings should be expressly mentioned in a fine there were appropriate words by which they could be described, such as *messuagium*, *toftum*, *molendinum* and *cottagium*. Others which were used less often were *columbare*, *shoppa*, *selda*, *stabulum* and *horreum*.

Land and buildings were also considered to stand towards one another in a special relation, which is characteristic of the point of view of the mediaeval lawyer. In these days when we wish to convey a house, we convey the land on which it stands, and the house passes with the land. It is true we usually add to the description of the land, some such phrase as "Together with the messuage or dwelling house thereon erected and known as, &c...." But the additional words are unnecessary and we insert them chiefly for the purpose of aiding in the identification of the property. During the greater part of the middle ages the lawyers held a different view of the relation and a different practice obtained. When it was intended to assure a house by a fine, no mention was made of the land on which the house stood. It was sufficient to describe the house by an appropriate word such as *messuagium*, *toftum*, or *cottagium*. The land on which it stood was considered to be part and parcel of the house; lands which stood around it and were occupied with it such as gardens, orchards and small crofts were considered appurtenances.

It must be understood, however, that it was only the gardens, orchards and small crofts which stood around a dwelling house which passed under the word *messuagium*. It was always necessary to mention arable land except when it passed under the word *manerium*. Indeed a conveyance of arable land in the thirteenth century would pass not only a house but also the meadows and pastures which pertained thereto. In the acknowledgement of a fine of twelve acres of land levied in the year 53 Hen. III these words are expressly mentioned:

recognovit predictam terram cum pertinenciis, ut in dominiciis capitali messuagio pratis pasturis uiii seruitis capiciis et omnibus aliis rebus ad predictam terram pertinentibus.

In the arrangement of the particular words of description under which alone property could be transferred by fine we may see an instance of the rigid formatism of English Law. It gradually became a settled rule that the different kinds of property, which might be comprised in fines must be stated in a certain order. Thus manors must always be written before buildings; buildings and their appurtenances before lands; and lands of different kinds before incorporeal rights over land. These rules were not peculiar to fines. They were derived from the Chancery where they were applied to all original writs. They were only applied to fines because, as will be explained presently, an original writ was the necessary foundation for such instrument.

Some time in the reign of Edward III it had been established that the order of the words should be as follows¹:

messuagium, toftum, molendinum, columbare, gardinum, terra, prata, pastura, boscus, bruera, mora, iuncaria, mariscus, alnetum, piscaria, redditus, sectare priora².

The words *cottagium*, *shoppa*, *selda*, *stabulum* and *horreum* are not found in the list; probably because at the time when it was compiled the different kinds of property which they denoted were seldom mentioned in writs. They were, no doubt, considered as particular forms or as mere appurtenances of other forms of property.

The most general word used to describe buildings was the Latin *messuagium*, which is represented by the English "messuage." Its primary meaning was a dwelling house, either in the country or in a borough, of such a size as would be fitting for the occupation of a freeholder or free burgess. Sometimes, no doubt, it was applied to the other kinds of buildings, which we are about to consider, such as tofts, mills and cottages. Sometimes, too, the word was qualified, for in many documents the manor house or residence of a land-owner is styled a "capitale messuagium," to distinguish it from other messuages on his estate. Next in importance to the messuage came the toft. Sir Henry Spelman, who published a glossary of law

¹ See *Liber assisarum*, p. 46, case 9.

² The words "sectare priora" are probably corrupt.

terms in the year 1626 declared¹ (apparently on the authority of a Year Book of Edward IV²) that a toft was the site of a messuage. Other writers have adopted his definition without adducing any further evidence in its support. Yet there can be little doubt that the passage on which Sir Henry Spelman relied is misleading. The mere fact that tofts were always placed in writs between messuages and mills shows that a toft was some kind of building. Various passages in which the word occurs point to the same conclusion. In an extent of the borough of Pontefract made on 28 July 1258, we read:

Iuratores dicunt quod quatuor-decies uiginti tofta et due partes unius tofti sunt in burgo Pontis Fracti; de quibus decem et octo tofta stant uacua et nullum seruicium faciunt domino³.

Here the word *uacua* evidently refers to houses and not to lands.

Again, instances can be cited in which cottages are described as tofts. Thus in an inquisition held in the first year of Edward on the death of Peter de Brus, we read:

"In cotagiis:—Quinque tofta ualent x sol."

But it must not be assumed that a cottage and a toft were different names for the same thing. Usually a toft was a house occupied by the tenant of a bovat or virgate of land, the former of which contained some fifteen and the latter some thirty acres of arable land. Passages such as:

Haldanus cum una bouata terre et tofto suo⁴,

are frequently found in fines. The house, which was occupied by the tenant of as much land as this, must have been some-

¹ *Glossarium Archæologicum*, Edition 1687, p. 540.

² The statement in the Year Book (21 Ed. IV, p. 52, case 15) is as follows:

Et mesme le temps Fairfax dit qe est nul divers entre domum et messuagium. Et toftum est ceo ou une meason ad este, & ore est nul mes le scite del meason appert. Curtilagium est une soile ou un gardein appartenant a une meason etc.

It should be noticed that Fairfax was not a justice of the Common Bench, where fines were levied, but of the King's Bench, and that his statement is no part of a judicial decision.

³ C., Hen. III, File 21 (13).

⁴ *Publications of the Pipe Roll Society*, vol. xx, p. 117.

thing larger than a cottage. It would seem that just as the word *messuagium* might be applied to buildings which were smaller than the normal messuage, so the word *toftum* or *tofta* (for both forms occur) was sometimes applied to a mere cottage though it normally denoted something larger. If the owners of a toft possessed no virgate or bovate, he usually held a croft or some other small piece of land adjoining his house. As one out of innumerable illustrations of this, the following entry in the Hundred Rolls may be noticed.

Idem comes habet in eadem uilla xxii thoftarios quorum quilibet eorum tenet unam thoftam cum crofta adiacente et faciet in omnibus operibus sicut predicti quinque bondi¹.

Sometimes the word *tofta* describes both the house and its adjacent croft. Such statements as the following occur frequently in mediaeval inquisitions:

Omnes isti croftarii prenominati quilibet eorum tenet unam toftam que continet dimidiam acram².

I. M. tenet unam toftam que continet i acram et ix acras terre et prati in campis³.

But if the evidence of usage goes to show that the messuage, the toft and the cottage were the names of the three chief classes into which dwelling houses were divided, there can be little doubt that the distinction between the classes was determined by no rigid rule. A cottage was meaner than a toft, and a toft less grand than a messuage, but the same house might perhaps have been classified as a messuage, a toft and a cottage by three different observers.

We have seen that the Tudor lawyers, doubtful whether the word *manerium* could be trusted to pass the lord's demesnes, began to insert the acreage of manors in their fines by way of precaution⁴. Their doubts also extended to the capacity of the words *messuagium*, *toftum*, *cottagium* as terms of conveyance. It became usual to mention the adjoining crofts, gardens and orchards which had formerly passed as appurtenances. Frequently they described the same property by two or more words of conveyance. Thus in a fine a messuage

¹ *Rotuli Hundredorum*, II, 501.

² *Ibidem*, II, 459.

³ *Ibidem*, II, 458.

⁴ p. xxxvii above.

was often described as one messuage, one toft; a toft or a cottage as one messuage, one toft, one cottage; a garden, as one garden, one orchard. A fine of forty messuages, twenty cottages, sixty tofts, sixty gardens, sixty orchards, suggests that some sixty houses were conveyed of which some twenty were undoubted cottages. The sixty tofts are mentioned in case the description of some of the houses as messuages or cottages should be considered incorrect. It is also unlikely that each of the sixty houses had both a garden and an orchard, but the fine was so worded that it might pass any garden or orchard occupied with any of the houses. In general it is impossible to say what number of houses and gardens and orchards were actually the subject of conveyance by fine. The important rule of construction which the reader must remember is that disjunctive conjunctions were not allowed in fines. It was contrary to the rules of the court that a fine should be levied of a messuage *or* toft; that is why, in cases of doubt, a single house was often described as one messuage one toft.

In Elizabethan fines gardens are very frequently coupled with messuages, while orchards are coupled with tofts and cottages. A garden, it would seem, was considered to be a superior subject of property to an orchard, and it was for this reason that gardens are always mentioned before orchards in fines. Crofts which were often adjacent to tofts in the thirteenth century are seldom mentioned in the fines of the Tudor period. Probably when cultivated by the spade they were called gardens or orchards, and when ploughed or used for hay or pasture they were described as arable land, meadow or pasture as the case might be.

The only other buildings which occur at all frequently in fines are dovehouses. The earliest fine in which such a building is mentioned in this collection is of the year 11 Hen. VI.

¹ p. 105 below.

(d) **Hides and Virgates.**

In writs, and therefore in fines, arable land was described as land without any qualifying adjective. Sometimes it was measured by acres and roods, sometimes by hides, carucates, virgates or bovates and sometimes by pounds, shillings and pence. Passing by acres and roods, which have already been discussed in these notes, we may next consider the hide. The subject is a highly technical one, and if we are to arrive at any conclusions about it, we must go back to very early days, when fines of land were yet unknown.

In early charters the English word hide is sometimes represented by the Latin *terra unius familie*, but more often by *mansa* or *cassatus*¹. In these charters grants of five, ten, fifteen and various multiples of five hides occur frequently, though not to the exclusion of other numbers; but fractions of a hide other than a half are rarely found. The charters usually conclude with a statement of the boundaries of the property granted, so that the hide, *mansa* or *cassatus* was not an aggregate of strips in the open field, but a definite tract of land with natural boundaries. Moreover the hide was not associated to the acre in early grants. There are no charters in which the boundaries of a certain number of hides and a certain number of acres are described, the descriptions being always those of hides only. On the other hand, the charters standing by themselves support none of the explanations of the word hide which have been accepted by our leading historians. In particular there is no series of early charters which suggests that the hide was deemed to contain 120 acres, nor that it was as much land as might be ploughed in one year by a team of eight oxen, nor that it was as much land as would support one family. The wants of the "familia" or household varied according to the wealth of its master, and there is no reason for supposing that the land of one household necessarily meant

¹ As to the meaning of these words hide, *mansa* and *cassatus*, see F. W. Maitland's *Domesday Book and Beyond*, John Earle's *Handbook to Land Charters*, pp. 457—461.

that quantity of land which was just sufficient to supply it with grain. The words "terra unius familiae" resemble the "feodum unius militis" of a later date, which certainly never denoted the precise quantity of land which was sufficient to supply one knight or his household with the necessities of life. A fee, in so far as in early days it may have denoted a measure of land, implies an arbitrarily chosen quantity; the quantity which was deemed necessary for the support of a member of a particular class of society in a suitable state of dignity. It never denoted the quantity of land which was required to supply the actual wants of the household of a knight. If then the "feodum unius militis" was no mere measure of economic necessity, there is no reason for assuming that the hide or "terra unius familiae" was such. Without any abuse of language we may take the hide or land of one family to mean the unit of allotment at the time when the district in which it lay was first settled. In the following pages an attempt will be made to explain the nature of this unit.

In Domesday Book the hide is used primarily as a measure of assessment. When it states that there are a certain number of hides in a place it means that that place was credited at the Exchequer with that number and paid geld accordingly. A document, known as the County Hidage and compiled as I think in the reign of Alfred, gives the hidage of a group of our midland counties¹. The hidage of each county is a multiple of one hundred and the multiple is in several cases the same as the number of territorial hundreds in the county. For example, it gives 1200 hides to Worcestershire which contained 12 territorial hundreds. It also gives 1200 hides to Bedfordshire, and, though the facts are not quite so clear, there appear to have been 12 territorial hundreds in that county at the date of the Domesday survey.

In many counties the number of hides given in the County Hidage agrees with the number recorded in Domesday, but there are some cases in which the number is very different.

¹ *Domesday Book and Beyond*, p. 456. See also p. lxxiii below. Dr Lieberman attributes this document to the eleventh century (*Leyes Anglorum*, p. 7).

To Northamptonshire the County Hidage gives 3200 hides; Domesday Book, however, according to the late Professor Maitland's reckoning, will not give it half that number. Fortunately we have a document which will help us in our search for order and method. It is the Northamptonshire Geld Roll¹ compiled between 1075 and 1086. From this we learn that the county once contained 22 hundreds which can be shown to be normal hundreds of 100 hides each, two double hundreds of 200 hides each, and four districts each of which contained 150 hides and may be called triple half-hundreds. In other words, just as in Worcestershire, so in Northamptonshire there were as many territorial hundreds as there were hundreds of hides. The Geld Roll, however, shows that at the time of its compilation some of the Northamptonshire hundreds contained less than 100 hides. Nine of the normal hundreds contained precisely 100 hides, and each of the four triple half-hundreds contained 150 hides. On the other hand, one of the double hundreds contained 160 hides and the other 109 hides. Moreover four normal hundreds contained 62 hides, one 47 hides and the rest various multiples of 10 hides. The reason for this want of symmetry is not hard to explain. It will be found that each of the 15 hundreds which lay outside the forest of Rockingham was assessed at exactly 100 hides, while the 15 hundreds within the forest were together assessed, not at 1500 but at 1000 hides, which obviously means that the assessment of the forest hundreds had been reduced by one-third². We have now accounted for 30 out of the 32 hundreds of Northampton. The remaining two hundreds lay across the Welland, and formed part of Rutland. They were assessed at 80 hides each. It is probable that they originally contained

¹ For its text see Ellis's *General Introduction to Domesday Book*, i, 184. See also J. H. Round's *Feudal England*, p. 153, and F. W. Maitland's *Domesday and Beyond*, p. 457.

² I am taking the boundaries of the forest to have been as they were in the reign of Hen. III. There is no good reason for believing that they were enlarged by the Angevin kings; and they may have been the same when the Geld Roll was compiled. See *Selden Society Publications*, vol. xiii, pp. xciii—cvi. Probably parts of some of the 15 hundreds mentioned above lay outside the forest.

100 hides, and it is possible that their assessment was reduced on account of the afforestation or partial afforestation of the county.

The reduction of the assessment of the forest hundreds of Northamptonshire was not made at the same rate in each hundred. One hundred for instance which lay in the heart of the forest was assessed at 47 hides: two others were between them assessed at 100 hides; and a group of four hundreds were assessed at 62 hides each. On investigation it will be found that the assessments were lightest in those parts of the forest which suffered most from its afforestation. In the face of these facts it is impossible to doubt that each of the hundreds of Northamptonshire was originally assessed at 100 hides, and that the assessment in the forest hundreds was not reduced until the forest of Rockingham was formed. Thus in three counties of the group mentioned in the County Hidage there were as many territorial hundreds as there were hundreds of hides. It is a legitimate inference that this was also the case in the other counties of the group, in all but a few of which the number of territorial hundreds agrees approximately with the number of hundreds of hides given to it by the County Hidage. Cambridgeshire is the chief exception, Domesday Book gives it 17 hundreds and some 1320 hides, whereas the County Hidage says that it contained 2500 hides. Mr W. J. Corbett¹ has calculated the number of hides in the different hundreds of this county, and his figures suggest that the boundaries of some of them had been altered since they were first settled. When we find that the adjoining hundreds of Papworth and North Stow contained $97\frac{1}{2}$ and $112\frac{1}{2}$ hides respectively, or 200 hides in all, we may suspect that each of these adjoining hundreds once contained 100 hides. Again Flendish, Chilford and Thriplow contained 56, 54 and 90 hides respectively, so that we have some reason for thinking that Chilford and Flendish were half-hundreds and originally contained 50 hides each². Two

¹ See his paper on "The Tribal Hidage" in the *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, vol xrv, p. 187.

² Possibly the ten hides of Flendish and Chilford which are in excess of 100 should be attributed to some other hundred than Thriplow.

other of the Domesday hundreds also contained 50 hides each, namely Cheveley and Staine. It may therefore be said with some justification that four of the seventeen hundreds of Cambridgeshire were really half-hundreds and represent two full hundreds only. Of the thirteen remaining hundreds the two at the north of the county, which belonged to the Abbot of Ely, contained 80 hides in all, and the other eleven hundreds contained between them 1040 hides. It requires no great effort of imagination to believe that Cambridgeshire originally contained fifteen hundreds of 100 hides each, and that the 1500 hides were reduced to 1320 by some act of grace as yet unexplained. If this were so there can be no doubt that the 2500 hides assigned to Cambridgeshire in the County Hidage is a clerical error for 1500 hides¹.

There is abundant evidence, which need not be recited here, that the Exchequer authorities reckoned 120 acres of arable land to the hide. But these acres as already explained were acres of assessment and not actual acres. If for instance Domesday Book says that in a certain place there are forty acres of land, and one hide, it means not that the owner or lord of the place held 160 real acres, but that he paid geld for that number. But the mere fact that these hides of assessment are in many cases expressly called *hidæ ad geldum* show that the word hide could be used as a measure of land². And as there is not likely to have been a difference between the ratio of the hide of assessment to the acre of assessment and the ratio of the hide of measurement to the acre of measurement, we may assume that the hide of measurement normally contained 120 acres of land. But if we lay stress on the difference between the hide of assessment and the hide of measurement, we ought to be the more careful to use the word assessment with caution. When we say that a place is assessed at so many hides, we mean

¹ Mr H. M. Chadwick, however, has suggested that the Cambridgeshire of the County Hidage included a larger area than the Cambridgeshire of later days, possibly part of Hertfordshire (*Studies on Anglo-Saxon Institutions*, p. 215).

² It was also used occasionally as a measure of wood and pasture in Domesday Book. Sir Henry Ellis cites instances on fo. 104 of the first volume. See his *General Introduction*, i, 149.

that the Exchequer authorities credited it with that number of hides whether it contained them or not. But assessments may be of two kinds, the historical and arbitrary. By an historical assessment I mean that a place assessed at so many hides once actually contained that number of hides of measurement; by an arbitrary assessment I mean that the number attributed to it was not the historical assessment; but either a purely arbitrary number or the just proportion of an arbitrary assessment cast upon the whole hundred. The assessment of those hundreds of Northamptonshire which lay outside the forest of Rockingham may have been wholly or partly historical; but the assessments of the hundreds within the forest must of necessity have been arbitrary.

These historical hides, these hides which I maintain were originally hides of measurement, must normally represent the same hides which I have described as hides of settlement, the *mansa* or *cassatus* of the charters. But here a distinction must be made. The early hides of the charters have natural boundaries, whereas the hide of a later age in so far as it is used as a measure is except very occasionally used solely of arable land. The distinction is one of conveyance. The early settlers measured their estates by the arable land which they comprised, but stated their boundaries in their charters by way of precaution. Their descendants and successors were as a rule content to state the quantity of their arable land and to leave meadow, pasture, wood, furze and heath to pass as appurtenances.

At this point a theory may be noticed which has played an important part in recent historical research. Mr J. H. Round has emphasised the fact that in many of the counties of England the number of hides in a Domesday *villa* is always or nearly always a multiple of five¹. The fact, which has been so well established by him as to need no further demonstration, may be illustrated by the particulars of the hundred of Longstow in Cambridgeshire, which are given on another page².

From a consideration of this arrangement of the vills Mr Round has proceeded to argue that the hundred was

¹ *Feudal England*, p. 44.

² See p. lxxix below.

the actual basis of assessment¹. A certain number of hides, usually a hundred, was cast upon the territorial hundred, and distributed among the vills in multiples of five. This view has met with general acceptance, and it is not to be lightly criticised. It implies, however, that the hide was from the first a measure of arbitrary assessment, and this is not very easy to believe without reservation. Let us make a comparison. If a king of England had wished to raise money by a tax on windows, can we believe that he would have insisted on each territorial hundred being deemed to contain some arbitrarily chosen number of windows? He might have insisted that each hundred should always pay for some definite number, but that number would have been determined in the first instance by enquiry. As with the window so with the hide. Can we believe that when the king first imposed a tax of two shillings a hide he insisted that certain existing administrative divisions should be deemed to contain one hundred hides or households? Is it not very much easier to believe that he imposed a tax of two shillings a hide on a district which was so bounded that it contained one hundred hides and that the district was permanently charged with a tax on that number? For the present we must leave the hide for a while in order that we may consider the virgate.

For purposes of assessment the hide was divided into four parts called virgates, and consequently the virgate of assessment contained precisely 30 acres of assessment of arable land. We are now however concerned not with the Domesday virgate of assessment but with the territorial virgate of a later age.

In the thirteenth century a virgate or "yardland" denoted a collection of half-acre strips of arable land lying in the open fields and held by a villain or *uirgatarius*. The number of strips varied, but subject to what will be said presently it may be taken to have been normally 60. The villains cultivated the demesnes of lords of manors in accordance with customary regulations which varied from manor to manor. They were

¹ *Feudal England*, p. 68. This page, however, must be read in conjunction with Mr Round's "General Conclusions" on the subject in the same book (pp. 91—98).

then—whatever they may have been before the Norman conquest—*adscripti terrae*, and the jurists classified them as unfree persons. In many manors there were also villains who held half-virgates and were sometimes called *semi-uirgatarii*¹ or half-virgaters. In these cases, so it would seem, certain of the shots or furlongs into which the open fields were divided were themselves divided into half-acre strips for the virgaters, while other shots or furlongs were divided into quarter-acre strips for the half-virgaters. There was a third class of villains who held a quarter of a virgate each, or a ferling as it was often called, but the ferling² is seldom found in the midland or eastern counties³.

In most manors in which the virgate is found some of the villains held whole virgates. In some manors however there were no whole virgates and the largest villain tenements were half-virgates of 15 acres or thereabouts. In rentals and surveys of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries these tenements were accurately described as half-virgates; but it is not unlikely that in earlier days they were in some localities called virgates just as if they had been full virgates containing 30 acres or thereabouts. And just as the largest villain tenements were here and there of half the normal size, so in certain localities there were probably virgates of yet other dimensions. Useful statistics on this point have not as yet been collected; but certain tables of measures compiled in the middle ages say that five virgates make a hide. As by this time the hide was generally considered to contain 120 acres, it would seem that there were localities in which the virgate normally contained not 30 but 24 acres; but many other explanations are possible. In any case we shall do well to think of the virgate as the

¹ For "*semi-uirgatarii*," see *Minister's Accounts*, Bundle 768, No. 27; also *Cartulary of Eynsham*, vol. II, pp. 20, 21, 63. A tenant holding a quarter of a virgate might be called "*quatronarius*" (*ibidem*, p. 24).

² The ferlings are called *nokes* in some of the western counties.

³ In some of the manors belonging to the dean and chapter of St Paul's Cathedral there is a class of tenants called "*hydarii*" each of whom held a hide of land. In many important respects the services which they rendered were similar to those rendered by the villains. The "*hydarii*," however, are an exceptional class of tenants, found in a few manors only.

tenement of the highest class of villain, rather than as a tenement containing a definite number of acres¹.

But if the normal virgate of the thirteenth century contained 30 acres, there can be no doubt that its size then varied considerably. So great is the variation that if we had no knowledge of Domesday Book, some of us, considering the thirteenth century evidence alone, might be inclined to say that the virgate normally contained many more acres than 30, and others many fewer. Probably there was more uniformity in earlier days, probably the virgates of one and the same locality contained the same or very nearly the same number of acres. Tenure in villainage was already dying when we are first able to learn some of its details from the court rolls and customs of the thirteenth century. Uniformity is then obviously on the wane. What, however, we know as an undoubted fact is this, that the virgate of assessment in most localities contained neither more nor less than 30 acres. We can scarcely therefore doubt that the territorial virgate in the greater part of those same localities at one time normally contained 30 acres also. Let us go back to that early but uncertain date, and seek an explanation of the word virgate. The simplest is that the virgate is a holding measured by the *uirga* or yard. From time to time the agricultural arrangements of a village would need revision, and in the course of revision the holdings would be redistributed. Then the land would once more be measured by the yard, and the strips would be allotted to the villains in succession. In the earliest days this redistribution was probably an annual event. The holdings thus periodically measured by the yard or *uirga* came to be called virgates. But another explanation has been offered which is not to be ignored. The word *uirgata* is known to have been sometimes applied to the rood, or quarter of an acre, the reason for this being that a rood was one "rod" or *uirga* in

¹ If mediaeval statisticians were accustomed to think of a virgate as always containing 30 acres, they might, when they found that in some localities 144 acres were reckoned to the hide, have assumed that these hides contained approximately 5 virgates of 30 acres each, whereas in all probability the territorial virgate in these localities actually contained 36 customary acres.

breadth and 40 in length. If then we take the hide to have consisted of 120 acre strips, one rood from each of these acre strips will give 120 roods or 30 acres. Hence we have the explanation that the term virgate has been transferred from the rood or virgate proper to a collection of roods¹. If the virgate normally consisted of 120 strips, each of which contained a rood, this reasoning would be convincing; but unfortunately the evidence we have seems to suggest that the virgate contained not 120 but 60 strips, each of which contained, not one rood, but half an acre. It is a simpler and probably a more correct explanation that the virgate was the customary holding of a villain, and that it was called a virgate because it was measured by the yard or *uirga*².

The history of the hide and the virgate is inseparably associated to that of the manor, about which many and conflicting opinions have been held. The great historian Frederic Seebohm contends that the manorial system, under which the demesnes of the lord were cultivated by the labour of his villains, dates from the Roman occupation. Some of his arguments in support of his contention have been refuted but his general proposition, though vigorously assailed, has not as yet been disproved. It seems to me to afford the surest basis of any for the early history of our institutions, and on that supposition I now proceed to give a brief account of the settlement of England, and the establishment of the county, the hundred and the tithing. Without this account it will be difficult to explain the hide.

First of all three features of the hide and the virgate must be kept in view: (1) the hide is the *terra unius familie*, and therefore is likely to have been the land originally allotted

¹ *Domesday Book and Beyond*, p. 385.

² Mr J. H. Round suggested, but with diffidence, that the word virgate first applied to a quarter of an acre, acquired the sense of "quarter" which when once established might be transferred to the quarter of a hide. (*Feudal England*, p. 108.) It should be remembered, however, that the word "*uirgata*" was not used to describe the typical holding of a peasant in Kent; and that the same word was seldom used outside that county to describe a rood or quarter-acre. It must also be observed that the word "*uirga*" was seldom used in the middle ages as the equivalent of "*pertica*." Its ordinary meaning was "yard."

to one of the Teutonic settlers; (2) the virgate is the typical tenement of the villain throughout a large part of England, and throughout the middle ages is at least as prominent as a tenement as it ever was as a unit of assessment; (3) the hide is also the equivalent of four virgates.

Mr Seebohm's theory of the Roman origin of the manor may now be supplemented by the tentative suggestion that in the normal village the Roman lord held one-fifth of the arable land as his demesne. Sixteen peasants holding sixteen virgates between them would on this supposition have cultivated a demesne containing as much arable as four virgates. The Teutonic invaders allowed the peasants to hold their lands, but allotted the demesnes to men of their own race, taking the land of four peasants as the unit of the allotment. Thus each settler received one hide in demesne and obtained an agrarian supremacy over sixteen peasants who together held four hides in some form of serfdom.

If England had been divided into manors containing five hides each, of which one hide was held in demesne and the rest in villainage, its settlement would have been a simple matter. But such a state of things is not to be conceived. It may indeed be that during the Roman occupation there was more uniformity in our island than at any time afterwards; and perhaps in those far-off days five-hided manors were common, perhaps very common. Even so there must have been many manors containing a number of hides, which was neither five nor a multiple of five. We can only suppose that in such cases the share of a settler was allotted partly in one village and partly in another. Suppose for example one manor contained 12 virgates in villainage and three-quarters of a hide in demesne. Here a settler would need four virgates in villainage and a quarter of a hide in demesne to complete his due share of the conquered lands. These would be granted him in another village which contained 20 virgates in villainage and a hide and a quarter in demesne. All this may be called mere speculation. It claims to be no more, for we are in the region of speculation; but if some such arrangements, as have here been tentatively suggested, actually existed they would have foreshadowed the

five-hided arrangements which we find at a later date. They would also have foreshadowed—but this is a small matter—a later feature of English institutional history, the representation of a village by four men and the reeve. The four men represented the holders of virgates and their dependants, the reeve represented the lord and the men on his demesne. But even if we reject the propositions that the Roman lord held one-fifth of the arable land of a manor, and that the Teutonic settler received precisely four hides in villainage as well as one in demesne, as too speculative, it is not very difficult to believe that such arrangements were sufficiently normal to form the basis of a system of taxation.

It is an essential part of the exposition which follows that the hide or *terra unius familiae* was the quantity of land allotted to the settler in demesne. It is no less essential that the land which he received was measured not by the acre but by the virgate. By this it is meant that the hide of settlement was a tract of arable land equivalent in quantity to four virgates. Where the virgates contained 30 acres the settler received 120 acres in demesne; but where the virgates contained 24 acres the settler received no more than 96 acres; and similarly, *mutatis mutandis*, where the virgates were of other dimensions.

Let us consider a particular case. In Sussex eight virgates were said to make a hide and four virgates one "wista".¹ But there was much diversity about the use of these words; for the typical villain tenement of Sussex was not the virgate of 30 acres as in the Mercian counties, but a ferling of 15 or perhaps 18 acres, and this ferling was sometimes called a virgate. Four ferlings—comprising 60 or perhaps 72 acres in all²—made one "wista," and the "wista" like the ferling was

¹ *Chronicon Monasterii de Bello*, published by the Anglia Christiana Society, p. 11. It may be suggested that the word "wista" is a mediaeval error for "wisca," which is possibly a Latin form of the English "hiwisc." The latter word is generally acknowledged to have the same meaning as "hide."

² My suggestion that the ferling might be a tenement of 18 acres is derived from a valuable ms. kindly lent to me by my friend, Mr Godfrey Harrison. It is a survey made in 1575, described as "a vewe of the lordes rente within the Queene's parte of the halfe hundred of Lvxfeilde." Each of the "yards"

sometimes called a virgate or yardland. But if, as is here contended, the hide consisted of as much land as four typical villain tenements, the hide of Sussex should have contained either 60 or 72 acres instead of the 120 acres of the hide of Mercia. It is not unlikely that this was the case in early times. An ancient document known as the Tribal Hidage¹ compiled long before the formation of the Mercian counties gives 7000 hides to Sussex; and Bede, who died about 735 A.D., describes the province of the South Saxons as having the land of 7000 households. Also we find that Sussex was divided into as many as 60 hundreds in the reign of William the Conqueror; and it would not be remarkable if these 60 represented 70 original hundreds. Domesday Book, however, gives Sussex some 3475 hides, which is very nearly half the 7000 of Bede and the Tribal Hidage. Is it not probable that each two original hides has been allowed to count as one and to pay geld accordingly? Favours such as this were not granted for nothing, and the simplest explanation is that the men of Sussex had reckoned four ferlings of 15 or 18 acres each as one hide, whereas the men of Mercia reckoned four virgates of 30 acres each as one hide. To remedy this inequality the king reduced the number of hides in Sussex by exactly one half. It was a substantial reduction and perhaps a little more than was just; but on this point something will be said later.

We might suppose from chartularies of the thirteenth century that virgates contained a varying number of acres, even in the same locality; and consequently that just as in the thirteenth century so in early times the virgates of one manor might be considerably larger than the virgates of an adjoining manor. But if custom decreed that a virgate should contain a certain number of acres, we can scarcely doubt that she was obeyed; for a custom which was not obeyed was no custom at all.

there viewed consisted of 144 "parts," and each ferling or "farding" of 86 "parts." It seems likely from an inspection of the document that these "parts" were originally customary half-acres.

¹ See note 1, p. lxiii above. The text of the "Tribal Hidage" will be found in W. de Gray Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum* (vol. i, pp. 414, 415); also in John Earle's *Handbook to Land Charters*, p. 458.

Again ancient maps may show that the strips in the open fields, though normally of the same width, varied in length from shot to shot. There is no reason, however, for supposing that the strips were merely counted and not measured; that the long strips were considered to make up for the short strips. If a tenant insisted on having his customary share in full measure the fact that the strips varied in length was no obstacle. If he was entitled to 30 acres it was quite easy to give him a number of strips two rods each in breadth, and 2400 rods or 60 furlongs in total length. But when in after years the strips were no longer periodically allotted, but had been held as definite parcels of land by many generations of tenants, it might easily happen that the virgates deviated from their standard dimensions. The lord might encroach on some of his tenants; the tenants as a body might extend their common pasture at the expense of one of themselves; one tenant might encroach upon another; a whole shot which had once been arable might have become part of the common pasture. And so when the surveyor came and measured a virgate, he might find that it was very much larger or smaller than the standard virgate.

Uniformity in the size of the early virgate or yardland is no mere dream. We can scarcely conceive an open field system of agriculture without three definite measures, the foot, the rod, and the virgate. Primitive life may have been far from simple; perhaps some of her problems, some of her arrangements, were highly complex; but measures which men and all men knew were as essential to the cultivation of the open fields as the share, the ox and the ploughman. Custom could hardly have kept the peace if she had let the yardland of one village surpass the yardland of its neighbour.

Let us now return to that mysterious document known as the County Hidage¹. Dr Liebermann ascribes it to the early

¹ This tract is sometimes called "De longitudine et latitudine Anglie." The County Hidage will be found in a summarised form in F. W. Maitland's *Domesday and Beyond*, at p. 456 where some references to MSS. are also given. A good text not mentioned by Maitland occurs in Harl. MS. 746 at fo. 76r. An edition of the various texts is in preparation.

years of the eleventh century, so that in his view it was perhaps two or three generations older than the Norman Conquest. But why should it not be ascribed to a still earlier date—to the age of King Alfred? It forms part of a small tract called *Descriptio Angliæ*, from which we learn that England was divided into three parts: (1) the West Saxon Law, comprising the nine counties, Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon; (2) the Mercian Law, comprising eight counties, Hereford, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; (3) the Danelaw, comprising the fifteen remaining counties, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Buckinghamshire. Political history casts no certain light on the date when these fifteen counties of the Danelaw were first separated from Mercia, but it is difficult to believe that it was later than the year 877, when the Danes seized and settled a part of that province and left the rest to the rule of the puppet Coelwulf¹. The *Descriptio Angliæ* is likely to have been written at a time when the three great divisions of England of which it speaks were politically all-important, and there is no reason for supposing that the County Hidage was written long afterwards. It gives the number of the hides of Wiltshire, of the eight Mercian counties, and of four counties of the Danelaw, namely, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire. These thirteen counties form a large and continuous tract of England, and the mere fact that their hidage is stated suggests that they were sometime the subject of special legislation. If so the legislation may have taken place in the closing years of the reign of King Alfred, when the boundaries between the English and the Danish lands which had been settled by the Peace of Wedmore were once again unsettled. In my opinion, however, the document originally contained particulars of the Mercian counties only; and the particulars of Wiltshire and the four counties of the Danelaw are later insertions.

¹ Charles Plummer, *Two Saxon Chronicles*, II, 92.

I now suggest that the counties originally mentioned in the County Hidage were those in which King Alfred instituted hundreds and tithings. The words of William of Malmesbury, the only writer who refers to Alfred's legislation on the subject, are brief, but explicit:

Et quia occasione barbarorum eciam indigenae in rapinas anhelauerant, adeo ut nulli tutus commeatus esset sine armorum praesidio, centurias quas dicunt hundrez et decimas quas thethingas uocant instituit¹.

It must be admitted that the chronicler speaks as if King Alfred instituted hundreds and tithings throughout his realm. Perhaps the great king made more sweeping changes in Mercia than in Wessex, the land of his ancestors; but in any case the writer of the *Descriptio* may have thought it unnecessary to enumerate the hides of any but the newly formed counties of the midlands².

In all probability the Mercian counties were formed successively by some uniform and simple method. We may imagine, for instance, that the king proceeded in such a way as this. A borough or the site of a borough was taken as a centre, and to it all the owners of hides within a certain distance or within a group of existing administrative divisions were summoned. A group of owners holding one hundred adjacent hides stood apart, and their lands were declared to form an administrative hundred. The process was repeated until there remained a group of owners who held less than one hundred hides. To complete the number other owners were summoned from a greater distance and by the addition of their hides the last administrative hundred of a county was formed. Where, however, the number of hides required to complete the 100 was small, a few hides which belonged to owners who had been summoned, but which were not necessarily contiguous with the other hides of the new county, may have been reckoned part of the last-formed administrative hundred. Thus we may explain

¹ Mr H. M. Chadwick, however, takes the view that some of the Mercian counties were formed long after the reign of Alfred. The silence of the West Saxon Chronicle about the Mercian counties on which he seems to rely is far from conclusive. They may have been formed long before they were first mentioned in the Chronicle.

² T. D. Hardy's Edition, i, 186.

the detached portions of hundreds, of which some are even now to be found on the map of England. On the other hand, where the total number of contiguous hides belonging to the persons summoned was only slightly above some multiple of one hundred, the hides in excess might either be transferred to one of the hundreds of the county next to be formed or they might be deemed to lie in the last-formed hundred. If the latter course were adopted the hides in excess of 100 might be treated as non-existent for purposes of taxation, or some manors within the hundred might henceforth be deemed for such purposes to contain a lesser number of hides than were formerly attributed to them. Thus we may find an origin for the non-hidation of certain manors, and of that beneficial hidation of others, which may be noticed here and there in Domesday Book.

This is but one of the ways in which King Alfred may have formed the counties and hundreds of Mercia, and it is not claimed that it was the one which he actually followed. I have described it for the sole purpose of showing that it was possible for him to establish his new administrative system with an ancient hide of settlement as its basis. If it was sometimes convenient to reduce the number of hides in a manor in order to obtain the required total of 100, it is not necessary to assume that any great privilege was thereby granted. By the time of King Alfred it is likely enough that in point of measurement some villages already contained more and some less than their nominal number of hides. A little local and occasional revision, effected solely for the sake of administrative convenience, will not refute the general proposition that a territorial hundred was formed by an aggregation of 100 existing hides.

But if it be granted that the territorial hundred contained 100 hides of settlement the fact that the vills of Domesday Book are assessed in multiples of five hides still needs explanation. First let it be noticed that William of Malmesbury states¹ that King Alfred established the tithing as well as the hundred. This word tithing, represented in Latin by *decenna* and in French by *disaine*, explains itself as a group of ten, and the group is obviously one of hides. If a territorial hundred is a

¹ See p. lxxv, above.

group of 100 hides, a territorial tithing must be a group of 10 hides.

The next point to notice is that the territorial tithing and the vill served the same administrative purposes. In Devonshire and Dorset the tithing was a unit of taxation throughout the middle ages, and in the hundred courts of those counties the presentments were made by tithings and not by vills¹. On the other hand in the Mercian counties the vill was the unit of taxation which corresponded to the Devonshire tithing, and it was the vill which made the presentments.

A third point is that neither the tithing nor the *villa* was in any sense an agrarian institution. This point is quite clear in the case of the tithing. No stranger standing on a hilltop could say that he saw before him a tithing, for that division was an arbitrarily selected group of detached properties united by no agrarian bond whatever. In Devon a tithing frequently contained a large number of manors. The parish of Malborough², for example, contained some eight or ten manors, and the tithing of Malborough was at least as large as the parish. The tithing usually took its name from what was presumably its chief manor, but there are many cases in which the name now denotes nothing more than a small hamlet or even a farm-house, that being all that remains of an ancient manor.

A little investigation should satisfy us that the vills also were not agrarian units. The west of Mercia, where we find vills and not tithings, is a land of small manors and scattered hamlets, and here it is almost beyond doubt that the vill is a mere group of hides which cannot be distinguished in its nature from a tithing. In the east of Mercia there is perhaps more doubt about the point, and before proceeding further we ought to consider how the word vill was used. Except in one or two counties the word is rarely mentioned in Domesday Book and it is too readily assumed that in those counties every place named in the book was a vill. Undoubtedly many of the named places

¹ See Tristram Risdon's *Chorographical Description of Devon* (edition of 1811), p. 438, and various subsidy rolls and hundred rolls at the Public Record Office.

² Malborough was formerly a *parochia capelle curate* to West Alvington.

are expressly called villas; but it would be a rash inference that all the named places in these counties might properly be so described. Our great difficulty, however, in tracing the history of the word is that we have few early lists of villas to help us. Those of the thirteenth century, however, show a tendency to treat the parish as a vill throughout England; and perhaps this tendency may be discerned in Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire at the date of Domesday, these being among the counties in which villas are sometimes mentioned. Moreover there seems to be no doubt that even in the east of England the parishes often contained two or more manors, which were entirely independent of one another in agrarian matters. It is therefore clear that the vill was capable of being conceived as a group of independent manors.

But if the tithing of the west corresponds to the vill of the east, as the unit both of taxation and presentment; and if the vill, like the tithing, can be conceived either as a manor or as a group of manors, is it not likely that the original vill was identical with the tithing? King Alfred divided England into tithings; if the tithing and the vill were not originally the same thing, how has the tithing disappeared? And after all the word vill can scarcely have had no institutional meaning. If it denoted neither the manor nor the parish, what save the tithing is it likely to have denoted?

On the whole, then, there is reason for thinking that the vill was originally, like the tithing, a group of ten hides; and that the smaller villas of later times are due to the division of original villas into parishes, and to a tendency to call the ecclesiastical parish a vill and to treat it as a unit of civil administration. Be this as it may, an examination of the Domesday statistics collected by Mr J. H. Round, Mr Baring and others will lead to the conclusion, so I contend, that the hides of Mercia were arranged in groups of ten and not of five. Here and there, however, double tithings of 20 hides and half tithings of 5 hides may have been part of the original arrangement of the hundred.

Mr Round has shown that the Cambridgeshire hundred of Wetherley, which at the date of Domesday Book contained

80 hides, consisted of four quarters of 20 hides each. The particulars¹ are as follows :

(1)	Comberton	6
	Barton	7
	Grantchester	7
(2)	Haslingfield	20
(3)	Harleton	5
	Barrington	10
	Shepreth	5
(4)	Orwell	4
	Wratworth	4
	Whitwell	4
	Wimpole	4
	Arrington	4

Thus Wetherley, when its vills are so arranged, would appear to have contained four double tithings. This was probably the way in which the hides were originally grouped, but another arrangement may possibly have been made, as will be seen presently.

Mr Round has also shown that the hundred of Longstow consisted of four groups of 25 hides each, of which the following are the particulars :

(1)	Eversden	8½
	Kingston	8½
	Toft and Hardwick	8½
(2)	Gransden	5
	Bourn	20
(3)	Gamlingay	20
	Hatley	4½
	Unnamed	¾
(4)	Croxton	7
	Eltisley	3
	Caxton	10
	Caldecote	1½
	Longstow	3½

¹ *Feudal England*, p. 47.

If these hundreds can be arranged in groups of 20 and 25 respectively but not in groups of 10 the reason cannot be that the agricultural units were too large to be grouped in tens; for each of the eight groups consists of a large number of items. An explanation, however, of the apparent quartering of the hundreds may be hazarded. The first three villis in the hundred of Longstow contain exactly $8\frac{1}{2}$ hides each, and as reductions in hidage are found elsewhere it would not be remarkable if the assessment of these villis has been reduced by one-sixth, that is to say from ten hides to eight and one-third. Similarly the assessment of Bourn or Gamlingay may have been reduced from 30 to 25 hides. With these reductions we may after some rearrangement look upon Longstow as a collection of 11 tithings which once contained 10 hides each. The eleventh tithing no doubt originally belonged to some adjoining hundred.

As with Longstow so with Wetherley. Here the first three "villis" in the list are together assessed at 20 hides; and so also are the last five. We may suppose a reduction of one-fifth has been made, and that Comberton, Barton and Grantchester were once assessed at 25 hides and Orwell, Wratworth, Whitwell, Wimpole and Arrington at 5 hides each. On this supposition we may look upon Wetherley as a collection of 9 tithings of 10 hides each. The tenth tithing required to complete the hundred had perhaps been transferred to Longstow or an adjoining hundred at an early date. These reductions of the hidage of some only of the tithings or villis of the hundreds of Wetherley and Longstow may never have been made; but the possibility in these and other cases should be considered, as it may explain some of the difficulties of the Cambridgeshire Domesday. Want of space makes any further discussion of this point impossible; but the opinion may be expressed that the remaining hundreds of the county can be arranged in tithings or groups of 10 hides each. Finally it may be suggested that the king may perhaps have permitted the hidage of certain villis in the county of Cambridge to be reduced because the local virgate contained 25 instead of the normal 30 virgates¹.

¹ According to Michael Dalton, who was a justice of the peace for the

If, as is possible, the hidage of certain villis and hundreds, was reduced on account of their virgates containing less than 30 acres it must not be assumed that the reduction was effected with justice to all. My suggestion is that their inhabitants complained that they were paying a heavier tax than the men of neighbouring hundreds, and that the king thereupon allowed a reduction of the total hidage of each of the complaining hundreds, the benefit of which was then distributed locally among the villis in the manner which Mr Round has described in detail. It is likely that by the time when the reductions were allowed, the villis were well established institutions, and it was an easy task to distribute the reduction among them on a *pro rata* basis. In this way the king could grant substantial relief from time to time when pressed. If he had adopted the strictly just method of making each virgate throughout the country pay in proportion to its acreage, he might have been either a loser or a gainer, but those who had been too lightly taxed previously would have made the new method a political grievance. This juster method would have been a remarkable innovation, not at all in accordance with the spirit of the age¹.

It has not been an object of these notes on the hide and the virgate to deny the appearance of that artificiality in the arrangement of the hundreds, on which Mr Round has so vigorously insisted; still less to deny that at the time of the Domesday Survey they often contained a number of measured hides very different from the 100 at which they were once assessed. This difference, however, may be due to the antiquity of the hundred; and the general appearance of artificiality may be ascribed to the groups of 5 hides rather than to the hundreds; especially if these groups are, as is here suggested, older than the hundreds themselves. There is no necessary inconsistency between Mr Round's five hide theory, and Mr Seebohm's theory

county of Cambridge in the seventeenth century, this was the common account in his day in the east part of Cambridgeshire (*The Country Justice*, c. 112).

¹ Owing, however, to a difference in the size of the acres the virgates of 25 acres may have been equivalent in quantity of land to those of 30 acres. It is contended in a subsequent section that this was actually the case; and if the contention is well founded the grant of the reduction mentioned above was not in accordance with equity.

of the origin of the manor. It has been my endeavour to display the hide as the share of demesne allotted to a single Teutonic settler and measured by the local virgate or villain tenement. Strict proof in such matters of speculation can never be obtained; it is only possible to claim that one hypothesis explains a series of difficulties better than another. I venture to claim that the theory of the virgate and the hide here propounded—so far as it is not Mr Seeböhm's—is in somewhat closer harmony with what we know of the hundred, the tithing and the vill, than any other theory which has as yet been advanced. For want of space Mr Seeböhm's arguments in support of his view of the origin of the manor have neither been repeated nor summarized¹, but the foregoing exposition provides some sort of answer to one of the chief objections to his theory—the objection that a large hide of 120 acres is not in harmony with the Roman hypothesis². One argument, however, which Mr Seeböhm has not used, should here be noticed. A study of maps of the open fields seems to show that in a large part of England the lord's demesne stood apart from the peasants' virgates. If this is a fact, it is difficult to see how it can be satisfactorily explained by any other theory of the origin of the manor than Mr Seeböhm's. It has been said, however, and it may be true, that maps of manors in Norfolk and Suffolk tend to show that the lord's demesne consisted of strips intermixed with those of his tenants; but it must be remembered that in any manor some of the tenants' virgates may have come into the lord's hands by purchase or other good title³.

¹ Mr Seeböhm's theory of the origin of the manor is followed in these pages so far only as it claims that the manorial system of the middle ages was not of Teutonic origin.

² 'Either the small tenement of the cultivator or the big tenement of his lord must have been taken as the typical manse, the typical land of one householder' (F. W. Maitland *Domesday Book and Beyond*, 361). 'This [120 acres] would be much too large a tenement for a serf.... It is much too small a tenement for any one who is going to play the part of a manorial lord' (*Ibidem*).

³ Nearly all the maps which I have seen have been shown me by my friend the Rev. H. E. Salter.

(e) **The Carucate and the Bovate.**

And now for the carucate, a word which occurs just as frequently in fines as the word hide. The counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, York and Lancaster are assessed in Domesday Book not in hides and virgates but in carucates and bovates. We are usually told that the carucate was as much land as could be ploughed by a team of eight oxen, and that the Exchequer authorities held this quantity to be one hide or 120 acres of arable land. I make bold to suggest that the carucate was originally nothing of the kind. No good evidence has ever been adduced to show that the carucate at the time of Domesday Book contained 120 acres. And the structure of the words carucate and bovatē offers none but the scantiest confirmation of the opinion that the carucate consisted of as much land as a team of eight oxen could plough. But the real and substantial objection to the accepted interpretation is that there is another which will, it is hoped, offer a more coherent explanation of the fiscal system of northern England.

In the middle ages the bovatē or ox-gang was the typical holding of the villain of the north. It takes the place as an agrarian unit of the virgate of the south, and as a unit its name should if possible be explained by an inherent feature and not by reference to another measure. According to the explanation now advanced the bovatē is the customary holding of a peasant who contributes one ox to one of the teams of the village community. When the name bovatē was applied to the holding of a single peasant it was natural that the word carucate should be applied to eight such holdings, that is to say to as much peasant's land as was actually ploughed by a single team of eight oxen. This is a very different quantity from that of the land which a single team of eight oxen was capable of ploughing in the course of a year, because we know that each team actually ploughed not only the eight bovates of the land of the villains, to whom it belonged, but also a considerable portion of the lord's demesne.

So much for the word, now for the quantity. In opposition to the accepted opinion that the bovaté contained 15 acres, or an eighth part of 120 acres, it is here contended that the bovaté normally contained $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres or 25 half-acre strips, and that the carucate contained 100 acres or 200 half-acre strips of arable land. This normal bovaté of $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres was also the bovaté of assessment; but just as the dimensions of the territorial virgate varied in different parts of the south of England, so the territorial bovaté of the north may have been larger or smaller in some localities than the normal $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

In Scotland an authoritative statement of the law made at some early but unknown date declared that the bovaté or ox-gang should consist of 13 acres.

De plew land þai ordanit to contene viij oxingang, þe ox gang sall contene xiiij akreis.¹

This statement was probably made for purposes of account; and the substitution of the integer 13 for the impure fraction $12\frac{1}{2}$ is quite comprehensible. It is inconceivable that these bovates once contained 15 acres, for no advantage in reckoning was to be gained by changing the multiple number 15, which is the product of 5 and 3, into the prime number 13. But if we cannot conceive a king of Scotland allowing a bovaté which had contained 15 acres to be reckoned as 13 acres, we may admit that he might have insisted on a bovaté of $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres being reckoned as 13 acres without imposing any serious addition on his taxpayer's burden. But if the normal peasant's holding in North Britain was a bovaté of $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres and in South Britain a virgate of 30 acres, what reason is there for supposing that the dividing line between the North and the South was the comparatively modern boundary between England and Scotland? The difference between the two holdings was obviously agrarian and not political, and so in the absence of any evidence to the contrary we may assume that the bovaté of northern England was normally of the same dimensions as the bovaté of Scotland. There is, however, some reason for thinking that even in the middle ages the agricultural arrangements on

¹ *Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, vol. i, pp. 751 red, 387 black.

the west side of the Pennine range were different from those on the east side, and it is likely enough that the bovates of our north-eastern counties were normally of different dimensions in point of acreage from those in our north-western counties. It is also likely enough that even in the north-eastern counties there were considerable tracts in which there were other bovates than those of $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Again it must be noticed that the plough land of 100 acres was well known in one portion at least of southern Britain. In Kent 200 acres¹ were reckoned to a sulung—a term which cannot be discussed here; and 50 acres to the *iugum* or yoke. The latter can scarcely be anything else than the land which belonged to half a plough team. Consequently the land of one ox or the eighth part of a plough land was $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It is significant, however, that just as in Scotland so in Kent the actual holding was sometimes treated not as $12\frac{1}{2}$ but as 13 acres².

It has sometimes been said that the hide and the carucate were treated as identical throughout the middle ages and that the carucate therefore must have contained 120 acres of land. The only evidence however of identity is that in the year 1198 the king is stated by Roger of Houeden³ to have taken five shillings 'from every carucate of land or hide' as an aid; and secondly that during the thirteenth century the hide and carucate certainly appear to have been treated as identical⁴. But so far as is known taxation by the hide⁵ was levied for

¹ P. Vinogradoff, *Villainage in England*, p. 255.

² *Faustina*, A. ii, fo. 154 r°.

³ His words are: *cepit de unaquaque carucate terre siue hyda totius Anglie quinque solidos de auxilio* (*Chronica Rogeri de Houeden*, No. 51 in *Rolls Series*, vol. iv, p. 46).

⁴ See p. xcii, below.

⁵ Houeden's statement is as follows: *constituit sibi dari de unaquaque carucata terre totius Anglie duos solidos quod ab antiquis nominatur Temantale* (*Chronica*, vol. iii, p. 242). This tax however was called a hidage in certain rolls of the king's court (*Publications of the Pipe Roll Society*, vol. xiv, pp. xxiii—xxv). There is no reason for supposing that this tax differed in any way from the earlier 'Danegeld.' It was levied on the hide in the hidated counties and on the carucate in the carucated counties. Houeden, who was a north countryman, spoke of it as levied on carucates.

the last time in the year 1194, and thereafter land was always taxed by the central government by carucates and not by hides. In the new system of taxation, the land was reassessed from time to time; and it is likely enough that in 1198 and long afterwards men who had hitherto paid hidage, would speak of hides when they should have spoken of carucates. As regards the dimensions of the carucate the Chronicle of Roger of Houeden expressly states¹ that it was provided in 1198 that every 100 acres should be regarded as a carucate; and this fact is in itself evidence of the size of the original carucate. Some have contended that the hundred in this passage means a hundred of six and not of five score; but in the absence of some local usage or some statement, express or implied, to the contrary, the word hundred must be taken to mean five and not six score. It will be seen presently that this was the case even in the Danish counties where the long hundred is most in evidence.

Next may be noticed the wapentake, the division of the carucated counties which corresponds to the hundred of the hidated counties. There is no reason for expecting that these two divisions should be similarly constructed in all cases; but it is the fact that in an important part of carucated England, the wapentake contained on an average 100 carucates. Mr Round has shown² that at the date of the Lindsey Survey the county of Lindsey was divided into three ridings, each of which contained 600 carucates. Two of these ridings contained six wapentakes at the date of the survey and the third seven. But just as we have half hundreds in the hidated counties, so we may have half wapentakes in those which are carucated. Symmetry alone puts it almost beyond doubt that there were originally either six full wapentakes or five full wapentakes and two half wapentakes in the third riding of Lindsey. If so 18 wapentakes contained 1800 carucates; that is to say the wapentakes of Lindsey contained on an average 100 carucates. The point which is to be noticed here is that, although Lindsey

¹ Houeden's statement is: *Ipsi uero qui electi fuerant et constituti ad hoc negotium regis faciendum statuerunt per estimationem legalium hominum ad uniuscuiusque caruce wanagium centum acras terre* (*Chronica*, iv, 47).

² *Feudal England*, p. 74.

is part of Danish England, the wapentakes contained on an average one hundred or five score carucates and not a long hundred of six score carucates.

It has already been seen that the hidated parts of England were divided into tithings and half tithings or vills of ten and five hides respectively. Mr Round has also shown¹ that in the greater part of carucated England there were vills of 12 and six carucates which take the place in taxation and administration of the tithings and half tithings of the south. In one document² such a group is called a 'dozen,' and there are probably many others in which the same term occurs. It might be supposed that the reason for this grouping in dozens in contrast to the grouping in tithings was that 12 carucates and 10 hides each contained 1200 acres. This explanation, however, assumes that the normal acre was the same in the hidated as in the carucated districts, and it will be shown on a subsequent page that this was almost certainly not the case. It is more probable that the unit of 12 carucates has simply taken the place in a scheme of assessment of an older unit with which it nearly agreed in magnitude.

In Lincolnshire each group of 12 carucates was called a Hundred, and this term must have had some institutional significance³. Any satisfactory explanation of the fiscal system of this county ought therefore to account for this small hundred of 12 carucates, which was obviously a totally different institution from the territorial hundred of southern England which contained 100 hides. If, as is here contended, the carucates contained 100 acres, then each of the small hundreds must have either contained or have been assessed at 1200 acres or one hundred units of 12 acres. But if the carucate contained 100 acres and the bovate $12\frac{1}{4}$ acres it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the small hundred originally contained 1250 acres or 100 bovates, and that for purposes of assessment these 1250 acres were treated as if they were 1200 acres or 12 carucates. This suggests that the original assessment of

¹ *Feudal England*, p. 69.

² *Assize Rolls*, No. 497, roll 58.

³ *Feudal England*, p. 73.

Lincolnshire was not by carucates but by bovates and hundreds of bovates. It is scarcely necessary to add that, if the assessment by carucates was ultimately based on the territorial bovaté, it is a fact which confirms the theory which has been advanced on an earlier page that the assessment by the hide was ultimately based on the territorial virgate.

Although the average wapentake of Lindsey contained 100 carucates at the date of Domesday, some wapentakes undoubtedly contained more and others less. We may account for this fact without difficulty. In the carucated counties a unit of 12 carucates takes the place of the tithing or unit of 10 hides of the hidated counties. In order then that a wapentake should contain an integral number of units of 12 carucates it was necessary to arrange the wapentakes in groups of three of which two contained 96 and the third 108 carucates. Thus we have eight dozed and nine dozed wapentakes, the former paying £8, when the latter paid £9 a year for geld. Further irregularities in size were no doubt due to concessions to public convenience. A particular vill or dozen might have been much nearer to the place of session of some other wapentake than to the place of session of the wapentake in which it was situate, and the vill might have been transferred from the one wapentake to the other at the request of the suitors.

The wapentakes of Lincolnshire, as we have seen, contained on an average 100 carucates each, but this was not the case elsewhere. It would be impossible however in these introductory notes to enter upon any discussion on the formation of the wapentake in counties in which the facts are not so clear as in Lincolnshire.

The carucated counties are generally said to be Danish, but this is scarcely the whole truth. Land is measured by carucates and bovates, and not by hides and virgates, in the Lowlands of Scotland as well as in the north of England. Carucated Cumberland, if we may judge by its place names, was a Norwegian rather than a Danish settlement. Moreover some of the counties where we find the hide and the virgate—Cambridgeshire for instance—also formed part of the Danelaw. Probably the true difference between the land of the carucate

and the land of the hide was agrarian rather than racial. In the north the bovate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres was the typical villain tenement; in the south—or in much of the south—the virgate of 30 acres. Parts of England, so it seems, came to favour larger holdings than the rest, but the parts are not separated from one another by any clearly defined line. Probably the bovate, though reckoned as a half virgate, is to be found in some of the hidated counties. There are many manors in southern England, where there are half virgates and no full virgates; and all over the south the half virgate is much in evidence. Sussex, too, as already explained, was a land not of virgates but of half virgates. On the other hand double bovates may here and there be found in the northern counties¹; but they are not as widely distributed in the north, as the half virgate is in the south. All this suggests that Britain was once cultivated by men who held bovates and half virgates; and that the full virgate and the double bovate were introduced as an agricultural improvement. The date when this suggested change began is not easily conjectured. Modes of agriculture change slowly. Even the three-field system never took firm root in all parts of England. There is certainly no good reason for assuming that some or any of the Teutonic tribes who settled in England decreed that the virgate should supplant the bovate. There are no signs that they possessed any conspicuous aptitude for tilling the soil. They came to our shores as warriors, and to all appearance they were incessantly engaged in warfare long after their arrival. And lastly during a long period before the Norman Conquest an even greater change seems to have been taking place in the open fields of part of England. The periodical distribution of the strips among the villains was being abandoned and the villain tenement was becoming a collection of permanent strips, each man holding his own and tilling it in pursuance of a customary course of agriculture. There are many signs that the villain and his holding have a history, which should begin long before the arrival of the Jutes, the Angles and the Saxons in Britain.

Some useful knowledge of early agrarian history may be

¹ F. Seebohm, *English Village Community*, Fourth edition, p. 68.

gleaned from maps and plans of the open fields, of which not a few are to be found in the muniment rooms of great land-owners. Such as they are—and most of them are no older than the eighteenth century—they show¹ that the villain tene-ment generally consisted not of acre but of half-acre strips, and they suggest that the half-acre, not the acre, was the older unit. But why should men have spoken of the half virgate as containing 15 acres when it really contained 30 strips which might be better described by an original name than by the divisional name of 'half-acre'? There may be many explanations of this difficulty. Possibly stewards and bailiffs used the word 'acra' in Britain to denote the portion of the lord's demesne which the villain team was bound to plough in a single morning; and this portion was the equivalent in quantity of two strips in the open fields. These strips of the peasants probably existed in a considerable part of Britain long before the coming of the Romans, and their size was fixed by custom. In any case if it is a fact that the Teutonic invaders had a divisional name only for the strips in the open fields it is one which suggests that these same strips existed when they first arrived in Britain.

It is possible that the bovate of 25 and the half virgate of 30 strips may have existed simultaneously from the earliest times. But if one of them, as is probable, was older than the other, it was almost certainly the bovate; for the virgate and the half virgate belong to the south, and southern England is likely to have departed from ancient ways before northern England, which seems to have been in a less advanced state of agrarian civilization until recent times. But if the typical holding of early days was of 25 strips, it must have existed before the introduction of the two-field system of agriculture. It is incredible that from the very first the typical holding consisted of 12 strips in one field and 13 in the other. In the days when the bovate was first established the inhabitants of Britain probably knew nothing of wheat and lived either upon

¹ There are, no doubt, manors in which the strips were acre strips. Hitchin seems to be a case in point; but as far as my own observation extends, the open fields of the middle ages were normally divided into half-acre strips.

oats only or perhaps upon oats and barley only. As soon as they began to cultivate wheat, they would learn the advantages of a rotation of crops. But custom is hard to extirpate, and the cultivation of wheat probably spread slowly over our island. It is significant that throughout the middle ages oats were still the chief crop of Wales and Lancashire; and until a century ago paring and burning, one of the chief features of the husbandry of the single crop, were still in constant use in the west of England. Perhaps in the remote past there were European races who lived on wheat sown in the autumn, while others were simultaneously living on barley and oats sown in the spring. In the border lands of these races a two-field system would arise and slowly spread. Archaeologists talk of the ages of stone, of bronze and of iron; but for the institutionalist a classification of ages by modes of agriculture would be of greater interest; and it is to be hoped that before long the ages of spring corn, winter corn, and the different field systems may be illuminated by such light as can be thrown upon them by detailed local research.

These notes have wandered far from the hide and the carucate of the middle ages. Their object has been to show that the hide is derived from the virgate and the carucate from the bovate. The virgate and the bovate were collections of strips in the open field held from the earliest times by the peasantry of Britain, and tilled in accordance with rigid custom. The hide and the carucate on the other hand were—normally at least—blocks of land allotted to the Teutonic settlers and held by them as demesnes of manors. In English law virgates and bovates when held by villains could not be transferred by deed or fine, and only passed from one villain to another by surrender and admittance in the customary court of the manor. If however a villain had been emancipated and his villain services released he could transfer his virgate at his pleasure by deed or fine, and it is probable that all early fines of virgates passed strips of land in the open fields which had once been held in villinage, and had passed into the hands of the lord by forfeiture or escheat or into those of a tenant holding freely by the lord's grant.

The word hide seems to have been used ordinarily to pass portions of the lord's demesne. It may be that there are here and there cases in which it is applied to four virgates in the open fields; but as a general rule the transferor of one or more hides is the lord of a manor, and presumably he is transferring his demesne lands. It is not unlikely that many fines of hides really passed manors, the lord's seignoury over the virgates of his villains passing as an appurtenance of his demesnes. There are certainly few fines of more than one or two hides, and as already explained on an earlier page, fines of manors are rare in the twelfth and first half of the thirteenth century.

In the year 1194 a tax of two shillings a hide was levied for the last time by the central government, and four years later it was decreed that 100 hides should be regarded as a carucate, and a new tax of five shillings a carucate was imposed in accordance with this assessment¹. There were subsequent assessments by carucates in England, the nature of which has not as yet been sufficiently investigated². It is clear however that the carucate gradually displaced the hide as a term of conveyance; but it is at least doubtful whether any distinction between the two units was generally recognised in the thirteenth century. Demesnes seem to have been assessed as a general rule in whole numbers of carucates, and a demesne of 120 acres would probably have been assessed at one carucate even though a carucate strictly speaking contained 100 acres only. In 8 Hen. III a fine was levied of two carucates of land in Catworth. Eight years later another fine with the abbot of Sawtry as plaintiff was levied of two carucates of land in the same place. Yet in 32 Hen. III a third fine was levied of two hides of land in Catworth, and this time the abbot of Sawtry was deforciant. Here we seem to have land described as two carucates in one year, and two hides in another; but the identity of the property is not quite certain, and this is not a case on which much reliance should be placed.

Last of all let it be noticed that though the carucate displaced the hide, the boate never displaced the virgate in

¹ See p. lxxx above.

² As to this see *English Historical Review*, xiii, 501, 702, iv, 105.

the counties which were once hidated. This is strong testimony to the virgate and the bovate having been primarily units on which the agrarian life of the village community depended and only incidentally measures of assessment. The hide and the carucate on the other hand have less persistence and seem to display themselves not merely as measures of the lord's demesnes, but also as measures with which the king and not the villagers was concerned. Such dreary monuments of mediaeval formalism as fines of lands may yet reveal to us more of the customs of Ancient Britain than our most cherished relics in stone and legend.

(f) **The customary acre.**

A statute acre is 220 yards wide or 40 rods long and 22 yards or 4 rods wide, and it therefore contains 160 square rods. But in the middle ages the word acre normally denoted a customary acre, which often differed very greatly in size from the statutory acre. These customary acres all seem to have contained 160 square rods, but they differed in size from one another because they were measured by various rods of a customary length¹. Our statute rod is of 16½ feet; rods of 18 feet were very common in the middle ages, and others of 20, 21 and 24 feet occur frequently. Probably rods of 15 feet were common in the south of England; but they are seldom mentioned in records; and their former existence is now almost a matter of inference. Some of these rods seem to have been used occasionally as privileged rods and for special purposes². For instance a rod of 24 feet was often used for measuring lands in the royal forests. A seventeenth century writer³ states that the measure of 18 feet to the perch is commonly called

See p. civ below. They were sometimes 20 rods long and 8 yards wide (*Chronicon Monasterii de Bello*, published by the Anglia Christiana Society, p. 11).

¹ In Scotland a privileged rod of 20 feet was used to measure lands in boroughs (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, 1, 387 black, 751 red).

² Michael Dalton, *The Country Justice*, edition of 1685, p. 150. The passage is not found in the earlier editions.

Woodland measure, 21 feet to the pole is called Church measure (*scil.* of land which doth or formerly did belong to the Church) and 24 feet to the pole is called (and that rightly) Forest measure¹. His statements are probably true enough for the time in which they were written but acres of arable land as well as woodland, forest land and Church land were until recently often measured by poles of 18, 21 and 24 feet.

Our statutory table of measures², now many centuries old, tells us that three barley-corns make one inch and 12 inches make one foot³. This foot of 36 barley-corns has evidently been adopted with the intention of supplanting the human foot as a unit of measurement. It preserves the name of foot, but it answers its purpose as a unit much more satisfactorily. Men might easily measure a rod by a number of human feet, but however careful they might be in selecting the feet, some of their rods would necessarily be longer than others. On the other hand a length which was measured by 36 barley-corns was not quickly determined; and it is very improbable that standard feet were ever constructed by the aid of barley-corns in the villages of England. On the contrary there is a probability that when a strong central government was established, it constructed a standard foot, and distributed patterns of it throughout the realm.

Our English foot is longer than the average human foot, but—if we may believe classical archaeologists—it differs in length from the Roman foot by less than half an inch. It also seems to agree closely with the foot of several continental countries. We have therefore some reason for thinking that it was first introduced into this island by the Romans. But introduction was one thing; adoption was quite another. We

¹ Other perches were sometimes used in the royal forests; for example, one of 21 feet in Windsor forest. See the king's charter to the nuns of Broom Hall dated 16 June 1262 (*Calendar of Charter Rolls*, i, 43).

² *Statutes of the Realm*, i, 206.

³ Some tabulators reckoned 10 inches to the foot. Thus the White Book of the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds has:—

Nota quod tria grana ordeï faciunt pollicem, tres pollices faciunt palmam, tres palme et tria grana ordeï faciunt pedem. (*Harl. MS.* 1005, fo. 89 v^o.)

know that the human foot long held its own in Scotland¹, we may suspect the same of the north of England, and it is not unlikely that it was but slowly ousted in other localities.

If we were to reckon the average length of the feet of 100 fully grown men of the same race and neighbourhood we should probably find that it differed but little from generation to generation. A rod measured by a certain number of these average feet might make a fairly constant standard. But men seldom acted with precision in early days, and the length of the average rod was not always determined in one and the same way. In Scotland, for instance, they were bidden to make an ell by taking the measure of three medium sized feet, "that is neither of the greatest nor the least," and six of these measured ells were to make a rod². Then we are told³ that in Germany the length of the feet of sixteen men tall and short coming out of Church should determine the rod's length. It is likely that here and there other methods were adopted. Thus it may be that the foot of the priest, Pagan or Christian, or the foot of the leader of the host came in course of time to be the local standard of measurement. Or it may be that bare feet in one place, shod feet in another, or bare feet and shod feet alternately, in a third place, determined the length. Perhaps Custom prescribed some rigid rule, when she was still young; but she is likely to have grown lax with advancing years. At the best the human foot was a bad unit; and it was well for all when it gave place to a standard foot measured by, or which purported to be measured by, 36 grains of barley.

Even if we were not well aware that the human foot was still measuring Scottish acres in the Middle Ages⁴, we might

¹ It was sometimes used in the Middle Ages in measuring land on the outskirts of London. Thus, 'nonem pedes hominis' (*Harl. MS.* 4015, fol. 162 r°); 'also xxj pedes hominis' (*Ibidem*, fo. 165 v°).

² *Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, i. 387 black, 751 red.

³ Jacob Köbel, *Geometrei* (published in 1556), p. 4. The book contains a picture of the sixteen men measuring the rod with their left feet. See also *The Engineer* for 28 September 1888 (p. 259), and *Notes and Queries* for 16 April 1898 (p. 306). I am indebted to Mr W. Shaw Sparrow for these references.

⁴ It should be noticed that the Scottish ell, originally measured by three human feet, eventually gave place to a standard ell nearly equal to 36 English inches. This fact is of great importance in the history of units of length.

guess that the standard foot came into use in some districts much earlier than in others, for we know from modern experience that it is a difficult task to replace one system of measures by another. And almost certainly the progress of the new unit depended upon agricultural conditions. In districts where the strips were still periodically if not annually distributed the measuring rod was in constant use¹. From the wear and tear of a single year it would probably require renewal. The measurement of the new rod would have been one of those solemn events which the villagers would be slow to abandon. Nevertheless as they became familiar with the new measure for other purposes in daily life, the human foot would sooner or later give place to the standard foot in the measurement of the rod. Probably there was a period when men whose feet nearly conformed in length to the standard foot were chosen for its measurement.

In districts where the strips were no longer periodically allotted but remained unchanged year after year there was less work for this village rod. So far as the strips were concerned the rod which had been constructed when they were last distributed might be preserved for generations, perhaps for centuries. It would seldom be needed for aught else than the settlement of disputes about metes and bounds. When at last the old rod was outworn and a new rod needed, it might happen that the villagers had become familiar with a standard foot. They would take the old rod, perhaps sadly stunted, and reckon its length, as they thought it should be, by the standard measure. And so it might come to pass that a rod of 18

¹ It should not be assumed that the periodical allotment of the arable strips had entirely ceased in the later middle ages. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Thomas Davis, the agricultural reporter, defined 'whip-land' as 'land not divided by meres, but measured out (when ploughed) by the whip's length' (*Agriculture of Wills*, 1813, p. 259). His definition, however, should not be trusted implicitly, for his description of the 'catch-lands' of Wiltshire, 'pieces of arable land in common fields of equal sizes, the property not being ascertained, but he that ploughed first chose first' (*ibidem*) is very different from John Ray's definition of the 'catchlands' of Norfolk made a century earlier, 'Land which is not certainly known to what pariah it belongeth; and the minister that first gets the tithes of it enjoys it for that year' (*Collection of English Words*, 1674, p. 61).

human feet gave place to one of $17\frac{1}{2}$ or 17 standard feet. We cannot but suspect that such strange rods as those of 17, $17\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{1}{2}$ and 19 feet, of which we read here and there, sometimes represented ancient rods which had purported to be of 6 or perhaps 7 yards in length. Then again there were village meadows which were allotted year by year to the peasants. When we read of the rod of the village we cannot be sure that it was the rod by which the ancient arable strips had once been measured. It may represent another and perhaps more modern rod which was used solely for the distribution of the meadows. Moreover the lord had his demesnes upon which the villagers worked, and in part of England at least his demesnes lay apart from the arable strips of the villagers¹. The acres of demesne which they were bound to plough were measured year by year by a rod, and we can scarcely doubt that that rod belonged to the lord. Thus in one and the same village there might perchance be three rods; the rod by which the arable land had once been annually allotted; secondly, the rod by which the meadows were allotted to the peasantry, and this possibly had once been the same as the rod for their arable strips; thirdly, the rod by which the lord's demesnes were measured. It is very unlikely that there were always or even frequently three rods. In some cases there may have been as many as three, in many cases there were at least two.

The strictly defined relations which obtain between various modern units of measurement are not to be found in the case of ancient units. A kilometre, for instance, is a definite multiple of a metre; a standard pound is a definite multiple of a standard ounce. In primitive times, however, inches were used for one purpose, feet for another, and paces for a third; and though the relations between these units might be expressed precisely in tables, they cannot have been so used in practice. A mile which comprised 1000 paces² was once measured by actual pacing and doubtless was often so measured long after a definite relation between feet and paces had obtained recognition in

¹ See p. lxxxii above.

² The pace is a double step, that is to say, the distance between two successive imprints of the same foot.

any particular country. So too a rod or perch was measured by feet without any thought of the exact number of inches which a foot should contain. In the history of our land measurements the derivation of the unit is a matter of supreme importance; and a few brief observations on the subject should not be out of place.

First it has been suggested that the ell or cloth yard, called in Latin *ulna*, is the basis of our land measure. But whatever the relation between the *ulna* or forearm and the cloth yard may have been, there is a strong probability that the ell was introduced into this country with the cloth which it measured. It was occasionally used to measure land but only, so it would seem, in small plots, and in the immediate neighbourhood of towns where cloth was sold¹. Apparently the true ell or cloth yard was not determined by the foot in early times. It was defined in Scotland as 37 thumbs², and there are indications that it was also defined by the thumb in mediaeval England³. We may conjecture that the thumb, the hand and the forearm were reserved in early days as units for measuring objects worked by hand; while the foot, the step and the pace were used solely for measuring the earth on which men trampled.

The yard seems to have been used in measuring agricultural

¹ The word 'ulna' is used to denote a measure of land in the memorandum at the end of the Statutum de admensuratione terre (*Statutes of the Realm*, i, 207). Probably Richard I wished the cloth ell to be a yard in length and had an iron ell constructed of 36 inches which led to the two words *uirga* and *ulna* being used indifferently to denote a measure of cloth, and to the word *ulna* being used occasionally to denote a measure of land. In Scotland, however, the words 'ulna' and 'ell' denoted a measure both of land and of cloth.

² *Ulna regis David debet continere xxxvii pollices mensuratas cum pollice trium hominum scilicet ex magno ex medio et parvo* (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, vol. i, p. 309 black, 673 red).

³ The ancient cloth ell of England seems to have been 37 inches in length. Notice the following passage, 'For there as they were wonte to mete Clothe by yerde and ynche nowe they woll mete by yerde and handfull' (*Rotuli Parliamentorum*, vol. v, p. 80). The yard and the handful was a yard of 40 inches. Sometimes when land near a town was measured by the ell the charter expressly states that the ells are to be taken without the inches, that is to say that they are to be 36 inches and not 37 (*Harl. MS.* No. 4015, fol. 168, r°, and *Faustina*, B. viii fo. 158 r°).

land at some early date. The mere fact that the *uirgata* was habitually translated into English as *yard-land* not only shows that *uirga* was the Latin for yard, but also suggests that the *uirgate* had once been measured by the yard. But here a difficulty arises. In mediaeval England acres were undoubtedly expressed to be measured by the rod or perch and not by the yard; and the rod or perch was represented in Latin generally by *pertica* occasionally by *roda*, but scarcely ever by *uirga*. Moreover the length of the rod or perch was itself invariably or almost invariably stated not in yards, but in feet¹. An explanation of this difficulty may be conjectured.

At an early date the rod must have been used not only for measuring acres, but also for determining the length of a mile more accurately than it could be determined by actual pacing. A mile was a distance of 1000 paces or 2000 steps, and the earliest yards probably represented the length of a step, which was held by experience to be that of three human feet. It is unlikely that in early times one rod would have been used for measuring miles, and another for measuring acres. It is therefore probable that a single rod was used for both purposes, and that this rod was a multiple of the step or yard. We may therefore expect that the oldest rods were integral multiples of the yard in length, and we can easily understand that land which was measured by the rod might colloquially be known as a 'yardland' although the length of the rod itself was determined by human feet.

The rod which was most widely used in Britain in the early middle ages was almost certainly one of 6 yards. This became the statutory rod of Scotland, it was much used in the north of England and also in the eastern parts of Wales, it was undoubtedly the ordinary rod of Cornwall² and probably

¹ It must be admitted, however, that the words '*uirga*' and '*yard*' were sometimes used as a quarter of an acre; and it is therefore clear that the word '*uirga*' was occasionally synonymous with '*pertica*.' This was the case in Wiltshire (Thomas Davis, *Agriculture of Wilts*, 1813, p. 268).

² 'So doth their perch exceed that of other countries which amounteth unto 16 foote' (Richard Carew, *Survey of Cornwall*, Ed. of 1769, p. 54). It is probable, however, that the rod of 4 yards was also much used in this county as well as in Devonshire. See p. cxix note 1 below.

of part of Devonshire¹. In the county of Gloucester² a lug denoted a measure of 6 yards in the nineteenth century; but in Herefordshire this measure seems to have denoted a measure of 7 yards³. In the Isle of Ely and that part of Cambridgeshire which bordered on Norfolk a gad was used for measuring land which was three yards in length or half that of the rod of 6 yards⁴. The Lincolnshire gad, however, is said to have been of 10 feet; but the authority for the statement is not good⁵.

The rod of 6 yards had its rivals especially in the west. In Cheshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, parts of Cumberland, Westmoreland and Wales the customary rod was of 8 yards⁶; but rods of 7 yards were also, though less generally, used in some of these districts. In the purely Welsh parts of Pembrokeshire the customary rod was of 4 yards; so that 4 small customary acres or 'stangs' made one large customary acre measured by the rod of 8 yards⁷. Possibly the Pembrokeshire stang, which was also found in other parts of Wales, was originally the agrarian unit of Cheshire and the other districts in which the rod of 8 yards was used. The Pembrokeshire rod of 4 yards was also the customary rod of many other parts of Wales, and also of Ireland where it was called *fertach*⁸. Finally a rod of $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards was common in Wales. This has

¹ In south-west Devon a perch of 18 feet was used in building; in some other parts of the county, however, a rope of 20 feet was used for this purpose (Charles Vancouver, *Agriculture of Devon*, 1808, pp. 90, 92). A list of 'some provincialisms' in this county states that a 'staff' is 'nine feet, half a rod' (Thomas Moore, *History of Devonshire*, I, p. 355).

² Lug. In Gloucestershire a land measure of six yards (P. L. Simmonds, *Dictionary of Trade Products*, p. 234).

³ It was applied to coppice wood in this county. John Duncombe, *History of the County of Hereford*, I, 215.

⁴ *Domesday Studies*, paper on unit of assessment by O. C. Pell, p. 276.

⁵ William Hone, *Every Day Book*, II. 394.

⁶ Mr A. N. Palmer, who has studied these matters profoundly, says that the rod of 8 yards was also used in Shropshire and Northern Herefordshire ('Notes on Ancient Welsh Measures,' *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, January 1896, p. 10).

⁷ See Henry Owen's edition of George Owen's *Description of Pembrokeshire*, p. 135.

⁸ P. W. Joyce, *Social History of Ireland*, vol. II, p. 372.

been explained as a rod of 18 Welsh feet of 9 inches each; but the explanation is not altogether satisfactory.

A general survey of England seems to show that the rod of 6 yards was the rod of northern Britain, and much of the west of England in the middle ages¹. Probably, however, the rod of 8 yards, which occurs on the west of the Pennine range, is older; but no trace of it can now be seen in other parts of England. On the other hand the rod of 6 yards may have been once used in the south of England; but if so it was supplanted by other rods at an early date.

Rods of $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards are also found in Rogate in Sussex² and we are told that there were customary acres in Sussex of 5 score and 6 score rods³. As an acre measured by a rod of $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards would contain no more than $10\frac{1}{2}$ statute perches, we may assume that the customary acres of 5 score perches represent acres which might be measured by a rod of $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and really contained like the short acres of Rogate 3240 square yards of the statute measure. Acres of the same dimensions occur in Herefordshire⁴, and also at Puxton in Somerset⁵, where the lot meadows were until recently measured annually by a chain of 18 yards which is the equivalent in length of four rods of $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards each.

But it must not be assumed that these short acres of 3240 square yards were necessarily measured by rods of $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards. They were 180 yards long and 18 yards wide. It is therefore possible that they were considered to be 30 rods long and 3 rods wide, each rod being 6 yards and not $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards in length.

¹ In making this statement I rely very much upon a large number of cases of rods of 6 yards mentioned in charters and other records relating to the north of England. Rods of 20 feet were also common in the north; but they seem to have been privileged rods.

² A report relating to the parish of Liss made in 1826 or 1827 speaks of:— 'six acres of land (customary measure of four and a half yards to the pole) at Rogate.' See *Reports from Commissioners* (3), *Charities* (16), vol. ix, p. 304.

³ 'There are several sorts of acres...the forest acre is nine score rods, the statute acre eight score, the short acre six score in some places in others five score' (Arthur Young, *Agriculture of Sussex*, 1808, p. 459).

⁴ Second Report of the Commissioners of Weights and Measures, Parliamentary Papers, 1820, Reports, vol. vii.

⁵ Hone, *The Every Day Book*, i, 837, ii, 916.

Furlongs 30 rods in length were certainly known in Wales in early times, and they were also known on the continent. It is also possible that the short acres of 3240 square yards were only used in England to measure meadow land. It is significant that the short acres of Puxton in Somerset were acres of meadow and not acres of arable.

We must now consider the length of the rod which measured the acres of southern England. Rods of 6 yards were certainly used in Cornwall and perhaps in parts of our south-western and western midland counties; but about the rest of the south we have very little information. As already stated rods of 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 7, and 8 yards were used in different parts of England and Wales, but when we look through charters, fines and inquisitions in which every now and then the length of the measuring rod is expressly mentioned, we meet with no rods of 5 yards¹. It is probable, however, for the reasons to be now stated, that this was the length of rod which once measured the acre strips of southern England.

First we have the brilliant suggestion of the late Frederic William Maitland that our statute rod of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, is a compromise between one of 5 and one of 6 yards². We may see confirmation of this suggestion in the fact that outside the royal forests the rod of 7 yards occurred in those parts of England in which rods of 6 and 8 yards were prevalent. But if the rod of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards was really a rod of compromise, and the rod of the north and much of the west was normally of 6 yards, we should expect that the rod of the south and east was originally one of 5 yards.

Let us see how these rods of 5 and 6 yards fit into

¹ In Irtlingborough in the county of Northampton there was a cross in the middle of the village the staff of which was used as standard for the pole to measure the doles in the meadows. The staff is said to have been 13 feet high, but it probably purported to be $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet (John Bridges, *Northamptonshire*, 1791, vol. II, p. 235).

There were also small acres of grass land in Lincolnshire which in some cases were not more than three roods. They probably, however, were intended to contain 3240 square yards (Arthur Young, *Agriculture of Lincolnshire*, 1799, pp. 179, 180).

² *Domesday Book and Beyond*, p. 874.

tables of measures of length. According to the Roman scheme :

- 1 pace = 5 feet
- 1 rod = 2 paces = 10 feet
- 1 mile = 500 rods = 1000 paces = 5000 feet.

The point which it is important to notice in this table is that the Roman mile is equal to 500 Roman rods.

Next according to a system in which the rod is 15 feet in length we have :

- 1 yard = 3 feet
- 1 pace = 5 feet
- 1 rod = 3 paces = 5 yards = 15 feet
- 1 furlong = 40 rods = 120 paces = 200 yards = 600 feet
- 1 mile = $8\frac{1}{3}$ furlongs = $333\frac{1}{3}$ rods = 1000 paces
= 1666 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards = 5000 feet
- $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles = $12\frac{1}{3}$ furlongs = 500 rods = 1500 paces
= 2500 yards = 7500 feet
- 3 miles = 25 furlongs = 1000 rods = 3000 paces
= 5000 yards = 15000 feet.

In this table the mile is of the same length as in the preceding table, but instead of being 500 rods it is $333\frac{1}{3}$ rods in length. But if we suppose that the Romans made use of the rod of 15 feet when they came into England, we may well believe that their road-makers would still measure lengths of 500 rods according to their custom. As the words *mille passus* still signified 1000 paces, a new word was required for the new length, and it is suggested that the one adopted was 'leuca' afterwards known in English as 'league' and that this word came to denote a length of 500 rods.

Thirdly let us consider a table in which the rod is one of 6 yards or 18 feet. The chief feature of this table is that the pace is taken to be 6 feet or 2 yards in length. The Romans, it is true, and some of the southern races even in early times, considered the pace as of 5 feet; but that they always did so is very doubtful. It is certain, however, that the pace¹ of 6 feet was used in Europe and the taller races would naturally

¹ In France the length of 6 feet was not called a pace but a 'toise.'

persist in its use longer than the shorter. This table reads as follows :

1 yard	= 3 feet
1 pace	= 2 yards = 6 feet
1 rod	= 3 paces = 6 yards = 18 feet
1 furlong	= 40 rods = 120 paces = 240 yards = 720 feet
1 mile	= $8\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs = 1000 paces = 2000 yards = 6000 feet
1 league	= $12\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs = 500 rods = 1600 paces = 3000 yards = 9000 feet
3 miles	= 25 furlongs = 1000 rods = 3000 paces = 6000 yards = 18000 feet.

Here again, the league is as in the previous table 500 rods long.

There is abundant evidence that the mile which was most widely used in England, especially in the south, was the mile of 5000 feet. In the book of the customs of London, called *Arnold's Chronicle*, a table¹ is given in which, though the rod or perch is given as $16\frac{1}{4}$ feet, the pace is said to be 5 feet and the mile 5000 feet.

v fote make a pace ; cxxv pace make a furlong², and viij furlong make an English mile, and xvj furlong make a Frensh leuge, v yardis di make a perche in London to mete lande by....In dyuers odur placis in this lande they mete grounde by pollis gaddis and roddis som be of xvij foote som of xx fote and som xxj fote in length, but of what length soo euer they be Clx perches make an akir

xvi fote and half makith a perch as is a boue said, that is v yardis and half ; vjC foote by fife score to the C [and xxv] makith a furlong, that is xxxvij perchis sauf ij fote ; viij furlong make an English myle, that is v M. fote and so iijC and iij perchis also an English myle.

It will be observed that the rod of $16\frac{1}{4}$ feet fits very badly into this table, and that neither the mile, the league, nor the double league is an integral multiple of $16\frac{1}{4}$ feet. The mile of 5000 feet, it is true, is not an integral multiple of 5 yards,

¹ At p. 178. The book was published in 1811, but its text is far from satisfactory.

² The furlong, which is a purely agricultural measure, is here confused with the classical *stadium* or eighth part of a mile of 5000 feet.

but 500 rods of 5 yards make precisely a league or mile and a half, and the league was preferred to the mile in English mediaeval measurements.

The word 'league' was also used in England to describe a length of three miles. It appears that these were old English or 'Italian' miles of 5000 feet, so that the long league contained 15,000 feet or 1000 rods of 5 yards each. On the continent the long leagues were sometimes called miles; and they were obviously miles of 1000 rods each; the rods however were more than 5 yards in length. We read in a sixteenth century treatise¹, that,

8 of these furlonges do make an Italian or Englishe mile which being multiplied by 4 makes 32 furlonges, the length of a common Germanie mile.

According to this computation the German mile contained 20,000 feet or 1000 rods of 20 feet each. Possibly, however, the rod was sometimes of 18 feet only, in which case the mile contained 18,000 feet, and was only approximately equal to 4 English or Italian miles. There were also miles on the continent equal to 5 English miles. These probably contained 24,000 or 25,000 feet or 1000 rods of 24 or 25 feet each. It would be rash to draw any confident inference from the lengths of the different miles used in Europe in the middle ages, but there certainly seems to be some reason for thinking that they point to the widespread use of rods of 5, 6 and 8 yards and of 20 and 25 feet².

There is also abundant evidence that the league of 9000 feet was formerly much used in the north and west of England where it was still lingering in the 18th century. In *Arnold's Chronicle* it is called the 'Frensh leuge,' and is there said

¹ William Cuninghame, *Cosmographical Glass*, 1559, fol. 56.

² The following passage from the classical tract *Pauca de mensuris* should be noticed :—

Perticas autem iuxta loca uel crassitudinem terrarum, prout prouintialibus placuit, uidemus esse dispositas, quasdam decempedas, quibusdam duos additos pedes, aliquas uero xv uel x et vii pedum diffinitas (*Gromatici ueteres ex recensione Caroli Lachmanni*).

If, as is not unlikely, the 'x et vii' of this passage is an error for 'x et viii,' there were three recognized rods in use in the Roman provinces, namely of 10, 15 and 18 feet respectively.

to be equal to 2 English miles. This statement is not quite correct, for 2 English miles according to the ancient computation contained 10,000 feet; but notwithstanding this inaccuracy there can be no reasonable doubt that the table refers to the league of 9000 feet or 1500 paces of 6 feet. Thus we have an English league of 15,000 feet or 1000 rods of 5 yards each, another English league of 7500 feet or 500 rods of 5 yards each and a third league sometimes called a French league, of 9000 feet or 500 rods of 6 yards each. The prevalence in mediaeval England of these two leagues, one of 500 rods of 5 yards, the other of 500 rods of 6 yards, suggests very strongly that rods of 5 and 6 yards were the rods most widely used in early Britain. An attempt will be made presently to show why the rod of 5 yards gave place to one of $5\frac{1}{2}$ sooner than was the case with the rod of 6 yards.

Next let it be noticed that a rod of 5 yards gives a furlong of 200 yards, and that a rod of 6 yards gives a furlong of 240 yards. The furlong was certainly measured by the rod; but we can scarcely doubt that rods which gave the convenient numbers of 10 score and 12 score yards to the furlong would have specially commended themselves to an agrarian people.

For further information we turn to the Reports made to the Board of Agriculture between the years 1793 and 1813. The statements which we there find about the customary rods of our southern counties are disappointing. They are vague and scanty, and for some counties they are altogether wanting. At this we ought not to be surprised, for the reports were made by practical men concerned with modern agriculture and not with ancient measures. Rods of 5 yards are said to have been used in Wiltshire¹ and Dorset²; but they are not expressly

¹ 'A lug is of three lengths in this county: 15, 18, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The first of these measures is getting out of use, but is still retained in some places, particularly in increasing masons' work' (Thomas Davis, *Agriculture of Wilts*, 1813, p. 268).

² 'Land is measured by the goad or lug of 15 feet and an inch. A customary acre is therefore equal to about 134 square poles, statute measure. The customary measures seem to be more used in the western, than the eastern parts of the county' (G. A. Cooke, *Topography of Britain*, vol. II, *Dorset*, p. 48).

13 January 1583. In the parish of Ermitage...in Dorsetshire...a peece of

mentioned in the reports of other counties. In Bedfordshire¹ it is said that land was measured by the statute rod, but that the nominal acres in many open fields did not exceed three roods. Though this last is an indefinite statement, it at least establishes the fact that in this county the strips in the open fields were originally laid out by a rod which was shorter than the statute rod of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Three statute roods contain 3630 square yards, which is a quantity not very much less than the 4000 square yards contained in the acre measured by the rod of 15 feet. On the whole there is reason for supposing that the strips in the open fields of Southern England were once measured by a shorter rod than one of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and, having regard to what has already been said, they were more probably measured by rods of 5 yards than by rods of any other length.

But it must be confessed that ancient documents are strangely silent about the rod of 5 yards, so much so that some explanation must be offered for their silence, if the former existence of such rods is to be believed. In the first place it should be remembered that where the strips were held in severalty, and there was no longer any annual or periodical distribution, there was little or no work for the village rod, which would slowly fall into disuse. This was undoubtedly the state of things in the middle ages in the south of England. In fact where we read of a rod which was not the statutory one, it was almost certainly either the rod by which the lords' demesnes were measured, or a rod used for the annual distribution of meadow lands. Now in mediæval documents we read (except very occasionally) of one rod only which was shorter than the statute rod of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; and that rod was one of 16 feet. From its frequent mention we might almost assume that it was the lord's rod in the south of England. Fortunately, however, we have a very important piece of evidence on this point. There is an ancient and anonymous tract called *ground containing three acres...was carried cleane ouer another close...*(the space of fortie goad fiteuerie goad containing teene foote). (Raphael Holinshed, *Chronicles*, p. 1353, Hooker's edition and continuation.)

'Gourd,' fifteen feet and one inch square (William Stevenson, *Agriculture of Dorset*, 1812, p. 466).

¹ Thomas Batchelor, *Agriculture of Bedford*, 1808, p. 592.

"Hosebonderie," which was printed some years ago with Walter of Henley's tract¹ on the same subject. It is primarily concerned with estate accounts; but it is essentially a lord's book. In one section the author tells us that in different districts land may be measured by rods of 18, 20, 21 or 24 feet. Then he proceeds to state what was the relation between the acre measured by each of these rods and the acre measured by the rod of 16 feet. He tells us for instance quite accurately that 16 acres measured by the rod of 18 feet make 20 acres and a rood measured by the rod of 16 feet; and that 4 acres measured by the rod of 24 feet make 9 acres measured by the rod of 16 feet. With this carefully constructed table before us, in which there is no mention whatever of the statute rod of 16½ feet, we are forced to the conclusion that the rod of 16 feet was used as the lord's rod in a considerable part of mediaeval England. But if the rod of the lord was longer than the rod of his villains, the latter can hardly have been of any other length than 15 feet. The difference in length is not likely to have been great; and it is very improbable that rods of 13 and 14 feet were used anciently.

Proof that the lord's rod was often longer than that of his villains may be found in the statement² of John Norden, who published his *Surveyor's Dialogue* in the year 1607. He says:

I have seene ancient records, and bookes of suruey of great antiquitie, which doe shewe, that the lord's demesnes were measured with a pole of 20 foote, which was called *maior mensura*, and the customary by a pole called *mensura minor*, which I take to bee but 16½ foote though in some places the tenants claime the 18 foote pole.

Norden's language shows that he was far from certain what were the respective lengths of the *maior mensura* and the *minor mensura*. Probably in districts where the tenants used the 18 foot rod, the lord used one of 20 feet; and in those districts where the tenants used one of 15 feet the lord used one either of 16 or 16½ feet.

This long account of customary rods and acres suggests two

¹ Elizabeth Lamond, *Walter of Henley's Husbandry*, p. 69.

² At p. 182.

provisional conclusions. One of them is that there are signs of Great Britain having once been divided into wide tracts in each of which a different rod prevailed. In the south and south-east there was a rod of 5 yards: beyond this in a tract stretching from Cornwall to Lincoln the rod was of 6 yards¹; beyond this again in a third tract stretching from South Wales to Cumberland there was a rod of 8 yards, though in actual measurements a rod of half that length was probably used; and lastly in Anglesey and parts of North Wales a rod of $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards appears to have been used, which, as will be explained presently, was probably derived from a rod of 6 yards. The boundaries of these tracts cannot as yet be ascertained precisely. There are whole counties in the midlands², in which we have yet to learn whether the dominant rod in the middle ages was one of 5 or 6 yards. Probably in each of these tracts there were islands and peninsulas, in which the rod of one or other of the neighbouring tracts prevailed; but on this point speculation is idle, and further research imperative. Meanwhile it would be rash to assume that the various tracts which used rods of different lengths were inhabited by men of different races. In modern Europe changes in agricultural practice take place far from rapidly, and they take place independently of invasion and conquest. There is little reason for thinking that it was entirely otherwise in ancient days. Still the advent of a conquering race may have sometimes introduced or hastened a change of agricultural practice. Thus the Romans may have

¹ This rod has not as yet been found in Somerset. It was used in Gloucestershire and Cambridgeshire, and there is some reason for thinking that it was used in North Oxfordshire, where xxiii acres seem to have been reckoned to the virgate or double bovat (see p. cx note 2 below). As the customary acre was said to be 'five roods, particularly for copyhold land,' in Lincolnshire, it is almost certain that the acre was measured by a rod of six yards (see *Domesday and Beyond*, p. 374). (See Second Report of the Commissioners of Weights and Measures, Parliamentary Papers, 1820, Reports, vol. vii.) This statement occurs in Appendix A to the Report which is described as 'An index of terms relating to weights and measures extracted chiefly from the Reports of the different counties published by the Board of Agriculture.' It is unfortunate that the Appendix omits to state from what other sources this Index was compiled.

² The rod of 8 yards was used in Staffordshire, and it probably extended into Derbyshire and some of the adjoining counties.

encouraged the Britons to use a rod of 15 feet which was half as long again as their own Roman rod in preference to a rod of 18 feet which was nine-tenths of two Roman rods.

The second provisional conclusion is that in point of number the customary acreage of the holding of the peasant depended upon the length of the customary rod. In the north of England where the rod was of 6 yards the double bovatc contained 25 acres¹; in the south where the statute rod was of 5½ yards, the virgate was accounted to contain 30 acres. A rod of 6 yards gives an acre of 5760 square yards, so that 5 acres contain 28,800 square yards. A statute acre on the other hand contains 4840 square yards, and six of them contain 29,040 square yards. Thus 5 northern acres are very little smaller than 6 statute acres; and a double bovatc of 25 acres measured by a rod of 6 yards is therefore very nearly as large as a normal virgate of 30 statute acres measured by a statute rod of 5½ yards.

If, in the south, before the introduction of the rod of 5½ yards, men used, as is here contended, a rod of 5 yards, their acres contained 4000 square yards; and six acres therefore contained 24,000 square yards, but five statute acres contained 24,200 square yards, so that six acres measured by a rod of 5 yards are very little smaller than 5 acres measured by the statute rod, and 36 of these supposed small acres of the south are nearly equivalent in size to 30 statute acres. Again, an acre measured by a rod of 5 yards bears to an acre measured by a rod of 6 yards the ratio of the square of 5 to the square of 6, that is to say, the ratio of 25 to 36, and 36 of the supposed small southern acres are therefore exactly equal to 25 northern acres and approximately equal to 30 statute acres. In other words the double bovatc² of the north, the normal

¹ It must be understood, however, that this is only the view taken in these notes. The bovatc has generally been assumed to be the same as the half virgate of 15 acres.

² From a table written about 1520 in the *Cartulary of Eynsham* (ii, 2), which states that '[xx]iiii acars makyt a yard of land,' it would appear that the yard of part of Oxfordshire, probably the northern part, was a double bovatc. The text of the table however is unsatisfactory, and it is not certain that the 'iiii' which it mentions is really an error for xxiij.

virgate of the south, and a supposed original virgate of the south contained almost the same quantity of land.

But the existence of these virgates of 36 small acres has not been established. It is true that we have the case of the hundred of Loxfield in Sussex¹, but it would be rash to draw from a single hundred an inference about the whole of the south of England. Therefore until fresh evidence comes to light we must be content with a consideration of some of the reasons why virgates of 36 small acres, if they really existed, were seldom mentioned in the middle ages. In the first place it may be suggested that in many manors, the annual distribution of the strips had long been abandoned when the rod of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards was introduced. This new rod, however, would soon come to be used by surveyors, and especially by royal surveyors, and the old rod of 5 yards by which the virgates of 36 small acres had been allotted, would in many cases gradually be forgotten. When, then, the surveyor measured the virgates, he should have found, if the strips had retained their ancient dimensions, that they contained 30 statute acres. Probably some surveyors saw that the strips had been laid out by a rod of 5 yards, and knowing that 36 acres measured by the old rod were almost exactly equivalent to 30 acres measured by the statute rod, said boldly that the virgate under consideration contained 30 statute acres. But it is probable that after the lapse of many generations, perhaps many centuries, the strips were seldom of just the same magnitude as they were when they were first laid out. The surveyor would measure them with his rod of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; but in days when mensuration was little understood this was no easy task; so that it is likely enough that he might ascribe to a virgate a number of acres, which would shock a modern surveyor better skilled in mensuration. Occasionally it might be the case that though the strips were uniform in width and had been laid out by a rod which purported to be of 5 yards, they had actually been laid out by a rod which was smaller or larger. In such a case a surveyor could make use of tables such as the

¹ See p. lxxi above.

well-known *Statutum de admensuratione terre*¹, which begins as follows:

Quando acra terre continet x perticatas in longitudine, tunc xvi perticatas in latitudine.

Quando xj longitudine, tunc xij perticatas dimidia j quarterium et j pedem et v pollices.

Quando xij longitudine, tunc...

With all these difficulties in the way of exact mensuration we can well understand that virgates which are said to be of 27, 28 or 32 acres may represent virgates which contained approximately those numbers of statute acres in the middle ages, though they once contained 36 acres measured by rods which purported to be of 5 yards each.

There is one further probability in this matter. The surveyor may sometimes, especially where the strips happened to have remained fairly uniform in size, have felt himself bound to measure them, but have been quite content to do so with the customary rod of 5 yards or thereabouts². Thus a virgate which in a mediaeval document is said to contain 36 acres or thereabouts may sometimes represent a virgate not of 36 statute acres but of 36 small acres measured by the customary rod. These would be in open fields where the shots were for the most part rectangular, and in which there were few gore acres, and few balks. Here the customary rod by which they were measured would be more easily recognized and remembered than in manors among which gore acres and balks were plentiful. If however the size of the peasant's holding really was the same whether its acres were small or large, some explanation must be attempted of the use of the different rods by which the acres were measured. First we must suppose that the rod of 6 yards was older than the rod of 5 yards. Also that in the days when the rod of 6 yards was

¹ *Statutes of the Realm*, i. 206. Another version of this table appears in Thorne's Chronicle printed in Roger Twysden's *Decem Scriptores* (p. 2203). This version differs considerably from the so-called 'statutum.'

² There is unfortunately no means of deciding what rod was used in any given case. It sometimes happened that the lord used the rod of one manor to measure lands in another. In such cases he evidently was not using the statutory rod. See *Cartulary of Eynsham*, ii. 2.

in general use in England, men cultivated spring corn only, that is to say oats only or oats and barley. Then came a time when winter corn and a rotation of crops were introduced. In one early system the cultivated land was divided into two fields, which were sown with spring corn and winter corn alternately. One field was sown with winter corn when the other was sown with spring corn, and in each field there was an occasional fallow. Other arrangements were possible. For instance, during one year one field might be sown with winter corn, and the other with spring corn; during the next year the first field might be sown with spring corn and the second might lie fallow; and during the third year the first field might lie fallow and the second be sown with winter corn. On the adoption of such two-field systems as these there was no need for changing the size either of the acre, or of the holding. Here and there, however, there may have been some slight adjustment so that each tenant could have 13 half acres in each field, instead of 13 in one field and 12 only in the other.

In course of time the advantages of a three-field system would become apparent. It enabled the villagers to leave one-third of their land fallow in every year, and to reap an equal quantity of spring corn and winter corn at each harvest. But we can well understand that when a three-field system was introduced the villagers might wish to change the size of their acres and preserve their number as far as possible. Those who had possessed 13 strips in one field and 12 in the other, might be glad to have 12 smaller strips in each of the three new fields. Such a rearrangement was easily effected with absolute mathematical precision by the simple device of substituting a rod of 5 yards for one of 6 yards; for we have already seen that 25 acres measured by the rod of 6 yards are the exact equivalent of 36 acres measured by the rod of 5 yards. Here and there, where the villagers had held 13 strips in each of the two old fields, they probably received 13 smaller strips measured by the rod of 5 yards in each of the three new fields. In this case each villager would receive a little more land (at the expense of the lord, probably by the cultivation of part of

the waste) than he had possessed previously. A mediaeval surveyor measuring these half virgates by the rod of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards might say that they contained 16 statute acres, or measuring them by the rod of 5 yards say 20 acres¹ when they really contained 39 small customary half-acres.

Thus on this explanation by the introduction of the three-field system two rods came to be in general use in southern England, one of 5 yards, and the other of 6 yards; and the smaller of them gradually displaced the larger. A strong central government would sooner or later perceive the disadvantage of having two rods in general use and would endeavour to introduce a rod of compromise of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards. In those manors, however, in which the periodical allotment of the strips had ceased, there would be no occasion for disturbing the then existing arrangement. The strips which had been held in severalty, would remain unchanged in dimension whether they had been allotted by the rod of 6 yards or by the rod of 5 yards. But where the strips were still being allotted periodically the new rod of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards might not infrequently come into use. It would bring a change into the village arrangements but no violent change. Where the two-field system prevailed each holder of a half virgate or a bovat would henceforth have 15 half-acres measured by the rod of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards in each of the two fields. Where the three-field system prevailed he would henceforth have 10 statute acres instead of 12 small customary acres in each of the three fields.

As the years rolled on much of the regularity of the three-field system disappeared. The virgates were divided and men bought, sold and exchanged odd strips in the open fields. Surveyors measured them by the statute rod; they forgot the old rod and merely noticed that the strips, though called acres and half-acres, were smaller according to their estimates than they should have been. The north, however, was more conservative than the south, and its ancient bovates, measured by

¹ In the manors belonging to the abbey of Glastonbury the virgate contained 40 acres. These were probably small acres measured by the rod of 5 yards. See Somerset Record Society Publications, vol. v. *Rentalia et Custumaria*, p. xxv.

the rod of 6 yards, remained unbroken longer than the virgates of the south. Moreover the rod of 5 yards seems to have been little known in the north, and the rod of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards would scarcely have appeared as a rod of compromise. The men of the north were probably better acquainted with rods of 8 than with rods of 5 yards; and to them a rod of compromise would have been one of 7 yards. Thus it is that the old rod of 6 yards still existed as a customary measure in the north of England until recently.

And now some effort must be made to dispose of a few difficulties which seem to stand in the way of the theory propounded in these notes. In the first place the 'Ancient Laws' of Wales¹ are said to show that the oldest strips of some part of Wales were measured not by yards or steps, or even by human feet, but by such vague measures as the distance which the tallest man of the 'trev' could reach with his outstretched hand above him, or by the distance which a ploughman could reach with a rod of a certain length held in his hand in a certain way. The same laws have also been said to show that in other parts of Wales the strips were measured by a rod based on a foot which was specially defined as of 9 inches. These ancient laws are of great value institutionally, but it must not be supposed that in every case they give strictly accurate information. The indefinite methods, of which they speak, should be compared with such vague statements as 'the carucate is as much land as a team of oxen can plough in a season' or 'an acre is as much land as a team can plough in a morning.' And the more precise measurements recorded in the Ancient Laws and based on the foot of 9 inches are not necessarily correct. The Welsh may have thought that the average foot contained 9 inches, and none the less they may have constructed their rods direct from the human foot and not from the inch. Elsewhere the human foot as a unit seems to have given place in course of time to a standard foot of 12 inches². There is no reason for supposing that it was

¹ For an account of these laws see c. vi. of *The Welsh People* by John Rhys and David Brynmor Jones.

² See p. xcv note 4 above.

otherwise in Wales. Moreover the passages in which the measurements are recorded may be more or less corrupt; for they certainly lead to some strange results. The Welsh acres which have survived the middle ages are bewildering in their number and variety but they all seem to be closely and conveniently related to one another by small multiples. If their variety and origin can be explained in some simple way, the Ancient Laws of Wales may be left awhile for further textual criticism.

The commonest of the Welsh acres¹ is the 8 yard acre, containing 4 roods of 2560 square yards or 10,240 square yards in all. It is found not only in a broad and continuous tract from Flint to Pembrokeshire but also in the western counties of England from Cumberland to Gloucestershire. Another acre widely used in Wales was the 6 yard acre, containing 4 roods of 1440 square yards or 5760 square yards in all. In Wales it seems to occur mostly on the borders of the tract in which the 8 yard acre prevailed. This is the acre of Scotland and the north of England. But the acre which has given rise to even more discussion than either of these is the acre of 3240 square yards which is found in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire and also in Montgomeryshire and Brecknock. A table² dated 1755 referring to this acre reads thus:

5½ Welsh yards each way	= 1 pole
30 poles	= 1 yardland
5 yardlands and 8 poles	= 1 statute acre.

The yard of Anglesey was normally of 40 inches³, but in this table it seems to have been considered to contain 41 inches, and as 5½ × 41 inches gives 215½ inches or almost exactly 18 feet, it is evident that the pole here mentioned was of 6 yards. Thus the yardland of Carnarvon is 6 × 30 yards in length and 6 yards in width or 1080 square yards, so that

¹ The best account of the Welsh acres is to be found in an admirable paper by Mr A. N. Palmer entitled 'Notes on Ancient Welsh Measures,' published in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, fifth series, vol. XIII. No. xlix. p. 1, January, 1896.

² This is printed in Mr A. N. Palmer's paper. See note 1 above.

³ This is probably the yard and the 'handful' which is mentioned in note 3 p. xcviii above.

three of these yardlands go to an acre of 3240 square yards, which is 180 yards long and 18 yards wide. Now 5 of these yardlands and 8 of these poles ($5400 + 8 \times 36$) contain 5688 poles: but it is evident that the tabulator meant 5 yardlands and 8 poles to represent $5\frac{1}{2}$ yardlands or 5760 square yards¹, that is to say a six-yard acre. When he speaks of a statute acre he means a six-yard acre of the usual 160 poles in contrast to the Anglesey 3 yardlands of 90 poles.

This Anglesey acre of 3240 yards which is 180 yards long and 18 yards wide may be measured just as well by a rod of $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards as by one of 6 yards; and if it be so measured it is 40 rods long and 4 rods wide. As an acre is usually considered to be 40 rods long and 4 wide it is not surprising that the six-yard rod actually gave place to a rod of $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards in some of the districts in which the acre was of 4320 square yards. These are facts which seem to justify the statement made on an earlier page that the rod of $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards was really derived from the rod of 6 yards.

Perhaps the most important feature of the acre of 4320 square yards is that both its length and its breadth alike are exactly three-quarters of the length and breadth respectively of the six-yard acre. It is important because precisely the same relation obtains between the six-yard acre and the eight-yard acre. The length of the former is 240 yards and the breadth is 24 yards, that is to say they are three-quarters of the length (320 yards), and of the breadth (32 yards) respectively of the eight-yard acres.

The geographical distribution of the eight-yard and six-yard acres suggests that the former, based upon a rod of 8 or 4 yards, was older than the latter, based upon a rod of 6 or 3 yards. Moreover if the rods of 8 and 6 yards were really, as seems likely, derived from rods of 4 and 3 yards, it is difficult to believe that the eight-yard rod is not the older, for 12 feet seems to be a more primitive unit than 9 feet. But there can be little doubt that it was not the eight-yard acre of 10,240 square yards but the eight-yard rood of 2560 square yards,

¹ Five yardlands and 10 poles would contain exactly 5760 square yards.

known as the stang¹, which was the chief mediaeval unit of the west. These same stangs were probably themselves derived from smaller and yet more primitive units of 160 square yards each. Sixteen of these primitive units made a stang, and 9 of them made a six-yard rood of 1440 square yards. Ten of them made a Roman *actus quadratus*, 40 yards long by 40 yards wide.

It is impossible to discuss here the various causes which may have led to the six-yard rod supplanting the four-yard rod in parts of western Britain. A few matters, however, which are relevant to this question must be briefly noticed.

The west of England taken as a whole was, as it still is, a pastoral country, while the rest of England was in the main arable. The open field system, as it prevailed in our eastern counties, was almost unknown in much of the west. The rectangular fields of a few acres each, which we see in Devonshire, were probably once divided into arable strips; but the strips were small, and few of the fields can have been cultivated simultaneously. The tall hedges raised on huge mounds, by which the fields are bounded, look almost as though they had existed from time immemorial and are a prominent feature of the landscape. Even if they are less prominent in some of the other western counties than they are in Devonshire, the general appearance of the west throughout the middle ages must have been very different from that of the east. There were no vast open fields, some cultivated with winter corn, some with spring corn, and some lying fallow; but rectangular patches lying amongst other and more numerous patches of meadow and fallow; and cultivated not with spring corn and winter corn, but with spring corn alone. It was this different system of agriculture which made the west the land of the scattered hamlet, the east the land of the nucleated village. The primitive tiller of the soil lived in solitude on his homestead which he seldom left save to drive his flocks to some distant waste for

¹ The word 'stang' was formerly used in the East Riding of Yorkshire for the fourth part of an acre (John Ray, *Collection of English Words*, 2nd edition, p. 68). It has not as yet been ascertained whether its use was normally confined to some particular customary rood.

pasture and herbage. Closer intercourse with his fellows came only when corn was reckoned as of more account than cattle, and when tillage, and above all tillage in common, engrossed the mind of the peasant.

The stangs or eight-yard roods have survived in those districts only in which paring and burning flourished in the middle ages. There was no more ancient course of husbandry than this¹: and it was no doubt widely practised when the plough was yet unknown. The plots which each man tilled were necessarily small, for spade husbandry is slow. Even when at last the plough came into use and the plots of each tiller were multiplied the total quantity of land ploughed in a single year was still small; for the process of paring and burning exhausted the soil which needed to lie fallow for several years afterwards. The paring remained the chief labour of the year, and the general rejoicing when it was over and the turf lay ready for burning probably gave rise to the widespread custom of boys running through the fields with lighted torches and the kindling of huge bonfires on Midsummer Eve².

There is reason for thinking that in the districts where the eight-yard acre prevailed the bovate consisted of 8 acres³. In the earliest times probably one acre only in every 8 was sown in each year, and the remainder lay in turf for pasture⁴. Each cultivated acre was perhaps divided into 8 portions, and was held by 8 different peasants⁵. Thus each owner of a bovate had one-eighth of an acre in 8 different acre patches and was also entitled to an eighth share in 56 acre-patches of turf.

¹ See Henry Owen's edition of *The Description of Pembrokeshire*, pp. 59—64. This method of agriculture was sometimes called Denshiring from its having been largely practised in Devonshire. In Giles Jacob's *Law Dictionary* (s.v. peroh) it is stated that "a pole of 'denshired' ground" is 12 feet.

² B. T. Hampson, *Medii Aevi Kalendarium*, i, 300.

³ See Henry Owen's edition of the *Description of Pembrokeshire*, p. 135. Occasional references to carucates of 64 acres might be cited from various records.

⁴ In course of time a second and even a third crop was taken from the cultivated acre, so that not more than five or six acres would lie in turf. In the 16th century a ploughland of 64 acres was divided into 25 acres of arable and 39 acres of pasture (*Description of Pembrokeshire*, p. 136).

⁵ The actual distribution of the strips can only be conjectured at present.

When it was desired to abandon this mode of agriculture the method adopted was possibly as follows. The greater part of 8 acre-patches was either divided into 9 pieces of meadow land or into 8 crofts which were henceforth held in severalty. For purposes of arithmetic we may suppose that each owner's remaining 7 acres lay side by side; and were divided into 56 strips each 160 yards long and 8 yards wide. With a very small addition taken from the residue of the 8 acre-patches they were easily converted into 25 strips each of them 160 yards long and 18 yards wide. Then these strips were given a new shape and they became 240 yards long and 12 yards wide, that is to say they became 25 half-acre strips measured by the rod of 6 yards. In this way the bovaté of 8 eight-yard acres may have been converted into a bovaté of $12\frac{1}{2}$ six-yard acres and a croft or a small piece of meadow land. The new bovaté will be found to contain 72,000 square yards, while the 7 eight-yard acres contained 71,680 ($7 \times 10,240$) square yards only. It was therefore necessary in making up the deficiency to take 320 square yards out of each of the acre-patches of 10,240 square yards which had been partially converted into crofts or meadows. Thus reduced they contained 9920 square yards each; but this might for practical purposes be treated as 9720 (3×3240) square yards, or three acres measured by the rod of $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards. This it will be remembered was the rod by which the lot meadows of Puxton in Somerset are said to have been measured; and perhaps this method of conversion will account for some of the small acres of pasture which are found elsewhere.

On the other hand it may be that the bovaté of 8 eight-yard acres containing 81,920 ($8 \times 10,240$) square yards was sometimes converted into a croft and 13 six-yard acres or 26 six-yard half-acres containing 74,880 (5760×13) square yards. In this case there would be 7040 (or $5760 + 1280$) square yards left for a croft, so that each bovaté would then consist of 26 six-yard half-acres, and a croft containing one six-yard acre and 1280 square yards. Possibly this was the mode of conversion adopted in Scotland, where the bovaté was reckoned to contain, as already mentioned¹, 13 six-yard acres.

¹ See p. lxxxiv above.

Probably when the system of paring and burning was abandoned in the west, acres of other dimensions were sometimes adopted. We may suspect that the acres measured by rods of 7 yards, which prevailed in a few districts, and those measured by rods of $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards, which were formerly used in Westmorland¹, owed their existence to some special method of conversion. It would seem from the geographical position of these districts which lie on the borders of others using the 8 yard rod, that the conversion took place at some later period than that in which the six-yard acre came into being. It is worthy of notice, too, that chartularies and various mediaeval documents show that in the western midlands and in Devonshire the number of acres which the virgates contained varied very considerably². We may look for an explanation of these irregularities in a late conversion of pasture land into arable, effected at a time when custom had grown weak, and men were adopting individual methods of conversion very different from those of an earlier age.

It may be said that this long explanation of the customary acre is visionary, and that it supposes more uniformity and continuity than can ever have prevailed in the various conditions of society of ancient and mediaeval Britain. But it has not been contended that there were never any local variations from the customary standards of a district. On the contrary it is admitted that there were many such, especially as regards meadows and crofts, which in our present state of knowledge need further elucidation. Still, whatever local variations there may have been, customary acres of various sizes still existed even in the nineteenth century in many different counties of England and Wales; and it is not an unreasonable assumption that they once existed in other districts where they have gradually given place to statutory acres. The main contention of these notes is that the size of the

¹ "There is the statute acre of 4840 square yards, the customary acre of 6760 raised from the perch of six and one half yards, and a third acre on the borders of Lancashire raised from the perch of seven yards." (A. Pringle, *Agriculture of Westmoreland*, 1794, p. 35.)

² As to this see Mr F. Baring's article in the *English Historical Review* for April, 1897 (vol. xii, p. 285).

customary acres changed from time to time and that the changes were due solely, or almost solely, to changes in agricultural practice, and not to mere tribal and national preferences for particular numbers. The theory, occasionally advanced that the size of the acre depended upon the condition of the soil rests on no solid foundation¹; for it cannot be maintained that it is easier to plough the larger acres of the north than the smaller acres of the south. The Reports made to the Board of Agriculture show that the variety of the soil in England is far too great for it to account for the different sizes of the customary acre, which after all are few in number.

Then again it may be objected that no allowance has been made in these notes for devastation caused by war and famine, and none for the bringing into cultivation of waste lands by settlers. But it has yet to be shown that there was ever any such widespread devastation or any such extensive appropriation of waste land by settlers as to render the introduction of a novel system of agriculture or the adoption of any new units of measurement at all probable. When waste or wasted land was brought under cultivation the presumption is that it was cultivated in the same way, and with the same measures as the adjoining land. By slow degrees, no doubt, the Britons learnt improved methods of agriculture from the Romans; but it is improbable that the Romanized Britons, who had attained a high degree of civilization, had anything of this kind to learn from the Teutonic invaders.

Lastly, it may be objected that if a double bovaté of 25 six-yard acres was almost exactly equivalent in total area to a virgate of 30 statute acres, the two quantities ought to have been taxed alike; and that no reduction in hidage could have been justly claimed by the men of Cambridgeshire, who held virgates of 25 acres or double bovates, on the ground that they contained less than the number of acres which normally went to a virgate. But it must be remembered that on the theory of these notes the bovaté and double bovaté normally belonged

¹ But the passage cited in note 2 p. cv above must not be overlooked. The explanation however there given may be conjectural.

to districts in which the two field system prevailed while the virgates and half virgates only came into existence in consequence of the adoption of the three field system. Thus in one year two-thirds of the land of the full virgate would produce crops, whereas one-half of the land of the double bovat would be lying fallow. But as taxation was not based upon potential wealth, but upon actual income, it was only just that the double bovat should be taxed more lightly than the normal virgate. The actual reduction of the hidage of some of the villis of Cambridgeshire may not have been the precise reduction which equity demanded, but it was at least substantial and generous. The whole question, however, is one which must be left to experts in the interpretation of the Domesday Book.

PART III. ON FINES GENERALLY.

(a) The form of a fine.

FROM the beginning of the fourteenth century fines were instruments made in certain established forms under the supervision of the court of Common Bench, by which lands or interests in lands might be assured from one person to another. In earlier times they were frequently made not only under the supervision of the justices of the Common Bench, but also under that of justices in eyre, and sometimes under that of the justices of the King's Bench. There were also courts of inferior or coordinate jurisdiction¹ which exercised supervision over instruments similar in form to the fines made in the Common Bench. In the thirteenth century a large number of assizes of mortdancestor² were taken before special commissioners; but in their courts fines were never levied.

A fine took the form of an agreement made in settlement of an action at law. Until the end of the thirteenth century the action was often genuinely litigious; and the fine represented a true compromise. This was especially the case in the courts of the justices in eyre. But even when fines were levied for the sole purpose of assuring lands or interests in lands it was necessary for one of the parties to purchase a writ as a

¹ For an indenture of fine (made in triplicate) levied in the court of the bishop of Durham, see *Duchy of Lancaster, Carte Miscellanea*, III, No. 49 at the Public Record Office. For a fine levied in the Portmoot of a borough, see the late Mary Bateson's *Leicester Records*, III, 448. For a fine levied in the court of the county of Pembroke, see Henry Owen's edition of the *Description of Pembrokeshire*, p. 172.

² Fines were often levied on writs of mortdancestor in the courts of justices in eyre; but fines on writs of novel disseisin were never levied in any court. The disseisin was a breach of the king's peace which could not be the subject of a settlement between the parties.

foundation for the agreement. In the reign of Henry III the favourite writ upon which fines were levied was one of warranty of charter; but in the reign of Edward I the writ of covenant was rapidly becoming more popular, and in the reign of Edward III it was almost invariably used¹. If the original writ were of warranty of charter, the person summoned to answer the plaintiff was called the impedient; if it were of covenant, he was called the deforciant; and if it were of right or of mortdancestor, he was called the tenant. Portions of certain writs, of less common occurrence such as *quo iure*, *mesne*² and *iuris utrum*, when used as the foundations of fines, were recited at some length in the fines themselves.

In every fine made in any of the common forms one of the parties, usually but not necessarily the deforciant, makes an acknowledgment concerning the right to the property assured; and he was therefore known as the conusor. In return for the acknowledgment, the conusee made a grant, which was usually of money, to the conusor. In early fines the consideration was sometimes not money but land; and sometimes it was land not mentioned or comprised in the writ. In this Calendar (the primary object of which must be taken to be the identification of the documents to which it refers) such land has not been noticed. It may be hoped that at some future date the fines of the thirteenth century (the only fines in which consideration in the way of land not comprised in the writ occurs at all frequently) will be printed in full, as they present many points of interest which cannot be brought to light in a brief Calendar.

A fine was written in triplicate on an oblong sheet of parchment, which was afterwards divided into three parts. The line of writing of the part called the foot was in the

¹ A fine was levied on a writ of warranty of charter in Hilary term, 20 Hen. VII of lands in the town of Gloucester. The party who should be described as impedient or 'disturber' is there described as tenant. The foot of this fine will be found in a bundle entitled 'Cities and Towns' to which the present reference is *Case 294, File 82*. For a similar fine see *Feet of Fines, Devon, Bundle 7, File 35, No. 22*. A few other instances of fines which were not levied on writs of covenant may be found in the Tudor period.

² For a fine on a writ of *quo iuris* see No. 39 on p. 8 below; for one on a writ of *mesne* see No. 225 on p. 30 below.

direction of the ends of the oblong, and that of the other two parts, which were called the chirograph, or the indentures, was in the direction of the sides. In each of the chirographs, the first line was towards the central line of the oblong. Before separation the word CYROGRAFFUM was written along each of the two lines of scission, each of which was indented. It is therefore easy to distinguish between the foot and the indentures of a fine; the former has an indented top and straight sides; and the two latter have indented tops and one indented side each. In one indenture the indented side is on the right; in the other it is on the left. The name of the county in which the land comprised in a fine is situate, is written at the bottom of the foot but not on the indentures.

The practice of making three copies of a fine, namely, the foot and the two indentures, began on 15 July 1195. The foot of a fine of that date contains the memorandum:

Hoc est primum cyrographum quod factum fuit in curia domini regis in forma trium cyrographorum secundum quod...dominum Cantuariensem et alios barones domini regis ad hoc ut per illam formam possit fieri recordum traditum thesaurario ad ponendum in thesauro Anno regni regis Ricardi sexto die Dominica proxima ante festum beate Margarete coram baronibus inscriptis¹.

Earlier fines were written in duplicate. The two parts of one levied on 27 November 1193 still exist, and when placed together it will be seen that they were cut from the same piece of parchment, after the word "cyrographum" had been written along the indented line of scission².

It often happened that lands comprised in a fine were situate in more than one county. The feet of all such fines have in recent years been sorted and arranged under the title "Divers Counties." It must be remembered that this Calendar consists of the feet of those fines only which have been arranged under the title Huntingdon, and that other Huntingdon fines may be found in the Divers Counties files, which have yet to be calendared. As these files comprise a large number of fines levied of lands situate in many different counties, their contents are well worthy of examination.

¹ *Publications of the Pipe Roll Society*, vol. xvii, p. 21.

² *Ibidem*, p. 16.

There are also a few files of fines which are now entitled Unknown Counties. Some of the fines are feet from which the name of the county has been accidentally omitted; others are not feet, but indentures or chirographs which for some reason or another have remained in the custody of the chirographer. A few of these have of recent years been filed among the Feet of the Fines of the counties to which they relate, and not among the fines entitled Unknown Counties. This is the case with a Huntingdonshire fine of 16 Hen. III¹. The two indentures are filed with the corresponding foot, and can be seen to have been cut from the same piece of parchment.

A considerable number of fines, especially in the latter part of the thirteenth century, contain the words "Et hec concordia facta fuit per preceptum domini regis," or others to a like effect. They show that the property comprised in the fine was either held of the king in chief or of some lord whose lands were in the king's hands by reason of wardship, escheat or forfeiture. This fact may be ascertained by referring to the rolls of the Common Bench, where it will be found that the letters patent authorising the alienation are recited in the *licencia concordandi*². Earlier in the thirteenth century fines of lands so held were usually, so it would seem, levied in the King's Bench. All such fines ought to be carefully noted, as they are one of our few means of ascertaining the names of the judges sitting in that court in the reign of Henry III. It happens that the Huntingdonshire fines were all levied in the Common Bench or before justices in eyre.

(b) Instruments subsidiary to the feet of fines.

The instruments subsidiary to the foot and indentures of a fine are the original writ, the licence to agree, the concord and

¹ See Nos. 90, 93, 94 on p. 14 below.

² As examples of such fines we may notice (1) a Norfolk fine of Mich. term 3 Ed. II (*Feet of Fines, File 162, Case 125, No. 180*); (2) an Essex fine of the same term (*Ibidem, Case 60, File 121, No. 95*); (3) a Norfolk fine of Trinity term 5 Ed. II (*Ibidem, Case 162, File 128, No. 271*). In all these cases the property comprised in the fine was held of the king in chief. The following are the corresponding references to the rolls of the Common Bench (1) *De Banco Rolls, No. 179, roll 301*; (2) *Ibidem, roll 3*; (3) *Ibidem, No. 189, roll 169*.

the note. The preparation of the feet and indentures is sometimes described as the ingrosment of the fine; and "ingrossetur ille finis" means "let the feet and indentures be made."

The writs were returned into the court of Common Bench, and it is probable that a large number of them are among the unsorted documents at the Public Record Office. Their chief interest consists in various memoranda, enfac'd or endorsed upon them, which might if carefully studied throw some light upon the procedure prevalent from time to time in levying fines. In 1876 some 642 of these writs having come into private possession were acquired by purchase for the collection of manuscripts at the British Museum¹. The earliest of them dates from 1360 and the latest from 1601. Unfortunately there are too few of them in the collection to afford much information on early procedure.

In the reign of Edward III, the writ was usually purchased by the plaintiff for the sum of half a mark² and the transaction was briefly recorded on one of the rolls of the Chancery; for example, "Ricardus Truloue miles et Sibilla uxor eius dant dimidium marcam pro breue de conuencione³."

The licences to agree are recorded upon the rolls of the court of Common Bench. Each roll of the court has a number at its foot, and also the name of an officer of the court, prothonotary, exigenter, filacer, keeper of the king's silver. From the beginning of the fifteenth century the licences are recorded on the rolls marked with the surname of the last mentioned officer⁴; but at an earlier date on those of some of the other officers. Each of the original writs at the British Museum, to which I have already referred, is endorsed with a number, which will

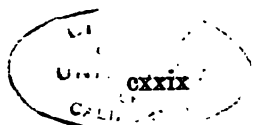
¹ *Additional Charters*, 24,915—25,556.

² If the property intended to pass by the fine were of less value than forty shillings no payment was made for the writ.

³ *Fine Roll*, No. 156, m. 17. This fine is noted on p. 77 below.

⁴ The Statute of 5 Hen. IV, c. 14, ordered "that writs of covenant...with the writs of *dedimus potestatem* if any be with the acknowledgements and notes of the same before that they be drawn out of the Common Bench by the chirographer should be enrolled in a roll to be of record for ever." Apparently this order was not obeyed. Perhaps, however, in consequence of it the licences to agree were entered on the rolls of a single officer, the keeper of the king's silver.

INTRODUCTION.



be found to be that of the roll on which the licence to agree is recorded. Perhaps the endorsement was made for the convenience of the chirographer, as it would doubtless have been necessary to satisfy him that the licence had been duly enrolled before he proceeded to engross the foot and indentures¹. The enrolment of the licence seems to have been made before the fine was approved by the court, as instances may be noticed in which the entry has been vacated and a marginal note² added "quia non acceptatur." The following is an example of a writ of covenant upon which a fine was levied :

Edwardus dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie uicecomiti Staffordie salutem. Precipe Willelmo de Walton et Matillidi uxori eius quod iuste et sine dilacione teneant Iohanni filio Henrici le Prestesmon de Chirche Eyton conuencionem inter eos factam de uno messuagio una uirgata terre et dimidia et quatuor acras prati cum pertinentiis in Wode Eyton. Et nisi fecerint et predictus Iohannes fecerit te securum de clamio suo prosequendo tunc summane per bonos summonitores predictos Willelmum et Matillidem quod sint coram iusticiariis nostris apud Westmonasterium in octabis sancti Iohannis Baptiste ostensuros quare non fecerint. Et habeas ibi summonitores et hoc breue. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium undecimo die Maii anno regni nostri Anglie quadragesimo quarto regni uero nostri Francie tricesimo primo³.

Several memoranda are recorded on the writ. Above the name "Willelmo de Walton" the contracted words "cō. f̄" occur; and the same abbreviations together with "W. reū." occur above "Matillidi uxori eius." The "cō. f̄" appears to mean "concessio, redditio" or "concessit," "reddidit" and the "W. reū." "War-rancia," and "reuersio." These with the endorsement

¹ But it has not yet been ascertained whether other original writs were marked with the number of a roll. If they were this explanation will not stand.

² This is the case with an entry on the rolls of Easter 4 Ed. II (*De Banco Rolls*, No. 185, roll 61). Similarly on the rolls of Easter, 2 Ed. II, we have :

Postea quia finis leuare non potest, sicut curie uidetur, ideo predicta dimidia marca subtrahitur.

Ibidem, No. 176, roll 60 d. See also *Ibidem*, roll 59, and *Assize Rolls*, 803, roll 17.

³ *Additional Charter*, 25, 254. The reference to the corresponding foot is *Feet of Fines*, Case 210, File 18, No. 28.

Predicti Willelmi et Matillis tota uita ipsorum Willelmi et Matillidis reddent xj sol. ad festum sancti Michaelis et annunciacionis beate Marie et heredibus ipsius Matillidis unam rosam ad festum Natiuitatis sancti Iohannis baptiste¹

probably indicated the form of the fine sufficiently for the chirographer to be able to prepare the note, the foot and the indentures.

The form of licence to agree varied slightly according to the method adopted for levying the fine. In early days the conusor, who was usually the deforciant, came into court and made the acknowledgment contained in the fine. If his wife were joined with him as a party she also made her acknowledgment, but only after a separate examination² by one of the judges, so as to ensure that she was not acting under her husband's compulsion. The material part of the proposed fine had previously been read by the plaintiff's serjeant; and if the court approved the form and were satisfied with the acknowledgments, the licence to agree was given forthwith. In this case the enrolment of the licence was in the form following:

LINC. Henricus le Clerk' de Howell' et Beatrix uxor eius dant unam marcam pro licencia concordandi cum Ricardo Pycot et Matillide uxore eius de placito conuencionis de tenementis in Howell'. Et habent cyrographum per Iohannem de Cant' narratorem³.

In the reign of Edward I it was considered a hardship that the conusor should be compelled to journey to Westminster to make his acknowledgment. As a remedy for this grievance an ordinance made at the parliament of Carlisle of 1307⁴, enabled the conusor to make his acknowledgment before two justices of the bench or a justice with an abbot prior or knight in the country. Pursuant to this statute a writ of *dedimus*

¹ The words "coram F." and "ingr." and the letters "h" and "st" are also noted on this writ. F. refers to Fincham, the justice before whom the fine was acknowledged, and "ing." stands for "ingrossetur." The meaning of "h" and "st" is not apparent. The contracted word *rem* which is found upon some of the writs means *remisit* or *remissio*.

² Ita quod predictus Agnes super hoc examinata per iusticiarios sicut moris est. (*De Banco Rolls*, No. 179, roll 84 d.)

³ *De Banco Rolls*, No. 183, roll 78.

⁴ *Statutes of the Realm*, vol. i, p. 215. The ordinance was in the form of a writ addressed to the justices of the Common Bench.

potestatem issued out of the chancery authorising the judge to receive the acknowledgment and return it into the bench. In these cases the licence to agree was in the same form as when it was granted in court except that it ended with the words:

Et habet cyrographum per pacem admissam coram Willelmo de Fyncheden in patria.

Before the reign of Elizabeth¹ the chief justice of the Common Bench had acquired the privilege of receiving acknowledgments out of court without any writ of *dedimus potestatem*. Some writers have asserted that the privilege also belonged to the other justices of the two benches, although not usually exercised by them. In support of their assertion they cite Quilter's Case², heard on a writ of error in the King's Bench in Trinity term 28 Hen. VIII, when an acknowledgment was decided to have been properly taken by a commissioner of assize without the writ. The case is scarcely a good authority, for the commissioner was specially authorised by letters patent to take acknowledgments; and it seems that it was not the usual practice for the justices or commissioners of assize to receive such letters patent. The form of *licencia concordandi* when a fine was acknowledged before the chief justice out of court was the same as when acknowledged before any other justice except that the words in *patria* were omitted.

In the reign of Elizabeth writs of *dedimus potestatem* were frequently issued to special commissioners. Though four persons were usually named in the writ, the acknowledgments were made before two of them only. This procedure gradually became very popular and in the reign of George I nearly all acknowledgments were so taken. It was much more convenient for the conusors to appear before commissioners in the country than to journey to London or await the arrival of a judge or

¹ The date has not been ascertained.

² The reference to these proceedings is *Coram Rege Rolls*, No. 1100, roll 67. The fine was levied of lands in Kent in Easter term 28 Hen. VIII, Stephen Thornherst and John Knell being plaintiffs and William Quilter and Joan his wife deforciant. The writ of error is now annexed to the foot of the fine. The case is reported in *Dyer's Reports*, fo. 224 b.

serjeant at the next assizes. The names of the commissioners before whom the acknowledgments were actually taken were always mentioned in the *licencia concordandi* thus :

Et habent cyrograffum per pacem admissam coram A. B. et C. D. per commissionem.

The keepers of the king's silver kept books in which a memorandum was made of each licence. These books being of a size convenient for reference were formerly much used by persons searching for fines. Unfortunately a fire¹ in March 1838 at Paper Buildings in the Temple, where they were then stored, destroyed some of them and caused many of the remainder to be much injured. The books begin with the reign of Elizabeth, and are now placed on the shelves of the Literary Search Room at the Public Record Office. Those of the eighteenth century are still for the most part in an excellent state of preservation, and can be studied with much greater convenience than the corresponding feet of fines. The following is an example of an entry for Trinity term 16 James I :

Inter Willelmum Halton armigerum querentem et Robertum Halton generosum et Hesteram uxorem eius deforciantes de annuali redditu triginta librarum exeunti de maneriis de Clew et Killingholme cum pertinenciis in Clew et Killingholme. Per Edwardum Hendon narratorem. Idem.

In the margin is written :

Linc. Ex. lxxxx sol. Rotulo dicto—Cras Tr.

The Ex. stands for *examinatus*, and the other words give the county, the amount of the king's silver, the reference to the roll of the Common Bench on which the licence is recorded and the date for the fine.

The concord of a fine is an abridged version of the agreement between the parties, and is the document which proves the acknowledgment of the conusor. When the acknowledgment was made in open court or before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Bench the concord was written on parchment

Particulars of this fire, which spread from the chambers of W. H. Maule, Q.C., M.P., afterwards a celebrated judge, will be found in the *Annual Register*, 1838 (Chronicle), p. 27; *Gentleman's Magazine*, n. s., x, p. 536.

beneath the *precipe*¹ or abstract of the original writ. When it was made in the country pursuant to a writ of *dedimus potestatem* it was sometimes endorsed on that writ and sometimes written on a schedule thereto.

The following is the *precipe* and concord of a Lincolnshire fine made in 16 James I and acknowledged in open court :

LINCOLN. Precipe Roberto Halton generoso et Hestere uxori eius quod iuste etc. teneat Willelmo Halton armigero conuencionem etc. de annuali redditu triginti librarum exeunti de maneriis de Clee et Killingholme cum pertinenciis in Clee et Killingholme. Et nisi etc.

Et est concordia talis scilicet quod predicti Robertus et Hestera recognouerunt redditum predictum esse ius ipsius Willelmi. Et illum remiserunt et quietum clamauerunt de ipsis Roberto et Hestera et heredibus suis predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis imperpetuum. Et preterea iidem Robertus et Hestera concesserunt pro se et heredibus ipsius Roberti quod ipsi warrantizabunt predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis redditum predictum contra ipsos Robertum et Hestera et heredes ipsius Roberti imperpetuum. Et pro hac etc.

per EDWARDUM HENDON narratorem.

Some of these documents contain the signatures of the deforciant and a few of them the words *A. B. cognouit partes*. It will be noticed that in the concord the Christian names only of the parties are mentioned ; that the parcels are described by the general words *predictum redditum* ; and that the consideration for the fine is not mentioned at all². This last omission shows that the consideration expressed in the fine was at this time a purely fictitious sum of money. The chirographer inserted it himself, always making it a multiple of twenty marks. Edward Hendon "narrator" was the serjeant who appeared for the plaintiff in court. He was a lawyer of some distinction who afterwards became a baron of the exchequer.

The *precipe* and concord are endorsed with the words

Proclam.³ Trin. xvi^o Jac. etc. Mayer,

the last name being that of the plaintiff's attorney. When

¹ The word *precipe* is also used, to describe a particular class of original writs.

² Nor are any memoranda of consideration endorsed or noted on the original writs of covenant, already described (p. cxxix above).

³ As to proclamations, see p. cxlvi below.

the acknowledgment was taken before a judge in the country the concord was endorsed on the writ of *dedimus potestatem*, but without any *precipe*. The following is a writ of this nature addressed to Peter Warburton a justice of the Common Bench in the reign of James I.

Iacobus dei gracia Anglie Scocie Francie et Hibernie rex fidei defensor etc. dilecto et fideli suo Petro Warburton militi uni iusticiariorum suorum de banco, salutem. Cum breue nostrum de conuencione pendeat coram uobis et sociis uestris iusticiariis nostris de banco inter Iohannem Hill et Ricardum Pulley et Amiam uxorem eius de duobus messuagiis duobus horreis duobus gardinis tribus pomariis decem et octo acris terre et duobus acris pasture cum pertinenciis in Froome Priors Lorpote et Mordiford in comitatu Hereford ad finem inde inter eos coram uobis et sociis uestris predictis in banco predicto secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri Anglie leuandum ; ac iidem Ricardus et Amia impotentes sui existant quod absque maximo corporum suorum periculo usque Westmonasterium ad diem in dicto breui nostro contentum ad cogniciones que in hac parte requiruntur faciendas laborare non sufficiunt ut accepimus Nos statui eorundem Ricardi et Amie compacientes in hac parte dedimus uobis potestatem recipiendi cogniciones quas predicti Ricardus et Amia coram uobis facere uoluerint de premissis. Et ideo uobis mandamus quod prefatum Ricardum et Amiam personaliter accedentes cogniciones suas predictas recipiatis et cum eas receperitis prefatos socios uestros inde distincte et aperte reddatis certiores ut tunc finis ille inter partes predictas de premissis coram uobis et sociis uestris predictis in banco predicto leuari possit secundum legem et consuetudinem supradictas. Et habeatis ibi tunc hoc breue Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium tercio decimo die Maii anno regni nostri Anglie Francie et Hibernie sexto decimo et Scocie quinquagesimo primo.

PALMER.

The writ is endorsed as follows :

Per dominum cancellarium Anglie ad instanciam petentis.

Responsio infranominati Petri Warburton militis ad hoc breua.

Et est concordia talis scilicet quod infranominati Ricardus et Amia recognouerunt tenementa infrascripta cum pertinenciis esse ius infranominati Iohannis ut illa que idem Iohannes habet de dono predictorum Ricardi et Amie et illa remisierunt et quita clamauerunt de ipsis Ricardo et Amia et heredibus suis predicto Iohanni et heredibus suis imperpetuum. Et preterea iidem Ricardus et Amia concesserunt pro se et heredibus ipsius Ricardi quod ipsi warrantizabunt predicto Iohanni et heredibus suis tenementa predicta contra ipsos Ricardum et Amiam et heredes ipsius Ricardi imperpetuum. Et pro hac etc.

Recognita et capta xii^o die Marcii anno regni regis Jacobi etc. quinto decimo (*sic*) coram me.

P. WARBURTON.

Proclam. Trin. xvi^o Jacobi regis.

Hereford.

Recept. vi sol. viii den.

IO. HUNT.

The endorsement on a writ of *dedimus potestatem* addressed to a serjeant or to other commissioners differed from that on one addressed to a judge, in that the former always contained the signatures of the Lord Chancellor and one of the justices of the circuit. As a general rule when the writ was addressed to commissioners the *precipe* and concord are written on a schedule.

The writs of *dedimus potestatem* issued since the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth have been packed in parcels with the *precipes* and concords of fines acknowledged in open court. The parcels, of which there is one for each term, are labelled Concords of Fines. Probably somewhere in the Public Record Office, earlier writs of *dedimus potestatem* may be found; but it is quite likely that the *precipes* and concords of fines acknowledged in open court in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries never existed in a regular series. The chirographer could in general prepare the notes and feet and indentures of such fines from the writs of covenant and the brief memoranda noted upon them which have already been described. It is significant that the writs of covenant remained with the chirographer while the writs of *dedimus potestatem* with the *precipes* and concords of fines remained with the *custos breuium* of the Common Bench¹. This suggests that the writ of

¹ It is not certain when the chirographer was officially recognised as the proper custodian of the writs. He appears to have obtained possession of them before the year 5 Hen. IV, and the statute (c. 14) of that year appears to acquiesce in his having them. In earlier days however they must have been with other original writs in the custody of the *custos breuium* of the court.

A state paper of the year 24 Eliz. declares "The *custos breuium* hath the custody of the foote of the fyne and of the *dedimus potestatem* and of the concord and standeth charged wyth them.

The cyrographer hath the custody of the wrytte of coveaunt and note and standeth charged wyth them." S. P., Eliz. clv, No. 85.

covenant was the chirographer's principal warrant for the preparation of the note, the feet and indentures.

The notes differ from the feet by the omission of the formal parts, so that they begin with the names of the parties thus "Inter A. B. querentem et C. D..." instead of the introductory words "Hec est finalis concordia..." of the feet. Notes are occasionally mentioned on the plea rolls of the reign of Henry III¹, but the earliest specimens of them at the Public Record Office appear to belong to the reign of Edward I. Owing, however, to the absence of the introductory words, it is not always easy to date them correctly. It is a significant fact, which yet remains to be explained, that the earliest notes relate to fines of which few, if any, of the corresponding feet are now to be found². In Tudor times the notes of all the fines of each term were placed on a file; and the original files still exist. From them we are able to ascertain particulars of many fines of which the feet have been lost or damaged. The notes remained with the original writs of covenant in the custody of the chirographer³.

There are also sixty volumes at the Record Office which may serve as indexes of the fines levied from the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. They were compiled term by term from the notes; and the fifty-seventh volume is described as "Index to Notes of Fines." These books as a rule give no more than the names of one of the plaintiffs and one of the deforciantes and their wives; the property comprised in the

¹ Thus on one of the rolls of the bench of Hilary and Easter terms, 12 Hen. III, we have

EBOR. Et Willelmus de Balega habet notam inter breuia (*Curia Regis Rolls*, No. 96, roll 8).

And on a roll of Michaelmas term, 44 & 45 Hen. III, we have

DEVON. Et sciendum est quod notum remanet in ligula de notis (*Ibidem*, No. 143, roll 7).

² Apparently it was thought that a note was as effectual as a fine, as the latter could be made from the former at any time. The words 'finis' and 'nota' are sometimes coupled in the alternative, thus "Et petunt quod finis inde seu nota finis non leuetur," *De Banco Rolls*, No. 185, roll 36.

³ There are also thirty original notes which have found their way into the British Museum with the writs of covenant mentioned above (*Additional Charters*, 24,885—24,914).

finer is seldom particularly described, though manors, advowsons and names of places are usually mentioned. Many earlier books and documents of reference have probably been either lost or destroyed. In the Lansdowne Collection at the British Museum are three large volumes compiled in the fifteenth century containing some particulars of fines levied in the reigns of Edward III, Richard II, Henry IV and Henry V. The first entry is of a Norfolk fine¹.

De Edmundo Bacon et Margeria uxore eius pro licencia concordand cum Iohanne de Catfield clerico et Roberto de Jernemutt de placito conuencionis de tenementis in Gresham.

The form of these entries and the fact that they are arranged in counties, which was almost certainly not the case with the files of notes and feet of fines of the fifteenth century, suggests that the volumes were compiled from memoranda belonging to the keepers of the king's silver; and that they were official compilations. They at one time belonged to Henry Powle, who died in November 1692. He was master of the rolls, a legal antiquary and a great collector of manuscripts². Of their earlier history nothing definite is known; but a volume containing entries of a somewhat similar character is still in the Public Record Office. They extend from Michaelmas 21 Hen. VII to Easter term 7 Hen. VIII.

(c) The dating of fines.

Certain days only in every term were used for dating transactions in the Common Bench, being those appointed for the return of original writs. The following is a list of such Return Days³.

¹ *Lansdowne MSS.*, 306, 307, 308. It appears from these volumes that the feet of many fines which were levied at this period do not exist. It would be interesting to see, if any of the fines, of which notes only exist, are to be found in these three volumes; but the comparison would be a troublesome task.

² *Historical Manuscripts Commission, Fifth Report*, p. 379.

³ The return days are given in a so-called statute of uncertain date made in the reign of Henry III, entitled "Dies Communes de Banco" (*Statutes of the Realm* 1, 208). There are numerous MSS. of the instrument of which Cotton,

Hilary Term.

The octave of Hilary.
 The quindene of Hilary.
 The purification of the Virgin Mary.
 The octave of the purification.

Easter Term.

The quindene of Easter.
 Three weeks from Easter.
 A month from Easter.
 Five weeks from Easter.
 The morrow of Ascension Day.

Trinity Term.

The octave of Trinity.
 The quindene of Trinity or
 The morrow of the nativity of
 St John the Baptist.
 The octave of the nativity.
 The quindene of the nativity.

Michaelmas Term.

The octave of St Michael.
 The quindene of St Michael.
 Three weeks from St Michael.
 A month from St Michael.
 The morrow of All Souls.
 The morrow of St Martin.
 The octave of St Martin.
 The quindene of St Martin.

In every term except Trinity each return day occurred at a fixed interval, usually seven days, after the last return day¹. In Trinity term, however, the two first return days were determined by Trinity Sunday, a movable feast, and the last two or three, as the case might be, by the nativity of St John the Baptist, which is immovable. When then Trinity Sunday fell very early—its earliest date was 17 May—there was a considerable interval between the second and the third return days, for the latter fell on 25 June or 1 July. On the other hand it not infrequently happened that the quindene of Trinity fell after 1 July. The practice of the Common Bench in cases of very early and very late Easters has not yet been elucidated. Probably there was sometimes an adjournment of the court

Claudius, D. ii (fo. 287) gives the most satisfactory readings. For Trinity term it has: In octabis sancte Trinitatis. In quindena sancte Trinitatis et aliquando in crastino sancti Iohannis Baptiste, in octabis sancti Iohannis Baptiste, in quindena sancti Iohannis Baptiste.

¹ Much misapprehension prevails about return days. That eminent archivist the late Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy actually wrote as follows: When a date is described as in the octaves it means any day within the seven days next following the feast; in the quindenes in the instance of Easter it means the eight days preceding and the eight days following Easter (*Introduct.* p. xli to *Litt. Rot. Pat.*). As a matter of fact there is no evidence at all that the words octave, quindene etc. were used in legal documents in the middle ages to embrace any other periods than was the case in the lifetime of Sir T. D. Hardy himself.

between the second and the third return days and sometimes the court made special provision on the subject. In 1540 the return days of Trinity term were altered by statute¹, and from the following year they were kept on the morrow, the octave, and the quindene of, and three weeks after Trinity Sunday.

The morrow of Ascension was considered a special return day and equivalent for some purposes to five weeks from Easter². It would seem too that even if the quindene of Trinity and the morrow of St John the Baptist were both kept as return days in the same term they also were for some purposes considered as the same day. It is therefore evident that each of the four terms normally contained four return days, except Michaelmas term which contained eight. When a writ was made returnable on a certain day, the day given to the parties for appearance in court was eight return days later. If, however, the writ were one of dower the interval was fixed at four return days only as a favour to widows³.

The first three days of every term were employed in formal business, and the session of the full court of Common Bench or full term began on the third day after the first return day. Thus Hilary full term began on 23 January, unless that day fell on a Sunday, in which case full term began on 24 January; Easter full term began on the third Wednesday after Easter Day; Trinity full term on the second Wednesday after Trinity Sunday, and Michaelmas on 9 October, or 10 October. The terms ended on the fourth day after the last return day, that is to say, Hilary term ended on 12 or 13 February, Easter term on the Monday after Ascension Day, Trinity term on 10 or 11 July and Michaelmas term on 28 or 29 November. After 1540 in consequence of the statute of 32 Hen. VIII, c. 21, full Trinity term began on the Friday after Trinity Sunday and ended nineteen days later on a Wednesday.

Here it may be noticed that the tables of Trinity term given in two much used works of reference, namely in J. F. Bond's

¹ *Statutes of the Realm*, III, 773.

² Et est quidam dies specialis datus in Crastino Ascensionis Domini et tantum valet quam quinque septimanas Pasche (*Ibidem*, I, 208).

³ See "Dies Communes de Dote," *Ibidem*.

Handy Book of Rules and Tables and Sir Harris Nicholas's *Chronology of History* are wrongly constructed¹. In the former the full term before 1541 begins correctly enough on the fourth day after the octave of Trinity, but ends incorrectly twenty-one days later whereas it actually ended on 11 or 12 July. In the latter book the term (not the full term) begins with the octave of Trinity and ends fifteen days later. Thus the return days after the nativity of St John the Baptist are ignored by both writers².

Fines in the Common Bench were invariably dated by return days, and consequently the date of a fine levied in that court cannot be taken as the true date. Thus if a fine is expressed to have been made on the octave of St Michael we must not assume that it was made on 6 October; for that return day includes every day until the quindene of St Michael. In the courts of justices in eyre, however, fines were often dated by other days than return days. The reason for this is, that the sessions in eyre were usually of short duration and were as often held in the vacations between the terms as in the terms themselves; consequently the ordinary return days in many cases could not be used for dating proceedings, and in other cases they could only be used with some inconvenience. It was the practice for the justices to begin their sessions in eyre in the town and on the day named in the letters close³ ordering the sheriff to summon those who ought to attend; and for the justices to appoint their own day for the next place of session. The date of their arrival at any town except the one mentioned in the letters close addressed to the sheriff of the first county visited depended upon the quantity of business already transacted in their eyre. The date of a fine in the Common Bench was normally the same as that on which the original writ was returnable⁴; and this was necessarily a return day. In the courts of justices in eyre writs were not returnable on a specified

¹ His errors may be attributed to a misuse of the tables printed in Hopton's *Concordancy of Yeares* published in 1616.

² They were expressly abolished by the statute of 32 Henry VIII, c. 21.

³ For the form of their letters close see *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum*, i, 476.

⁴ This can be seen by comparing the return days mentioned in the original writs now at the British Museum with the dates of the corresponding fines. As examples the following writs may be noticed *Additional Charters*, 24,922, 25,145,

day but "at the first assise" and the chirographer of the eyre had to supply the date himself¹.

From the reign of Edward I onwards many fines are expressed to have been made in one term and recorded in another. In these cases the King's silver was paid in the earlier term, but the indentures were not delivered to the parties until the later term. There were different reasons for this course. One of the commonest was the necessity for some person to attorn tenant to the conusee. It was a rule of law that a lord could not alienate the services of his tenant without attornment, that is to say the tenant was bound to acknowledge the alienation in the appropriate manner. If he held his land by homage or fealty he was bound to render homage or do fealty to his new lord. Fines were frequently levied of reversions expectant upon the death of a tenant for life, who held the reversioner by rent and fealty or by fealty only. In these cases it was for a long time the practice for the tenant for life to attorn in court, and for the foot and indentures not to be engrossed until the attornment had taken place. If the tenant were in court when the licence was granted and the fine passed, he attorned then and there. If he were not present, a day was given for the parties to come and take their indentures and it was on this second day that the tenant attorned and that the fine was expressed to have been granted and recorded². If the tenant neglected or refused to attorn he

25,146, 25,254, 25,257, to which the following feet correspond, *Feet of Fines*, Case 67, File 227, No. 1617, *Ibidem*, Case 167, File 172, No. 1422, *Ibidem*, Case 168, File 183, No. 60, *Ibidem*, Case 210, File 18, No. 28, *Ibidem*, Case 223, File 110, No. 6.

¹ The first date is that of the return day on which the licence to agree was granted. On the note of a fine made in one term and recorded in another there is usually a memorandum "Dies datus est etc."

² As an early instance of a day being given to the parties to take their chirograph, we may notice the following from an undated roll which from internal evidence may be dated as 36—38 Henry III.

WAR. Dies datus est Ricardo filio Roberti le Mareschal querenti et Roberto le Mareschall et Emme uxori eius de capiendo cyrograffo suo in octabis sancti Hillarii eo quod quedam Alicia uxor Henrici de Wulleward quorum homagium predicti Robertus et Emma concesserunt predicto Ricardo non fuit presens. Et cyrographum remanet in custodia Thome cyrographarii etc. (*Curia Regis Rolls*, No. 148, roll 34).

might be compelled by a writ of *quid iuris clamat* to appear in court, and show what he claimed in the property comprised in the proposed fine. If when he appeared he could give a satisfactory reason for not attorning the fine would not be engrossed. A similar process by a writ of *per que servicia* was used to compel the attornment of a tenant, where a fine was levied of a seignoury.

In the fourteenth century it was not unusual for the attornment to be made out of court, and for the fine to be engrossed at the risk of the conusee. For example, a fine was made on the quindene of St Hilary 47 Ed. III of some property in the county of Leicester of which part was held by one Agnes Bret for her life, and the rest by Robert Lyngeye and Alice his wife for the life of Alice. When these tenants for life were distrained to acknowledge what right they claimed in the premises they made default. Nevertheless the conusees appeared by their attorney and sought that the fine might be engrossed at their own peril. Thereupon the court ordered the engrossment of the fine¹. Still it must not be supposed that the chirographers invariably respected correct dates, or always inserted two dates where they hoped one would suffice. There are certainly many fines which are not expressed to have been made in one term and recorded in another, although they were the subject of writs of *quid iuris clamat* to compel attornment. Sometimes the date of the licence to agree is given, at others that of the attornment of the tenant for life. The chirographers and their clerks knew well enough that the precise date was seldom of any great importance. One settled rule, however, seems to have been observed rigidly. If the attornment were not made on the day when the writ was returnable, or if for any reason a day was given to the parties for taking the indentures of fine, the day given always fell in the following or some later term. Fines are not to be found which were made on one day in a certain term and recorded on another in that same term.

¹ *De Banco Rolls*, No. 455, roll 364; *Fest of Fines*, Case 125, File 67, No. 801. For other cases in the same term see *D. B. R.*, No. 455, roll 88, and *F. of F.*, Case 142, File 187, No. 27, also *D. B. R.*, No. 455, roll 347 and *F. of F.*, Case 167, File 174, No. 1531.

The practice of describing certain fines as made in one term and recorded in another became common in the closing years of the reign of Edward I, when the sessions of the Common Bench were being held at York. The earliest instance of such a fine which has come under my observation is one which is expressed to have been made at York¹, and afterwards recorded at Westminster on the morrow of the Purification in 26 Hen. III. The latest is one of land in Surrey which was made in Hilary term 1 and 2 James II, and recorded in the following Easter term².

(d) **Warranty.**

In the thirteenth century it usually happened that a vendor expressly warranted the property, which he was selling, against all persons whatsoever. This meant that if the purchaser were impeached by a third person the vendor undertook to defend the purchaser's title in court, and also if the property were adjudged to the demandant to give the purchaser property of equal value by way of compensation. In certain cases a warranty was implied by law without any express words. For instance, if a man and his ancestors had held land of a lord and his ancestors from time immemorial by homage, then the lord was bound, by the mere fact of having received the homage, to warrant his tenants property. Similarly the word *dedi* in a charter of feoffment created an implied warranty during the life of the feoffor³. It might also happen that through the act of his ancestor, a vendor was bound to warrant the property sold without having himself undertaken

¹ The York date is not given (*Feet of Fines, Case 264, File 37, No. 7*). A Lincolnshire fine was made on the quindene of Easter 19 Edw. I and recorded on the quindene of Michaelmas 21 Edw. I (*Ibidem, Case 133, File 63, No. 51*).

² Edward Alwyn was plaintiff and Robert Bexell deforciant.

³ This has been the law since the *Statutum de Bigamis* (4 Edw. I) of all feoffments of lands in fee simple to be held of the chief lord and his heirs. At common law if a charter of lands to be held of the donor contained the word *dedi* but no reservation of homage and no clause of warranty, it nevertheless bound the donor to warranty (*Statutes of the Realm, i, 43*).

to do so in any instrument of transfer or otherwise. For instance, the warranty in an ordinary charter of feoffment of the fifteenth century was often made to the grantee his heirs and assigns. If then the grantee after selling the property chanced to become the heir of his grantor he would be bound as heir to warrant the property to his purchaser as assign. Moreover, it has always been the practice of conveyancers to insert systematically clauses and expressions in their deeds and other assurances by way of precaution against all possible dangers. Hence a clause useful enough in one document is inserted in another, where it is harmless but unnecessary. If then we notice that fines frequently contained provisions against the possibility of an implied warranty, we need not assume that such provisions were always needed.

Early in the reign of Henry VI certain clauses in the feet of fines suggest that precautions were being taken against warranties arising by implication of law. Conveyancers began, so it would seem, to make use of a supposed rule that an express warranty excluded one which was not expressed¹. A warranty was often inserted against an abbot and his successors who and whose predecessors had never possessed any estate or interest in the property to which it related. It was a purely formal warranty and a possible explanation of it is that it was inserted solely for the purpose of excluding a warranty which might arise by implication. As early examples we may notice warranties in a Lincolnshire fine of Hilary term 5 Hen. VI against the abbots of Hayles², in a Devonshire fine of Hilary term 7 Hen. VI against the abbots of Westminster³, and in a Somerset fine of Michaelmas term 8 Hen. VI against the abbots of Torre⁴. In early days the abbot selected was often some neighbouring landowner, but very soon the name of the abbot of Westminster was usually employed. In this volume there is a warranty in 13 Hen. VI against the abbot

¹ In this Calendar all such special warranties, as are here described, have (it is hoped) been mentioned in the footnotes.

² *Feet of Fines*, Case 145, File 156, No. 81.

³ It was recorded in Michaelmas term of the same year, Case 46, File 82, No. 82.

⁴ Case 201, File 86, No. 52.

of St James', Northampton and his successors, but all the other similar warranties are against the abbot of Westminster and his successors until the dissolution of that monastery in 1540. After that date we may notice in 34 Hen. VIII a warranty in this calendar against the bishop of Westminster, and another in the fines of Middlesex of 33 Hen. VIII against the dean and chapter of St Paul's¹. But these and a few others of a like nature are exceptional, and warranties against ecclesiastics and their successors rapidly fell out of use after the dissolution of the monasteries. Their place was taken by a new form of special warranty, which had already been used occasionally early in the reign of Henry VIII, namely, warranties against the warrantor himself and his heirs. Thus to a purely fictitious form of warranty there succeeded one which was of substance. The reign of Philip and Mary saw the development of the new practice. A warranty then sometimes appears in fines against a person who was not a party thereto, but who or whose ancestor at sometime had a right or interest in the property which it comprised. One of the earliest instances of such a warranty occurs in a London fine² of 3 and 4 Philip and Mary made between John Tamworth plaintiff and William Cavindyshe deforciant, which contains a warranty against two famous men Nicholas Bacon and Thomas Smyth. The first instance in the Huntingdonshire fines occurs in the year 9 Eliz.

The explanation of special warranties, which has been suggested above, is tentative only. It is possible that the chirographers of the fifteenth century objected to fines which contained no clause of warranty, and that to meet this objection the parties inserted clauses of special warranty, which were purely formal. Fines without any clause of warranty, general or special, were for a long time very uncommon. In the reign of Henry VIII there were scarcely two such fines in every hundred, and these perhaps represented reluctant concessions by the chirographers who were eventually obliged to withdraw their objection to fines without clauses of warranty.

¹ W. J. Hardy and W. Page, *London and Middlesex Fines*, II, 54.

² *Ibidem*, II, 101.

Indentures of bargain and sale in the sixteenth century often contained express provisions about the clauses of warranty which were to be inserted in fines. Thus in an indenture dated 28 January 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ and made between Richard Forsett and Robert Thorpe of the one part and Edward Appleton of the other part there is a covenant by Richard Forsett to levy a fine without warranty or with warranty only against himself and his heirs¹.

Lastly a point, which is of some interest in the history of conveyancing, may here be noticed. In a charter or indenture a warranty might be granted to a man his heirs and assigns, but in a fine it could be granted only to a man and heirs. I have found no authority on this point, but the evidence of the fines themselves is conclusive.

(e) Proclamations.

At common law the effect of a fine was to bar the claims of all persons not under certain disabilities unless made within one year of the date of the fine. A notice of a claim made within the year was endorsed on the foot of the fine in this form. *A.B. apponit clamium suum*². In the year 34 Edw. III (c. 16) the bar by means of a fine and the failure to claim within a year was abolished by the Statute of Non-Claims (c. 16)³. Then for more than a century a fine operated by way of estoppel only. It was a bar to the parties thereto and their heirs, but to none others. Even before this an heir who claimed under an estate tail was not barred by his ancestors fine, for the statute *De Donis Conditionalibus*⁴ expressly provided for this case.

The utility of fines was again increased by a statute of 1 Ric. III (c. 7)⁵ which declared that all save persons under

¹ *Common Pleas Plea Rolls*, No. 1173, rot. de cart. 12.

² Occasionally the claim appears upon the rolls of the court, thus,

Die Sabbati proxima ante festum Ascencionis Domini anno regni domini regis nunc quarto Robertus le Rider et Beatrix uxor eius et Isabella soror eiusdem Beatriçis ponunt clamium suum de fino lenato termino Pasche anno secundo (*De Banco Rolls*, No. 181, roll 117).

³ *Statutes of the Realm*, i, 368.

⁴ *Ibidem*, i, 71.

⁵ *Ibidem*, ii, 488.

certain disabilities whether strangers or privies should be barred by a fine levied with proclamations unless their claims were made within five years of the date of the proclamation. This statute never came into operation, and there is good reason for suspecting that in the reign of Henry VII it was not recognised as a legislative act. There are certainly no fines which are known to have been levied in accordance with its provisions. It was re-enacted, or perhaps first lawfully enacted, with some unimportant verbal variations in the year 4 Hen. VII (c. 24) by the act known as the *First Statute of Fines*¹. These statutes also provided that any person not being a party or a privy might avoid a fine by an averment that *partes finis nichil habuerunt*, in order to prevent persons having no interest in the land acquiring a statutory right thereto.

Whatever may have been the intention of its framers the judges of the Common Bench held² in 19 Hen. VIII that a fine levied with its proclamation by a tenant in tail had the effect of barring his issue in tail, which hitherto could only have been obtained by the expensive process of a common recovery. Probably the decision was in full accordance with the general opinion of the legal profession, seeing that for several years previously the number of fines levied with proclamations had been steadily increasing. After the decision nearly all fines were so levied, thus in the Michaelmas terms of the five years 20 to 24 Hen. VIII seventy fines out of a total of 1010, an average of 14 a term, were levied without proclamations, and in the Michaelmas terms of 26 to 30 Hen. VIII the average had fallen to 8. In 31 Hen. VIII four such fines were levied in Easter term, and three, five and two in Trinity, Michaelmas and Hilary terms respectively³. In order, however, to avoid all doubt about fines operating to bar estates tail the government

¹ *Statutes of the Realm*, II, 547. I have met with no fines levied with proclamations before the year 6 Hen. VII.

² *Dyer's Reports*, I, 8 a. The record of the case, which is anonymous, has not been found.

³ These particulars are taken from the *Indices of Fines* in the Literary Search Room of the Public Record Office. The abbreviated word "proclam." is written in the margin of these books opposite the entry of each fine levied with proclamations.

determined to give a statutory sanction to the decision of the judges. Hence it was that in 32 Hen. VIII the prothonotaries of the common bench, hearing that a bill was in parliament that a fine with proclamations should be a bar to an estate tail sought to have the engrossing of fines in their office¹. Estate tails before the date of the decision of 19 Hen. VIII had been barred by common recoveries only, which were recorded on the rolls of the prothonotaries of the court. These opulent officials feared that recoveries would become unpopular and that they would suffer a consequent loss of fees. Their efforts failed² and the bill became an act³ to the advantage of the chirographer of the court. As however fines were able to bar the issue only of a tenant in tail and could not bar a tenant in tail in remainder, the common recovery continued to be a popular instrument of assurance.

The First Statute of Fines provided that four proclamations should be made in the term in which the fine was levied and four in each of the three following terms. In the reign of Henry VIII four days at the end of each term were appointed for the purpose, and they were usually alternate days. In the first ten years of that reign the days in Trinity term were as follows:

1 Hen. VIII ...	5, 7, 9, 11 July.	6 Hen. VIII ...	1, 4, 7, 10 July.
2 Hen. VIII ...	5, 6, 8, 10 July.	7 Hen. VIII ...	2, 4, 6, 9 July ⁴ .
3 Hen. VIII ...	5, 7, 9, 11 July.	8 Hen. VIII ...	1, 3, 5, 7 July.
4 Hen. VIII ...	5, 7, 9, 12 July.	9 Hen. VIII ...	4, 6, 8, 10 July.
5 Hen. VIII ...	5, 6, 8, 9 July.	10 Hen. VIII ...	6, 8, 10, 12 July.

The proclaiming of fines pursuant to the statute was no mere formality. A York fine⁵ of 15 Hen. VIII which ought to have been expressed as made in Easter term and afterwards recorded in the following term was actually expressed as made

¹ J. Gairdner and R. H. Brodie, *Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII*, vol. xv, p. 323.

² The king was likely to support the chirographer, for he appointed that officer by letters patent, whereas it was the chief justice of the common bench who appointed the prothonotaries.

³ *Statutes of the Realm*, III, 789.

⁴ In 7 Hen. VIII a few fines were also proclaimed on 4, 6, 9, 11 July.

⁵ *Feet of Fines, Hen. VIII*, Bundle 48, File 334.

in Easter term. By way of precaution it was proclaimed in Easter and each of the four following terms. Some official—probably the *custos breuium*—on seeing the mistake has written under the endorsement of the proclamations

Here ar xx procl. And this a fyne of Ester terme entred on Tr. terme without any postea recordata and therefore should be fyled on Ester term.

There was a Leicester fine¹ of Easter term 1520 (12 Hen. VIII) of which the second proclamation was originally expressed to have been made on 17 May. The date was afterwards altered by rule of court to 18 May because in 12 Hen. VIII 17 May was Ascension Day on which the court was not sitting. A memorandum endorsed on the foot states

The second proclan. was xvii & nowe made xviii yn Court Trin. 38 E. regine ye last day of the same.

The proclaiming of fines soon became a serious interruption in the increasing business of the court. By way of remedy it was provided by a statute² of 31 Eliz. (c. 2) that all fines with proclamations from and after the feast of Easter next ensuing should be proclaimed four times only, namely once in the term when the fine was engrossed and once in every of the three terms holden next after the same engrossing. Four days however in every term were still appointed for proclaiming fines. On the first day fines levied three terms earlier were proclaimed, on the second those of two terms earlier, on the third those of the previous term, and on the fourth those of the current term. Thus in Michaelmas term of 19 James I the fines of the three previous terms were proclaimed on 29 October, 13 November and 20 November respectively, and those of Michaelmas term itself on 28 November. On the note of each fine which was levied with proclamations the abbreviation "procl." was written, but no dates were added. By way of official record, however, the chirographer made a memorandum of the dates of the proclamations, and the names of the judges on the cover of

¹ *Feet of Fines, Hen. VIII, Bundle 24, File 151.*

² *Statutes of the Realm, iv, part 2, 800.*

the file of notes ; thus on the cover of that of Michaelmas term 5 James I, we have,

P¹. 28 N.

S. 23 J.

T. 12 A.

Q. 8 June.

Ed. Coke, Tho. Walmysley, Pet. Warburton et Will. Daniel,
Tho. Foster, assoc.

There are also three volumes¹ entitled "Proclamations of Fines" at the Public Record Office in which for the sake of convenience fuller particulars of all proclamations from 1620 to 1843 are entered. The following is the entry for Hilary Term, 19 James I.

Hill. xix Jac. regis.

Prima proclamacio facta fuit duodecimo die Februarii termino sancti Hillarii anno decimo nono regis infrascripti.

Secunda proclamacio Hillarii supradicti facta in Pasche sequenti.

Secunda proclamacio facta fuit uicesimo nono die Maii termino Pasche anno uicesimo regis infrascripti.

Tercia proclamacio Hillarii supradicti facta in Trinitate sequenti.

Tercia proclamacio facta fuit tercia die Julii termino sancte Trinitatis anno uicesimo regis infrascripti.

Quarta proclamacio Hillarii supradicti in Mich. sequenti.

Quarta proclamacio facta fuit uicesimo nono die Octobris termino sancti Michaelis anno uicesimo regis infrascripti.

The First Statute of Fines 4 Hen. VII provided that every person should be at liberty to levy any fine thereafter, after his pleasure whether after the form contained and ordained in and by the statute (that is, with proclamations), or after the manner and form aforetime used (that is, without proclamations). Nevertheless fines were seldom levied without proclamations after the Second Statute of Fines (32 Hen. VIII); and in the reign of Elizabeth they seem never to have been so levied. All the 589 fines of lands in the county of Huntingdon levied during that reign were proclaimed in open court; and so far as my own

¹ The letters P, S, T, Q stand for *prima*, *secunda*, etc.

² The reference to these volumes is C. P. 27, 1—3.

observation extends, no fines in other counties were then levied without proclamations. Apparently, in the opinion of the legal profession the extra cost of the proclamations was worth incurring for the sake of the statutory advantages which might perchance result from them¹.

¹ In the eighteenth century, however, fines levied without proclamations were not uncommon.

PART IV. THE SPELLING AND EXTENSIONS OF PROPER NAMES.

IN the first part of this Calendar the final contractions of proper names, other than Christian names, have in all cases been represented by a superior comma. In the second part they have, with some exceptions which will be noticed presently, been represented similarly. As the extension of such names is a subject which has not yet been adequately discussed, it seems better to leave them unextended and so supply material for discussion than to extend them, and so assist, as must necessarily be the case, in perpetuating error. If we are to arrive at satisfactory conclusions, we must have a long series of names printed as nearly as possible in the forms in which they occur in the manuscript. A series of extended names affords no basis for scientific enquiry, and adds little to the lucidity of a text.

From the accession of Edward II, fines were written by the clerks of an officer of the Common Bench called the Chirographer. Differing but little in phraseology, they yet bear a strong resemblance to one another in handwriting. The clerks were the slaves of tradition. They wrote alike, spelt alike, and used the same marks of contraction. The Saxon letters þ, ð and ȝ which sometimes occur in Latin documents never occur in fines. None but the letters of the Latin alphabet and the letters k, w, and y were admissible. In chartularies and private charters names of persons and names of places might assume various and widely different forms; but in fines for several centuries they varied but little from generation to generation; and it is not until the days of the Tudor kings that irregularities in spelling become apparent.

The mark which was most frequently used in fines to denote the omission of a letter or letters at the end of a word was

a tittle. It was usually a stroke written above or through the last letter in the direction of the line of writing. Sometimes it was almost straight, and sometimes its ends bent a little downwards. When written through certain letters, especially in Tudor times, its outward course was often continued in such a way that it had the appearance of a flourish downwards rather than a tittle in one of its normal forms. In Tudor times, too, whether written normally or as a flourish, it was often so finely drawn as to be almost invisible.

In investigating the history of the spelling and final extensions of proper names due attention must be paid to the possibility of error. Proper names, though usually carefully written, are occasionally badly misspelt in fines. Thus we have in the following pages Brickhamsted for Bickhamsted, Gridding for Gidding, Blythorne for Bythorne. When such patent errors as these can occur it cannot be supposed that lesser errors are scarce, such for example as the mere omission of a tittle, the duplication of a letter, or the writing of a single in place of a double letter.

In determining the extension of the name of a place when written in a contracted form, we have first of all to determine whether the name is intended to be read as a Latin word declined with inflexions or as an English word treated as an indeclinable Latin word. Is *Stok'*, for instance, intended to represent *Stoka* or *Stoke*? Before this can be settled it will be necessary to study the habit of the scribe or of the school of scribes to which he belongs; for the practice of the clerks of the chancery, the exchequer and the two benches were not the same; and the practice of the clerks of the law courts differed considerably from those of monastic scribes and writers of chronicles. In fines of the fourteenth century, place names were almost invariably treated as indeclinable English words. *Stok'* will certainly mean *Stoke* and not *Stoka*. We learn this from the fact that a large number of names such as *Nottingham* which are always written at full length occur in an English form; and this is also the case with nearly all those names which are usually written in a contracted form, when they happen to be written at full length. The names of a few places

only are written in a Latin form; they are either those of large towns such as York, Winchester, Canterbury, Exeter; or a few French names used as surnames such as Chanteloup, Mortemer, Aumale. The distinguishing feature of them is that their Latin names differed radically from their English names. Even in these two classes the practice of writing them in Latin was by no means invariable in the fourteenth century. We are as likely to read of Willelmus de Gloucestre as of Willelmus de Glouernia; on the same page of this Calendar we have Nicholaus de Eboraco and Ricardus de Petrisburgh.

The practice of treating names of places as indeclinable was already general at the end of the twelfth century. To see this, we have only to look at the names of the justices before whom fines were levied in the reign of Richard I. Richard of Husburn, one of these justices, was far more often called "Ricardus de Husburne" than "Ricardus de Husburna"; and "Iacobus de Poterne" occurs more frequently than "Iacobus de Poterna." Nevertheless a considerable number of Latinized place names of various kinds may be found in fines of the reign of John; indeed they seem to have been used less infrequently during part of his reign than in that of Richard I. But there is much irregularity in this usage; and Latinized place names at this period are probably due to the influence of some one or more of the chirographers clerks who found it difficult to reject a practice which they had acquired elsewhere. Sometimes a clerk will use a Latin form for one name and an English form for another in one and the same document. Thus in a Derby fine of 13 John we have "coram...Simone de Pateshulle et Iacobo de Poterna." In the reign of Henry III the Latin forms (except in the case of the large towns and French names already mentioned) gradually disappeared. As a general rule it is certainly a mistake to give a Latin termination to an English place name occurring in a fine made after the accession of Henry III. Before that date the fine should be looked at as a whole in order that the usage of its scribe may be learnt.

In the fourteenth century final syllables containing a vowel with a long sound were made to end with the letter *e*. Thus

we have Grene, Felstede, Rede, Upwode, Slepe, Dale, Grantese, and Gransdene. In the same century when a final syllable contained a vowel with a short sound the consonant following the vowel was doubled and the letter *e* added to it. As examples we may take Christmasse, Belle, Trappe, Welle, Prudde, and Brunne. These names are scarcely ever found spelt with a final *e* without the consonant preceding it being doubled. In proper names of the thirteenth century there was generally no final *e* in final syllables containing a vowel with a long sound; and similarly a final syllable containing a vowel with a short sound often ended with a single consonant, thus "pole" might be written as "pol" in the thirteenth century and "hille" as "hil"; and this still sometimes happened in the fourteenth century, though less frequently than in the thirteenth.

It appears from these facts that in general, when a final consonant with a tittle through or over it is preceded by a vowel with a short sound the tittle represents an addition of the final consonant and the letter *e*. If on the other hand the vowel be a long one the tittle represents an addition of the letter *e* and nothing more. Thus if the *e* have a short sound Pek' will represent Pekke, if it have a long sound it will represent Peke. The tittle represents a consonant and the vowel *e* less commonly than the vowel alone; but names such as Cokke, Cutte, Fette and Pekke, though usually written in full are at times written as Cok', Cut', Fet' and Pek'. It should be noticed that the normal spelling in the middle ages of the Cambridgeshire village Bourn, was Brunne, while the spelling of the colour Brown was Brune or Broun. As both the place and the colour gave rise to a surname the extension of a name written as Brun' should be carefully considered. Similarly Cok' may represent either Coke, that is to say the modern Cook, or Cokke, the modern Cock.

In the fifteenth century a practice arose, which in Tudor times became general, of doubling the letters *e* and *o* when long instead of merely adding the letter *e* to the end of the syllable. People began to write Woode instead of Wode, Reede, instead of Rede and so with other words. The final *e* was at first either

written or represented by a contraction ; but after a time it was often entirely omitted and no mark of contraction was written in its place. The practice, however, was by no means uniform. Many words were sometimes written with the double letter, sometimes with the single. There are also words in which after both spellings had for long obtained concurrently the single vowel ultimately prevailed.

Unlike the vowels *e* and *o* the vowels *a*, *i* and *u* were never doubled. In the fifteenth century they were sometimes when they had long sounds replaced by a combination of two vowels ; but in many cases the spelling remained as in earlier times. Where there is a combination of vowels in a final syllable and it is doubtful whether a mark of contraction or a flourish has been written, there is usually a presumption in favour of the flourish ; for a final *e* is not required to show that the sound which the combination of letters represents is long.

The practice of making a final syllable in which a vowel with a short sound occurs end with a double consonant and a final *e* may be observed at an early date. In Tudor times, however, the final *e* in such words was usually and at a later period almost invariably, omitted ; so that they ended with a double consonant. A mark which has the appearance of a contraction at the end of these words, is usually a flourish ; but it is often difficult to distinguish it from the *s* compendium to be noticed presently.

The treatment of the letter *l* in fines needs some special notice. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries names frequently ended with this letter without any tittle through it, as for example Bedel, Clarel, Nowel, Carbonel, Michel and Russel. When, however, a tittle was drawn through a final *l* it was used not for the purpose of supplying a mute *e* but of representing a final *e* which formed with the *l* a separate syllable. Thus we have "Iakesl" for "Iakes-le," "Lokesl" for "Lokes-le," and "Wassingl" for "Wassing-le." In Tudor times these names were spelt with a final *y* or *ye* (Iakesley), and the use of a final *l* with a tittle disappeared entirely. Similarly the *l* without a tittle gave place to a double *l*, with a tittle through it ; so that names such as "Russel" were then written

as "Russell'." The final syllable now spelt as "vill" is peculiar in that it was written until the end of the fourteenth century, if not later, in three different forms, "uille," "uill'," and "uile" or "uyle." Apparently its correct pronunciation was uncertain.

The tittle in one or other of its forms was not the only mark of final contraction used in fines. There occurs also a compendium which represented the terminations *es*, *is*, and *ys*. In its most perfect form it may be described as a curved line which extended outwards and in the direction of the line of writing, which then looped upwards, crossed itself perpendicularly and then continued downwards for some little distance. This mark, which may be called for convenience the *s* compendium, was used in fines solely for the terminations of proper names and never to denote the termination *es* or *is* of Latin words. We meet with it occasionally in fines of the fourteenth century, but it was not very common before the reign of Henry VII.

In this Calendar the *s* compendium when used before Tudor times is represented by a superior comma; but when used after that date by a superior *s*. Unfortunately it is often difficult to determine whether the scribe intended to use the compendium or to write an ornamental tittle. Both symbols often have the appearance of mere flourishes. For this reason it is difficult to arrive at any very precise conclusions on the subject of the compendium. In fines of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries a tittle was almost invariably drawn over a final *n* in a proper name, and it has therefore been thought unnecessary to represent it in this Calendar in the fines of the reign of Henry VIII and his successors by the usual superior comma.

APPENDIX I.

THE Cornish acre (which is always so described) is exceptional. This was not an acre at all, if the word (p. xxxvi) acre be used in its ordinary significance, but a measure which seems to have been equivalent to a carucate. Its dimensions, however, have not as yet been satisfactorily determined. There was also a customary acre in Cornwall which was measured by the customary rod of 6 yards; but this is described as an acre without any qualification, and not as a customary acre in fines and other legal documents.

This Introduction is not intended to discuss the origin of the manor; it treats of certain aspects only (p. xliii) of that institution. The apparently lordless villages of Cambridgeshire and the status of the English peasantry before the Norman Conquest will be considered elsewhere. In the meantime, it may be observed that the early history of the growth of the manor depends not so much upon the use of the word "manor" in Domesday Book as upon the establishment from that and other sources of the early relations between lord and tenant, and the rights of both over the soil. Of late years Domesday Book has perhaps received rather more than its fair share of attention from students of the manor. The relation between lord and tenant may have been (and in my opinion was) substantially the same before the Norman Conquest as after, and nevertheless the word "manor" may have been used somewhat differently.

The late Mr Seebohm's theory of the origin of the manor (p. lxix) seems to supply in its broad outlines a more satisfactory explanation of the relation between lord and tenant than that afforded by the supposition that this relation arose by a process of commendation.

Various "burghs" were "wrought" or "timbered" in the tenth century. It is sometimes assumed that (p. lxxv) these were new towns; and that where a county takes its name from one of them, the borough and the county were created simultaneously. It is, however, very improbable that the counties of Mercia were created at different dates (as would be the case on this supposition). They were evidently formed as part of a new scheme of administration in which fortified towns may have played no part. Wiltshire and Somerset had as their capitals Wilton and Somerton; but in all probability these were never important fortresses. Similarly, it is quite likely that some of the Mercian capitals were centres of administration before they became fortified boroughs.

If some such explanation as that given on p. lxxvi be (p. lxxvi) accepted it is not necessary to believe that in the days of Alfred the hides were still the exact equivalent of 4 virgates or 120 acres. At that time some system of hidation based on an ancient survey probably existed, under which individual land-owners had become charged with a larger or smaller number of hides than they actually possessed. Thus the new hundreds may have been real groups of 100 hides each, though the hides were only nominally of 4 virgates or 120 acres each.

The word "uilla" occurs in Domesday Book in such passages (p. lxxvii) as "*Pastura ad pecuniam uillae*" (D. B. i. 196^{vo}). The meaning of these and similar expressions is not free from doubt. Throughout the Middle Ages when an action was brought to recover land, the demandant was bound to describe it as lying in some vill or hamlet; and "no such vill" was a good exception to the writ. A vill therefore seems to have been a well recognized unit with definite boundaries, and it was certainly not of necessity identical either with the parish or the manor.

It should be noticed that according to a charter of (p. lxxx) Aethelred II, Offlow hundred, in the county of Stafford, contained exactly 110 hides. This points to a hundred of 11 tithings, of which one probably belonged originally to a neighbouring hundred. My attention

was drawn to this document by Mr C. Johnson. (See Herbert Hall's *Formula Book of Legal Records*, p. 8.)

It must be admitted that the author of the *Dialogus de Scaccario* expressly states (*Lib. i. Cap. 17*) that a (p. lxxxvi) hide contains one hundred acres, and it may be said that he must mean a hundred of six score. But if, as is generally believed, the author of the treatise came from Cambridgeshire, he would be accustomed to virgates of 25 acres, and presumably to hides of 100 acres. (See p. lxxx, note 1 above.) It is therefore quite possible that by "one hundred" he meant the ordinary hundred of five score.

According to the Boldon Book, which was compiled at the close of the twelfth century, there were bovates (p. lxxxix) in the Palatinate of Durham at that period containing 8, 12, 13, 15 and 20 acres; but the rods by which they were measured are not mentioned. It should be observed that many of the villains held two bovates which suggests that southern methods of agriculture had been introduced into this district. The bovates of 20 acres may have been really double bovates, and it is quite likely that those of 15 acres were measured by the statute rod.

Strips of approximately an acre each were more common in the open fields than might be supposed from what (p. xc) is said on p. xc of this Introduction. Rood strips also seem to have been common in certain parts of England. On the whole, however, it would seem that it was the half-acre strips which were the most widely spread in the south of England. I am informed by a friend that they were called "helves" in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth.

There is some inconsistency between what is said on p. xc and pp. cxviii—cxxi about the adoption of the (pp. xc—xci) two-field system. The bovat of 25 half-acres, 12 in one field and 13 in the other, may have been the result of some such change in the course of agriculture as that described on p. cxx. It is also possible that from the first some bovates were of 24 half-acres, and others of 26, and that the bovat of account was taken to be 25 half-acres or 12½ acres as a compromise. Finally, it may be that

in the Middle Ages there were bovates consisting of 50 rood-strips, 25 of which lay in each field.

It is possible that the privileged rod of 20 feet, used in the Scottish boroughs, was really a rod of 6 yards, each containing, like the yard of Anglesey, 40 inches. In other words, it may have been measured by a trader's yard. The practice of measuring cloth by "the yard and the handful" (see p. xcvi above), which was of 40 inches, may perhaps have been justified by ancient usage in parts of England as well as in Wales and Scotland.

According to the Report of the Commissioners of 1820 (see p. cix above), there was a customary rod of 7 yards in Northumberland; but this is not inconsistent with a rod of 6 yards having been the dominant rod of the greater part of this county in the Middle Ages. Further evidence, however, is much needed about the length of the various rods used in northern England, and their distribution.

The continental evidence of the use of rods must be treated with great caution. The vineyards of France seem to have been the subject of special measures; and probably a greater variety of rods was used in France and the warmer countries of Europe from early times than in England in consequence of the different uses to which the soil was put.

It should be noticed that the Roman *iugerum* contained 3200 square yards, and was therefore rather larger than the northern half-acre of 2880 square yards; and considerably smaller than a five-yard acre of 4000 square yards. Two *iugera* are said to have made one *heredium*, but there is no evidence that this word was used by the Romans of land in the open fields.

This description of the changes in agriculture which may have led to the adoption of a rod of 6 yards in place of one of a double rod of 8 or a single rod of 4 yards is purely suggestive. There were probably many stages in the development of agrarian methods before the two-field system was generally adopted in England.

As regards this system much useful information could probably be collected without great difficulty on the normal dimensions of the strips in the open fields of northern England. It has yet to be ascertained whether they were normally half-acre or rood strips; and whether they were 240 or 120 yards in length.

APPENDIX II.

The fine dated 28 July 1208, which is printed below contains several features of interest. Contrary to practice the first party, Henry Engain, is described neither as demandant nor as plaintiff; and Robert of Walterville, the second party, is not described as tenant, deforciant or impedient. Secondly, it was not levied in the customary manner upon some writ well recognized as the foundation for a fine; but is expressed to have been levied upon "an agreement made between the parties before the king and by the king at Tewksbury with respect to robbery and breach of the king's peace, whereof Henry had appealed Robert and whereupon a duel had been waged and armed between them." Thirdly, it was quite unusual for the property comprised in a fine to be described in such detail as is the case here.

Apparently the four virgates of land "which lay within the hide" were freehold; for they are contrasted with three virgates of villainage. Perhaps the simplest explanation of the words "which lay within the hide" is that the lord's demesnes formerly comprised a tract of arable land containing one or more hides, each purporting to be equal to four virgates in acreage; and that he had granted four virgates of his demesnes to four tenants respectively to hold by free services. On this supposition the "hide" would refer to the lord's demesnes, in contrast to the villain's strips in the open fields. Possibly the four virgates though lying within the limits of the lord's former demesnes had been divided among the tenants in strips.

We can only conjecture the number of acres which were reckoned to the virgate in this fine. We may suspect that the services reserved upon the freehold virgates were worth less to

the lord than those rendered to him by his villains. It is also not unlikely that the fine which was of 40 shillings of land was intended to pass 20 shillings a year of freehold and 20 shillings a year of villainage. In this way we may account for the fine comprising four virgates of freehold, and only three virgates and 12 acres of villainage. The freehold tenement was the larger, because it was less valuable. Now if we were to assume that each freehold virgate was valued at five shillings, and each villain virgate at six shillings, we should be obliged to allow exactly 36 acres to each of the villain virgates. This is, of course, mere conjecture; but the figures are undeniably simple, and a result as satisfactory as this cannot be obtained by attributing other values or other acreage to the virgates. To those who are inclined to accept this explanation the fine will suggest some corroboration of the view taken in the Introduction, that the virgates of southern England once contained 36 customary acres.

It is to be regretted that this fine throws no certain light upon the size of the normal strip in the manor of Orton Longueville. At first sight it would appear that in the year 1208 some strips purported to be an acre, others half an acre, and yet others a rood only in size; but some of the strips described in the fine may have been formed by consolidation or division. No less than six of the strips or apparent strips are described as having been next the land of Robert the son of Maud. Possibly, however, when it is stated that one acre lay next Robert's land, the acre really consisted of two half-acre or even four rood strips, which lay next two separate half-acre strips or four separate rood strips belonging to Robert in the same furlong. On the whole it seems more probable that some of the furlongs were originally divided into half-acre strips, and that others were divided into rood strips; than that all or any of them were originally divided into acre strips.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Rokingeham die¹ Lune proxima post festum sancti Iacobi apostoli anno regni regis Iohannis decimo coram ipso domino rege Simone de Patishulle Iacobo de Poterne iusticiariis et aliis fidelibus domini regis tunc ibi presentibus

¹ 28 July 1208.

Inter Henricum Engain' et Robertum de Walteruill' de quadraginta solidatis terre in Ouerton' scilicet de quatuor uirgatis terre cum prato et aliis pertinenciis sicut iacent infra hidam, scilicet de una uirgata terre cum pertinenciis quam Gaufridus filius Walteri tenuit et una uirgata terre cum pertinenciis quam Gilebertus frater eius tenuit et una uirgata terre quam Walterus de Fletton' tenuit et una uirgata terre cum pertinenciis quam Reginaldus Bleche tenuit, et de tribus uirgatis terre cum prato et aliis pertinenciis de uilenagio scilicet de una uirgata terre cum pertinenciis quam Wido de Asle tenuit et una uirgata terre cum pertinenciis quam Willelmus frater eius tenuit et una uirgata terre cum pertinenciis quam Hugo filius Willelmi tenuit et de duodecem acris terre de una uirgata terre cum pertinenciis quam Ailricus Parmentarius tenuit | scilicet in Benfurlong dimidiam acram iuxta terram Radulfi filii Goce | et dimidiam acram terre super Blakemeld iuxta terram Roberti filii Matillidis | et unam acram super Withistocfurlang iuxta terram Radulfi filii Goce | et ad Stanputtes tres rodas et dimidiam iuxta terram Willelmi filii Oseberti | et unam acram terre et dimidiam rodam iuxta Alnodesich ex parte occidentali | et in Middelfeld unam rodam terre iuxta terram Roberti filii Matillidis | et super Brocfurlong dimidiam acram terre iuxta terram Willelmi filii Oseberti | et super Snokeswellefurlong unam acram terre et unam rodam iuxta terram Roberti filii Matillidis | et super Depedalefurlang unam acram terre iuxta terram Roberti filii Matillidis | et unam acram terre ultra Morburneweie iuxta terram Willelmi filii Oseberti | et super Litlemerefurlang in campo australi tres rodas terre iuxta terram Bartholomei Grossi et tres rodas terre super Muchededole iuxta terram Willelmi filii Walteri | et ad Sixlawes unam acram terre et unam rodam iuxta terram Thome de Hotot | et super Taggemer' unam acram terre iuxta terram Roberti filii Matillidis | et in Ionderedepedale unam rodam terre iuxta terram Roberti filii Matillidis | Quam terram idem Robertus dedit et concessit predicto Henrico per concordiam factam inter eos coram domino rege per ipsum dominum regem apud Theokesbir'¹ de roberia et de pace domini regis infracta unde idem Henricus eum appellauit et unde duellum uadiatum et armatum fuit inter eos coram ipso domino rege scilicet quod idem Robertus recognouit totam predictam terram cum pertinenciis esse ius ipsius Henrici de dono ipsius Roberti Habendam et tenendam eidem Henrico et heredibus suis de abbate de Burgo capitali domino feodi et eius successoribus per seruicium quod ad illam terram pertinet.

HUNTED'.

¹ The king was at Tewksbury on 19-21 April and again on 28-29 April in 1208. (See the Itinerary printed in the late Sir Thomas Hardy's *Description of the Patent Rolls*.)

A CALENDAR OF THE FEET OF FINES FOR HUNTINGDONSHIRE

5 Ric. I.

Case 92. File 1.

1 Between Turstanus, prior of Ramsey, put in the place of the abbot to gain or to lose—and Radulfus de Stiueclai—of two virgates of land in Gedding' and sixteen acres of assarts in Parua Stiueclai¹.

6 to 9 Ric. I.

none.

10 Ric. I.

2 Between Robertus Faber and Hawisia, his wife,—and Samuel Presbiterus—of a fourth part of a virgate of land in Weston'².

3 Between Robertus Faber and Hawisia, his wife,—and Gilebertus Carpentarius—of a fourth part of a virgate of land and of a messuage in Westun'.

4 Between Robertus filius Ade—and Walterus de Belmis—of half a hide of land in Papewrth'.

5 Between Iuo Faber of Huntedo' and Katerina, his wife,—and Willelmus Grei—of two messuages in Hunted'.

6 Between Robertus Moin—and the prior of Chicksand and the convent of the same place—of a virgate of land in Haregraue.

¹ Printed in Vol. xvii. of the Publications of the Pipe Roll Society at p. 15; and in *Cartularium Monasterii de Ramesia* (Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland. London, 1886. 8vo.). Vol. ii. p. 348.

² This and the four following fines are printed in Vol. xxiv. of the Publications of the Pipe Roll Society and are there numbered 104, 112, 113, 133 and 168 respectively.

1 John.*Case 92. File 2.*

1 Between Galfridus, prior of St Neots—and Robertus Engainn'¹—of the advowson of the church of Weresle.

2 Between Radulfus filius Willelmi—and Agnes de Auno—of half a hide of land in Weston'.

3 Between Alardus filius Radulfi—and Galfridus de.... ario—of five acres of land in Grantesden'.

4 Between Ricardus de Heminton'—and Reginaldus de Ouerton'—of a hide of land in Botelesbreg' and in Ouerton'.

5 Between Willelmus Dacus—and Willelmus, prior of Huntingdon—of the presentation of the church of Hupford.

6 Between Alardus filius Radulfi—and Aluredus, prior of Repton—of a virgate of land in Grancenden.

7 Between Rogerus filius Ricardi—and Eudo abbot of Ramsey—of four virgates of land in Uilla sancti Yuonis.

8 Between Willelmus de Graffha'—and Nicholaus de Maten—of half a virgate and four acres of land in Graffham'.

9 Between Nicholaus filius Ricardi—and Achilles filius [Geruasii]—of eight acres of land in Ramesie and Uppord.

10 *Now transferred to File 3.*

2 John.

none.

3 John.

11 Between Radulfus de Cestreton'—and Radulfus, abbot of Thorney—of half a virgate and ten acres of land in Wdeston'.

4 John.

12 Between Ricardus de Baiuill'—and Robertus Lancelin—of a knight's fee in.....

13 Between Ricardus Gernun—and Radulfus filius Henrici—of a virgate of land in Bluntesham'.

14 Between Walterus filius Osberti—and Maria de Iakesle and Turstanus, her son—of a messuage in Iakesle.

¹ The correct reading of the second syllable of this name is doubtful.

² Annotated with the claim of Gaufridus de Caxton'.

15 Between Matilda de Augo—and Gaufridus, prior of S^t Neots—of a messuage in Uilla sancti Neoti, to wit, the messuage which Rogerus Clericus holds; and of half a virgate of land in Herdwic, which the same Matilda claims as dower against the same prior as the gift of Aluredus de Augo, formerly her husband.

16 Between Fulco filius Edithe—and Robertus, abbot of Ramsey—of four messuages in Uilla sancti Iuonis.

17 *Damaged.*

5 and 6 John.

none.

7 John.

18 Between Hubertus de Bramford' and Roesia, his wife—and Nigellus de Luuetot—of one hundred shillings of land in Weston', which they claim as the frank marriage portion of the same Roesia.

8 John.

19 Between Robertus le Noble—and Laurencius filius Cutberti—of a virgate and a fourth part of a virgate of land in Grafham.

20 Between Robertus de Wicheton'—and Arnaldus Wace—of half a virgate of land in Hilton'.

21 Between Reginaldus Gumberi—and Reginaldus filius Gaufridi—of two virgates of land in Ouerton'.

9 John.

22 Between Elias filius Ginant—and Henricus the abbot and the convent of Crowland—of four carucates of land in Coteham and Hokington'.

23 Between Margareta et Roesia filie Radulfi—and Thomas de Muleswrth'—of two virgates of land in Muleswrth'.

10 John.

24 Between Willelmus filius Ricardi and Matillis his wife—and Willelmus de Engaine—of a virgate of land in Gedding'.

25 Between Willelmus de [Ainesford']—and Michael de Clereuaus—of two virgates of land in Stocton'.

26 Between Henricus Engain—and Robertus de Walteruill'—of forty shillings of land in Ouerton'.

27 Between Heruicius Tesard—and Robertus de Beaumeis—of half a hide of land in Wdeherst.

11 John.

none.

12 John.

28 Between Clere de Pappewrth'—and Walterus de Pappewrth'—of half a virgate of land in Pappewrth'.

13 John.

29 Between Radulfus de Bullebroc and Angnes, his wife—and Rogerus de Swineford' and Roesia, his wife—of a virgate of land and a fourth part of a virgate of land in Thiringez.

30 Between Rogerus filius Reginaldi and Eufemia, his wife—and Iohannes, prior of Huntingdon—of a messuage in Huntendon'.

14 to 18 John.

none.

1 Hen. III.

none.

2 Hen. III.

Case 92. File 3.

1 Between Walterus filius Bernardi—and Nicholaus filius Roberti de Witton'—of half a virgate and two acres of land in Witton'.

2 Between Gerardus de Cassell' and Caterina, his wife—and Theobaldus de Lek'—of a third part of four virgates of land and a windmill in Gilling', which third part the same Gerardus and Caterina claim against the abbot of Sawtry as appurtenant to the rightful dower of the same Caterina, which she has of the frank tenement, which belonged to Henricus de Lek', formerly her husband in.....; and of a third part of a

¹ Printed in full in the Introduction to this volume.

virgate of land in the same town, which the same Gerardus and Caterina demanded in the same way against Willelmus de la Musche; and of a third part of a virgate of land in the same town which the same Gerardus and Caterina demanded in the same way against Willelmus Quarell'; and of the third part of a virgate of land in....., which they demanded in the same way against Michael Quarell'; and of a third part of a virgate of land in the same town, which the same Gerardus and Caterina demanded in the same way against Osbertus filius Henrici.

3 Between Berengerus Monacus and Isabella, his wife—and Radulfus de Trubleuill' and Alicia, his wife—of the rightful share which the same Berengerus and Isabella claim of the inheritance which belonged to Willelmus Ruffus the father of Isabella and Alicia in Armeston', in Kingesham, and in Eggelee; and of the rightful share which the same Berengerus and Isabella claim of the inheritance which belonged to Nicholaa, the mother of the same Isabella and Alicia, in Hemingford' and in Gillinges and in Cantebr'.

3a Between Emma, the widow of Bartholomeus de Lega—and Radulfus de Trubleuile and Alicia, his wife—of the rightful share, which the same Emma claims of the inheritance, which belonged to Willelmus Ruffus, the father of the same Emma and Alicia, in Armeston', and in Kingesha' and Eggele; and of the rightful share which the same Emma claims of the inheritance which belonged to Nicholaa the mother of the same Emma and Alicia in Hemmingford and in Gilling' and in Kantebr'¹.

4 Between Radulfus, abbot of Sawtry—and Theobaldus filius Henrici—of a hide of land in Gilling'.

3 Hen. III.

5 Between Hugo, abbot of Ramesey—and Michael filius Michaelis de Walton'—of two carucates of land in Walton'².

6 Between Adam filius Drogonis—and Walterus de Merc—of eight virgates of land and a moiety of two mills in Stibeton', Shipeston' and Wammeford'.

¹ Formerly No. 10 in File 2.

² Printed in *Cartularium Monasterii de Ramesia* (ut supra), Vol. II. p. 351.

7 Between Beatricia the widow of Reginaldus de Longavilla—and Rogerus de sancto Iohanne—of a hide of land in Hamerton' which the same Beatricia claims as her rightful dower which fell to her from the frank tenement which belonged to the aforesaid Reginaldus in the same town.

8 Between Willelmus filius Reginaldi—and Gilebertus filius Roberti de Stanton'—of a virgate and a half of land in Hilton'¹.

9 Between Willelmus filius Reginaldi—and Aernaldus Wace—of half a virgate of land in Hilton'.

10 Between Radulfus de Bray—and Willelmus Dacus—of the land which belonged to Radulfus de Wigorn' in Ocford'; and of a messuage which Durandus Ortolanus held in the same town.

11 Between Iohannes filius Edithe—and Edmundus de Thetteward'—of half a virgate of land in Thetteward', concerning which the same Edmundus vouched to warranty the prior of St Neots.

12 Between Agnes de Alno—and Willelmus de sancto Georgio—of seven virgates of land in Haileweston' which she claimed to be her frank marriage portion and to belong to two parts of a knight's fee, which the same Agnes holds in the same town, in which the same Willelmus had not entry except by Iohannes, Robertus and Baldwinus the sons of Robertus de sancto Georgio, to whom the same Robertus formerly her husband gave them, whom she could not gainsay in his lifetime as she says.

13 Between Alicia de Amundewill'—and Hugo Olifard'—of a virgate of land and two messuages in Stilton'.

14 Between Alicia de Amundewill'—and Willelmus le Norreis—of half a virgate of land in Stilton'.

15 Between Willelmus filius Thome—and Ricardus Pelleparius—of a messuage in Uilla sancti Neoti.

16 Between Ricardus filius Willelmi Fabri—and Matilda de Eton'—of a messuage in Uilla sancti Neoti.

17 Between Reginaldus Morel—and Robertus le Bloy—of six virgates of land in Hemmingford'.

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Walterus Morel.

18 Between Gilebertus de Stowe—and Galfridus Brito—of a virgate of land in Stowe.

19 Between Willelmus filius Agnetis—and Willelmus de Pirihe—of half a virgate of land in Perihe.

20 Between Ricardus Burnard'—and Willelmus Brito—of three acres and a rood of land and a messuage in Uilla sancti Neoti.

21 Between Alicia the widow of Walterus Malarcor'—and Radulfus filius Radulfi—of two virgates of land in Wodeston', in which he had not entry except by the aforesaid Walterus the husband of the same Alicia, who sold them to Radulfus de Cestreton' the father of the same Radulfus, whom she could not gainsay in his lifetime, as she says.

22 Between Alicia de Amundeuill'—and Thomas filius Thome—of a messuage and two roods of land in Stilton'.

23 Between Cristiana the widow of Rogerus de Nostrefeld'—and Hugo de Bodekesham—of a moiety of forty one acres of land in Horesheya, which she claimed as her rightful dower of the frank tenement which belonged to Rogerus de Nostrefeld' formerly her husband in the same town.

24 Between Matildis filia Radulfi—and Matildis de Rumely and Willelmus, her son—of half a virgate of land in Wichlegford'.

25 Between Thomas de Stiuecle and Matilda, his wife—and Gregorius Pembel—of a moiety of four acres of land in Huntedone.

Case 92. File 4.

26 Between Walterus filius Alexandri—and Robertus de Bello Messuagio—of two virgates of land in Hamerton'.

27 Between Willelmus de Hilton'—and Alexander de Haliwell'—of two virgates of land in Haliwell'.

28 Between Robertus de Wassingel'—and Robertus le Gras—of two virgates of land in Ouerton'.

29 Between Reginaldus de Hemmigton'—and Beringerus Monachus—of an exchange of two virgates of land in Gumecestre.

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Walterus Morel.

4 Hen. III.

30 Between Walterus filius Bernardi—and Nicholaus filius Roberti—of half a virgate of land in Witthon'.

31 Between Radulfus de Trubleuill'—and Thomas le Moine—of ten virgates of land in Hemmingeford'.

32 Between Robertus de Neuill', parson of the church of Botelbrig'—and Reginaldus filius Roberti—of twenty acres of land in Ouerton'.

33 Between Willelmus filius Haraldi—and Robertus de Chantemerl'—of a hide of land in Wald'¹.

34 Between Radulfus de Trubleuill'—and Michael Quarel'—of a virgate of land in Gilling'.

35 Between Hugo, abbot of Ramsey—and Theobaldus de Leke—of ten acres of meadow and a fishing in Bodeseye, to wit, all the hermitage, which is called Bodeseye, concerning which the same abbot complained that the same Theobaldus wrongfully travailled him, demanding from him common as well in that meadow as in the fishing, contrary to the tenour of the charter which the same abbot has of the same Theobaldus².

5 Hen. III.

36 Between Elias Aurifaber and Isolda, his wife—and Robertus Chantemerle—of two virgates and sixteen acres of land in Wald'.

6 Hen. III.

none.

7 Hen. III.

37 Between Uitalis de Grafha'—and Stephanus filius Symonis—of the advowson of the church of Grafha'.

38 Between Galfridus filius Akar'—and Iohannes prior of Huntingdon'—of three virgates of land in Hereford'.

8 Hen. III.

39 Between Hugo, abbot of Ramsey—and Robertus, abbot of Thorney—of common of pasture in the marsh of Ramsey,

¹ The MS. has 'Waldis,' which may be an ablative case plural.

² Printed in *Cartularium Monasterii de Ramesia* (ut supra), Vol. II. p. 349.

concerning which the same abbot of Ramsey complained that the aforesaid abbot of Thorney wrongfully demanded common in the same marsh, seeing that the same abbot of Ramsey had no common in the marsh of the same abbot of Thorney at Iakesle, and that the same abbot of Thorney did no service to the same abbot of Ramsey for which he ought to have the same common¹.

40 Between Baldwinus de Riparia—and Robertus, abbot of Thorney—of the services and customs which the abbot demanded from the men of the aforesaid Baldwinus of Glatton' and Hulm' in the market of the same abbot at Iakesle, which customs and services the same Baldwinus did not acknowledge.

41 Between Iohannes de Uallibus—and Walterus filius Walteri—of two carucates of land in Cattewurth'.

42 Between Willelmus de Gimeges—and brother Alanus Martel, master of the Knights Templars in England—of the advowson of the church of Botuluesbrig'.

43 Between Rogerus, prior of S^t Neots—and Willelmus Engaaigne—of a mark of rent in Weresleg', to wit, of the tenement which belonged to Osbertus Balehorn, four shillings, and of the tenement which belonged to Rogerus Lesquier, four shillings, and of the tenement which belonged to Hugo Nepos, four shillings, and of the tenement which belonged to Hugo Blundus, sixteen pence; concerning which the aforesaid prior complained that the aforesaid Willelmus did not keep the fine made in the court of the lord king John by chirograph between Gaufridus, prior of S^t Neots, and Robertus Engaaigne, the father of the aforesaid Willelmus, whose heir he is.

44 Between Henricus de Lungeuill'—and Iohannes filius Baldwini—of a virgate of land in Hamerton'.

9 Hen. III.

45 Between Willelmus Patric—and Willelmus Quarell'—of half a virgate of land in Bouton'.

¹ Printed in *Cartularium Monasterii de Ramesia* (at supra), Vol. II. p. 364.

46 Between Hugo, abbot of Ramsey—and Robertus de Bauuill'—of three virgates of land in Wauton'¹.

47 Between Reginaldus le Moine—and Radulfus de Trubleuill'—of the manor of Thirning'.

48 Between Willelmus Patrik—and Willelmus abbot of Wardon'—of half a virgate of land in Bugheton'.

49 Between Willelmus de Gamiges—and Radulfus filius Reginaldi—of eight virgates of land, three tofts and twenty shillings of rent in Botolfbrigg' and Ouerton'.

50 Between Ricardus filius Simonis—and Alicia, countess d' Eu²—of the advowson of the church of Buckewrth'.

10 Hen. III.

Case 92. File 5.

51 Between Hugo, abbot of Ramsey—and Elias de Amundeuill', Warinus de Uernun and Margeria, his wife, and Roysia de Luuetot—of common of pasture in Nortwde, concerning which the same abbot complained that the aforesaid Elias, Warinus, Margeria and Roisia, wrongfully demanded common in the land of the same abbot in Nortwde, seeing that the same abbot had no common in the land of the same Elias, Warinus, Margeria and Roisia in Suho, and that they did no service to him for which they ought to have common.

52 Between Lucia the widow of Robertus le Bloy—and Wiscardus le Bloy whom Reginaldus Morel vouched to warranty—of a third part of a messuage, six virgates of land and twelve acres of meadow in Hemmingford', which third part she claims to be her rightful dower which falls to her from the frank tenement, which belonged to the aforesaid Robertus formerly her husband in the same town.

11 Hen. III.

none.

12 Hen. III.

53 Between Rogerus, prior of Huntingdon—and Isabella de Nidengwrthe—of a virgate and twenty acres of land, a toft

¹ Printed in *Cartularium Monasterii de Ramesia* (ut supra), Vol. i. p. 187.

² Latin 'comitissa Augy.'

and two shillings of rent in Gillinges; and of sixpence of rent, and the rent of a pound and a half of pepper in Hemmingford¹.

54 Between Willelmus Marscallus of Ramseia—and Hugo, abbot of Ramsey—of four acres of land in Crancfeld².

55 Between Willelmus filius Arnaldi—and Willelmus filius Achillis—of thirty six acres of land in Iakesl¹.

56 Between Oliuerus le Moyne—and Hugo, abbot of Ramsey—of forty acres of land in Rauesle, to wit, of all the land in the tillage¹ next the marsh of Fenstocking, and of all the tillage¹ which is called Popeleg¹ which was assarted on the day on which this concord was made.

57 Between Turstanus le Permenter and Isolda, his wife, Robertus Molendinarius and Cristiana, his wife—and Ricardus filius Willelmi Aurifabri and Willelmus, his brother—of a messuage and two acres of land in Uilla sancti Neoti; and between the same demandants—and Ricardus Gilemor—of a messuage in the same town.

58 Between Simon Longus—and Hugo, abbot of Ramsey—of a virgate of land in Gedding².

59 Between Alanus filius Alani—and Walterus filius Hugonis—of an acre of land in Elindon¹.

60 Between Sauicla, the widow of Mauricius de la Haye—and Reginaldus, prior of St Neots—of a third part of thirty two acres of wood in Bichhamestud¹; which third part she claimed to be her rightful dower of the frank tenement which belonged to the aforesaid Mauricius, formerly her husband, in the same town.

61 Between Galfridus de Elynton¹—and Martinus de Elynton¹—of a virgate of land in Elynton¹; and of one hundred and three acres of land in the same town.

62 Between Iohannes Mowin—and Willelmus Mowin—of ten acres and three roods of land in Waldhurst¹.

63 Between Baldricus de sancto Yuone—and Ricardus de Ripton¹—of half a hide of land in Ripton¹.

¹ Latin 'cultura.'

² Printed in *Cartularium Monasterii de Rameria* (ut supra), Vol. II. p. 387.

64 Between Baldricus de sancto Yuone—and Siluester, the parson of Wardebois—of half a hide of land in Wardebois.

65 Between Nicholas de Stiuecl'—and Hugo, abbot of Ramsey—of two hundred acres of land in Stiuecl'¹.

66 Between Hugo, abbot of Ramsey—and Iordan le Enueise—of thirty acres of wood in Elinton'.

67 Between Iohannes filius Hugonis—and Yuo le Moyne—of a virgate of land in Paxton'.

68 Between Radulfus filius Rogeri Scarlet—and Willelmus filius Thome—of two acres of land and a messuage in Molesworth'.

69 Between Walterus de Stiuekel'—and Rogerus, prior of Huntingdon'—of forty acres of land in Kingesho.

70 Between Adam filius Gileberti le Charpenter—and Robertus Russell'—of half a virgate of land in Weston'.

71 Between Heruicus Tesard—and Beatricia filia Nicholai—of a virgate of land in Hirst'.

13 Hen. III.

72 Between Willelmus de Elleswrth'—and Hugo, abbot of Ramsey—of two virgates of land in Elleswrth'.

73 Between Simon de Seim Liz—and Rogerus de Helpeston'—of ten shillings of land in Stiuecle.

74 Between Rogerus de Helpeston'—and Robertus de la Carnaylie—of ten shillings of land in Stiuekle.

14 Hen. III.

75 Between Hugo, bishop of Ely—and Master Willelmus de Argenteum—of thirty acres of land and sixty acres of wood in Sumeresham.

Case 92. File 6.

76 Between Hugo, bishop of Ely—and Iohannes de Bluntisha', chaplain—of twelve acres of land and a messuage in the soke of Sumersham.

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Adam de Stiuecle. Printed in *Cartularium Monasterii de Ramesia* (ut supra), Vol. II. p. 351.

² Endorsed with the claim of Alicia Fraunceysa.

77 Between Hugo, bishop of Ely—and Radulfus de Berford'—of thirty acres of land and a tillage¹ called Gunokesleg' in the soke of Sumersham.

78 Between Hugo, bishop of Ely—and Osbertus de Lindon'—of twelve acres and a virgate of land in the soke of Sumersham.

79 Between Hugo, bishop of Ely—and Henricus de Colne—of thirty six acres and a virgate and a half of land in the soke of Sumersham.

15 Hen. III.

80 Between Willelmus, archdeacon of Wells and canon of Lincoln—and Willelmus Pistor, whom Stephanus Carpentarius and Clarissa, his wife, vouched to warranty—of a fourth part of a virgate of land in Letton'; and between the same archdeacon—and the aforesaid Willelmus Pistor—of three parts of a virgate of land in the same town.

16 Hen. III.

81 Between Thomas de Lindes—and Henricus, abbot of Crowland—of the advowson of the church of Caldicote.

82 Between Elena the daughter of Willelmus le Daneys—and Reginaldus le Moyne—of twelve acres of land in Offord'.

83 Between Radulfus de Berford and Isabella, his wife—and Egidius de Wathesham and Margeria, his wife—of a carucate of land in Colue in the county of Huntingdon, and of twenty shillings of rent in Hagebech' in the county of Cambridge, which are of the dower of the same Isabella, and of one carucate of land in Coreby in the county of Lincoln which is the marriage portion of the same Isabella.

84 Between Robertus filius Ricardi—and Imbertus de Hereford' and Cecilia, his wife—of common of pasture in Touleslund', to wit, of the pasture which is called Haukesden and Middelbroc.

85 Between Agnes, the widow of Willelmus de Rouceby—and Ricardus de Ripton', whom Sarra de Ripton vouched to warranty—of half a virgate of land in Magna Riptona.

¹ Latin 'cultura.'

86 Between Willelmus de Stapelford'—and Hugo de Lullinton and Angnes, his wife—of a fourth part of a virgate of land in Thyricing'¹;

and between the same Willelmus—and Cristiana filia Abrae—of a fourth part of a virgate of land in the same town.

87 Between Emma filia Willelmi—and Iohannes filius Galfridi—of an acre and a half of land in Muleswurth'.

88 Between Philippus de Buketon'—and Geroldus de Lenclton'—of three acres of land in Lenclton'.

89 Between Ricardus filius Katerine—and Alanus Gere—of a toft in Halywell'.

90 Between Ricardus de Stocton'—and Willelmus filius Iuonis—of half a virgate of land in Stocton'.

91 Between Willelmus de Stapelford'—and Rogerus de Swyneford' and Roesia, his wife—of half a virgate of land in Thyricing'.

92 Between Gregorius filius Seralie—and Simon filius Baldwini and Pelagia, his wife—of two acres of land in Huntledon'.

93 Between Ricardus de Stocton'—and Willelmus filius Iuonis—of half a virgate of land in Stocton'².

94 Between Ricardus de Stocton—and Willelmus filius Iuonis—of half a virgate of land in Stocton'.

95 Between Athelardus, abbot of Sawtry—and Walterus de Gyney—of two carucates of land in Cattewurth'.

96 Between Basilia, the widow of Thomas Lefsy—and Thomas filius Walteri de Stilton'—of a third part of half an acre of land in 'Stilton', which third part the same Basilia claimed to be part of her rightful dower which fell to her from the frank tenement, which belonged to the aforesaid Thomas Lefsy, formerly her husband, in the same town.

97 Between Robertus, abbot of Thorney—and Walterus de Boby and Hawisia, his wife—of two messuages in Iakesle.

98 Between Thomas filius Willelmi—and Imbertus de Herford' and Cecilia, his wife, whom Willelmus de Trumpiton'

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Rogerus de Swyneford' and Roeysea his wife.

² This fine is identical with No. 90 in the same file.

and Matilda, his wife, vouched to warranty—of an acre of land in Toulislund'.

99 Between Rogerus de Quency—and Iohannes de Basingham—of common of pasture in Stert, concerning which the same Rogerus complained that the aforesaid Iohannes wrongfully demanded common of pasture in Stert, seeing that the same Rogerus had no common in the land of the same Iohannes, and that the same Iohannes does no service to him for which he ought to have common in the land of the same Rogerus.

100 Between Iohannes de Lek'—and Ranulfus, abbot of Ramsey—of two acres of land in Gilling'.

Case 92. File 7.

101 Between Iohannes de Scoc', earl of Huntingdon—and Elyas, abbot of Holy Cross, Edinburgh—of the advowson of the church of Paxton'.

17 Hen. III.

102 Between Ricardus filius Eborardi—and Willelmus filius Iuonis—of half a virgate of land in Magna Stocton'.

103 Between Ricardus Ulf—and Simon filius Galfridi—of two virgates of land in Hemingeford.

18 Hen. III.

104 Between Elyas filius Willelmi—and Rogerus de Stibenton' and Matillis, his wife—of sixteen acres of land in Sibston' and Stibenton'.

19 Hen. III.

105 Between Adam filius Heruei—and Iohannes filius Heruey—of a virgate of land in Wdehirst.

106 Between Iohannes de Shelford'—and Iohannes, earl of Lincoln and constable of Chester, and Margareta, his wife, whom Hauwisia de Quency, countess of Lincoln, vouched to warranty—of four acres of land in Herdwic'.

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Iohannes le Moynes.

107 Between Iohannes de Selford'—and Eborardus de Trumpet' whom Iohannes le Moyne and Iohannes Capellanus vouched to warranty—of twenty one acres and a rood of land in Eynesbyr' and in Herdwic.

108 Between Iohannes, prior of Bushmead'—and Nigellus de Mundeuill'—of a virgate of land in Coldeouerton'.

109 Between Reginaldus Morel—and Alexander de Haliwell'—of a messuage in Haliwell' and of half a virgate of land in Uilla de sancto Iuone and a virgate of land in Nedingewrht'.

110 Between Stephanus Gurel and Isolda, his wife, Willelmus filius David, Nicholaus filius Heylewis' and Mabillia, the daughter of Willelmus le Orfeuere—and Iohannes filius Hugonis le Pest' and Isolda, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Nioto.

20 Hen. III.

111 Between Robertus de Risle and Alicia, his wife—and Randulfus, abbot of Ramsey—of a third part of a carucate of land, sixty acres of wood and four messuages in Higgeneya and Waltun'.

112 Between Hugo, bishop of Ely—and Ricardus de Grendal'—of a carucate of land in Sumeresham and Fentun'.

113 Between Robertus de Beaumis, Walterus de Deneford' and Sarra, his wife, and Henricus de Codeha'—and Willelmus de Cowe and Felicia, his wife—of a carucate of land in Hemmingeford'.

114 Between Walterus de sancto Yuone—and Stephanus Gurel and Isolda, his wife—of ten acres of land in Uilla sancti Neoti and in Eton', concerning which the same Walterus complained that the aforesaid Stephanus and Isolda, against the covenant made between them concerning the aforesaid land, deforced him of the aforesaid land.

115 Between Iordanus le Enueyse—and Robertus Russel—of common of pasture in Sybetorp.

¹ MS. Bissopemedwe

21 Hen. III.

116 Between Robertus de Beaumes, Walterus de Deneford' and Sarra, his wife and Henricus de Codeham—and Iuo le Moyne—of a carucate of land in Grafham.

117 Between Warnerus Engayn'—and Radulfus Engayn'—of two hides of land in Gedding'.

22 Hen. III.

118 Between Nicholaus de Merton' and Isolda, his wife—and Iocelinus de sancto Iuone and Pelagia, his wife—of a third part of a messuage and an acre and a half of land in Huntindon';

and between the same Nicholaus and Isolda, his wife—and Elyas filius Andree and Amicia, his wife—of a third part of six and a half acres of land in the same town, which third parts the aforesaid Nicholaus and Isolda claimed to be the rightful share of the same Isolda, which fell to her from the frank tenement, which belonged to Rogerus Nuious, her grandfather, in the same town.

23 Hen. III.

119 Between Isabella de Bolebek, countess of Oxford—and Henricus de Fokesworth'—of the customs and services which the same countess demanded from the aforesaid Henricus for the frank tenement which he holds of her in Fokesworth', concerning which the same countess demanded that the aforesaid Henricus should do to her the service of two knights' fees for the aforesaid tenement; and furthermore should render to her twenty pounds sterling for the arrears of the aforesaid service, which customs and services the same Henricus did not acknowledge.

120 Between Hugo de Stanton'—and Tebaldus de Lek'—of three virgates of land in Gillinge.

24 Hen. III.

121 Between Simon de Hobcton—and Reginaldus filius Warini—of twenty four acres of land and an acre of meadow in Houghton'.

121^B Between Iohannes de Eleswrth'—and Rogerus de Huntingefeld', and Iohanna, his wife, and Matillis de Trayly—of the advowson of the church of Cunyton'¹.

25 Hen. III.

122 Between Galfridus.....—and Simon—of two virgates of land, three messuages and two shillings of rent in Hunteton', Styuekle, Bouton' and Parua Paxton'.

123 Between Gilebertus le Moine—and Robertus Luuet, Rogerus le Mire of Bedeford and Roysia, his wife, Willelmus Daules of Bramton' and Iuliana, his wife—of half a knight's fee, except half a virgate of land and five cottages, in Parua Paxton'².

124 Between Uitalis Engayn'—and Humfridus de Bohun, earl of Hereford, Uincensius de Stanleg' and Petrus de Stanleg'—of the common of pasture which the aforesaid earl, Uincencius and Petrus claimed to have in the land of the same Uitalis in Dylinton', concerning which the same Uitalis complained that the aforesaid earl, Uincencius and Petrus, wrongfully demanded to have the aforesaid common in his aforesaid land.

125 Between Ricardus filius Thurketyn—and Cecilia Tayleboys—of two parts of half a virgate of land in Tholeslund'.

Case 92. File 8.

126 Between Reginaldus, parson of the church of Paxton'—and Iohannes le Bere—of the rightful estover of the same Reginaldus to be had in the wood of the same Iohannes in Akeden'; concerning which the same Reginaldus complained that the aforesaid Iohannes deforces him in the same wood of housebote and haybote, and common for burning and fencing and likewise common of pasture for the beasts of the same Reginaldus of all kinds, and mast for his pigs quit of pannage³.

¹ Endorsed with the claim of the abbot of Ramsey with respect to a tene-ment in Uilla sancti Iuonis.

² Endorsed with the claim of Master Reginaldus, parson of Paxton'.

³ Endorsed with the claim of Iulianus de Haia.

127 Between Iohannes Gere—and Reginaldus Morel—of fifteen acres of land, an acre and a half of meadow and two messuages in Halywell' and Nidingwrth'.

128 Between Rannulfus, abbot of Ramsey—and Iohannes le Bere—of thirty acres of wood in Elynton'.

129 Between Reginaldus le Moyne—and Alanus de Turri, whom Willelmus de Subyr' vouched to warranty—of a messuage, two virgates, eighty acres of land and ten acres of meadow in Hemmingeford'.

130 Between Ricardus, prior of Huntingdon—and Fulco de Wynewik'—of a messuage and half a virgate of land in Wynewyk'.

131 Between Hugo Sanzauer—and Ricardus, prior of Huntingdon—of the customs and services which the same Hugo demanded from the aforesaid prior for a hide of land which he holds of the aforesaid Hugo, in Croxton', for which the same Hugo demanded of the aforesaid prior that he should do to him the foreign service, hidage, pontage and sheriff's aid for the aforesaid hide of land, as much as belongs to so much land of the same fee in the same town, which services the same prior did not acknowledge.

132 Between Brother Robertus de Sanford', master of the Knights Templars in England—and Walterus de Wassingele—of a certain way¹ which the same master claims to have in the town of Wassingele for driving and driving back his animals and beasts' across the land of the same Walterus.

133 Between Iohannes filius Willelmi—and Brianus de Budington' and Philippa, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla sancti Neoti.

134 Between Alanus Forestarius—and Stephanus de Brampton'—of six acres of land in Elington'.

135 Between Willelmus le Deneys—and Iohannes le Deneys—of a knight's fee in Offord and of a knight's fee, except one messuage, in Blaysworth'.

136 Between Willelmus de Beyuill' and Isolda, his wife—and Robertus filius Walteri de Sybetorp—of a virgate of land in Sybetorp.

¹ Latin 'chimum.'

² Latin 'pecora.'

137 Between Robertus Fin—and Alanus Brun and Matillis, his wife—of three acres of land in Hunteton'.

138 Between Rannulfus, abbot of Ramsey—and Iohannes filius Roberti—of the customs and services, which the same abbot demanded from the aforesaid Iohannes for his frank tenement which he holds of him in Hemmingford', concerning which the same abbot demanded of the aforesaid Iohannes that he should render to him twelve pence a year for the aforesaid tenement, which rent he did not acknowledge.

139 Between Adam, abbot of Sawtry—and Gilebertus le Moyne—of a carucate of land in Grafham.

140 Between Henricus de Hasting' and Ada, his wife—and Uitalis de Grafham—of common of pasture in Lymmynge, which the same Uitalis claimed to have in the land of the same Henricus and Ada in Lymmynge, concerning which the aforesaid Henricus and Ada complained that the aforesaid Uitalis wrongly demanded to have common in their land aforesaid, seeing that the aforesaid Henricus and Ada have no common in the land of the same Uitalis in Grafham, and that he does no service to them for which he ought to have common in the land aforesaid.

141 Between Oliuerus Clericus and Elicia, his wife—and Iohannes de Salue and Ieua, his wife—of a moiety of thirty four acres of land in Stilton', which moiety the aforesaid Oliuerus and Elicia claimed to be the rightful share of the same Elicia which fell to her, of the frank tenement, which belonged to Alicia de Stilton', the mother of the aforesaid Ieua and Elicia, whose heirs they are, in Stilton.

26 Hen. III.

142 Between the abbot of Sawtry—and Iohannes le Bere—of twenty shillings of rent in Caldecote.

27 Hen. III.

143 Between Iohannes de Kent, Nicholaus Meuerel and Robertus de Lockesle—and Adam, abbot of Sawtry—of four virgates of land in Gillinge¹.

¹ Endorsed with the claim of the abbot and convent of Ramsey.

144 Between Iohannes de Kent, Nicholaus Meuerel and Robertus de Lokesl'—and Radulfus de Stanton'—of a fourth part of a virgate of land in Gilling'.

145 Between Iohannes de Kent, Nicholaus Meuerel and Robertus de Lokesley—and Henricus filius Henrici de Lecke—of two hundred acres of land in Gilling'.

146 Between Adam, prior of Coxford¹—and Alanus Brun of Thornha' and Matillis, his wife—of three messuages and three booths² in Huntendon'.

147 Between Willelmus filius Ottonis—and Willelmus de Roffa—of two carucates of land, except eight shillings of rent, in Hamerton';

and between the same Willelmus de Roffa—and the aforesaid Willelmus filius Ottonis, whom Otto filius Willelmi vouched to warranty—of two carucates of land in the same town, except a moiety of the advowson of the church of the same town.

28 Hen. III.

148 Between Rannulfus, abbot of Ramsey—and Uitalis Engayne—of the customs and services which the same abbot demanded from the aforesaid Uitalis for his frank tenement which he holds of the aforesaid abbot in Dylington', to wit of five hides of land, concerning which etc.³

149 Between Philippus le Moyne—and Rogerus de Bedeford', 'medicus,' and Roesia, his wife—of a virgate and a third part of a virgate of land in Parua Paxton'.

150 Between Philippus le Moyne—and Gilebertus le Moyne—of a messuage and three virgates of land in Parua Paxton'.

29 Hen. III.

Case 92. File 9.

151 Between Iohannes filius Simonis—and Reginaldus, prior of Repton⁴—of a moiety of a knight's fee in Grauncenden'.

¹ MS. Kokesford'.

² Latin 'selda.'

³ Printed in *Cartularium Monasterii de Ramesia* (ut supra), Vol. II. p. 356.

⁴ MS. Rapendon'.

30 and 31 Hen. III.

none.

32 Hen. III.

152 Between Thomas de Lockel'—and Nicholaus Meuerel and Iohannes de Kant'—of a third part of two hundred acres of land in Gilling'.

153 Between Robertus Fyn—and Galfridus Fyn—of two messuages, two crofts and ten acres of land in Hunted' and Styuecle.

154 Between Thomas filius Radulfi le Poer—and Nicholaus filius Rogeri de Euerton, whom Thomas le Capeleyn vouched to warranty—of half a virgate of land in Tetteworth'.

155 Between Adam, abbot of Sawtry—and Robertus Russel—of this that he should permit the same abbot to have common of pasture in Grafham.

156 Between Walterus de Wassingle—and Oliuerus de Upton' and Elicia, his wife—of an acre of land in Stilton'.

157 Between Seluester le Enueyse—and Iohannes le Enueyse—of three and a half virgates of land in Parua Styuecle.

158 Between Master Reginaldus, rector of the church of Paxton'—and Iulianus de Haya—of this that the aforesaid Iulianus should permit him to have his estover in the wood of the same Iulianus at Akeden'.

159 Between Hugo le Breton'—and Willelmus le Bretun'—of two carucates of land in Bukeden', a virgate of land in Grafham and a virgate of land in Bychamstede.

160 Between Godefridus de Cormayll' and Alicia, his wife—and Iohannes filius Walteri—of an acre and a half of land and two parts of an acre of meadow and twelve pence of rent in Muliswrth';

and between the same Godefridus and Alicia—and the aforesaid Iohannes, whom Simon de Muleswrth' vouched to warranty—of eight pence of rent in the same town;

and between the same Godefridus and Alicia—and the aforesaid Iohannes, whom Willelmus filius Thome vouched to warranty—of sixteen pence of rent in the same town;

and between the same Godefridus and Alicia—and the aforesaid Iohannes, whom Willelmus Nowel vouched to warranty—of twelve pence of rent in the same town;
and between the same Godefridus and Alicia—and the aforesaid Iohannes, whom Willelmus Scarlet vouched to warranty—of twelve pence of rent in the same town.

161 Between Robertus Fin—and Margeria de Uernun—of half a virgate of land in Bouton.

162 Between Laurencius de Braybrok'—and Oliuerus de Stylton' and Elicia, his wife—of three parts of a messuage in Ouertone Watruile¹.

163 Between Matillis, the widow of Simon Trang—and Henricus Trang—of a third part of half a virgate of land in Grantessdene, which the same Matillis claimed to be her rightful dower, which fell to her from the frank tenement which belonged to the aforesaid Simon her husband in the same town.

164 Between Ricardus, master of the Hospital of S^t Mary of Stonley—and Willelmus filius Iohannis de Brampton' and Agnes, his wife, and Clemencia her sister—of sixteen acres of land in Wlfeg'.

165 Between Willelmus, vicar of the church of Hemmingford—and Thomas Acke of Bedeford' and Margeria, his wife—of a virgate of land and a messuage in West Hemmingford'.

166 Between Walterus de Wassingele—and Iohannes de Sale and Geua, his wife—of an acre of land in Stylton'.

167 Between Rogerus de Louetot—and Adam, abbot of Sawtry—of two hides of land in Cateworth².

168 Between Walterus filius Radulfi—and Reginaldus de Ayllington' and Athelina, his wife—of twelve acres of land in Glatton';

and between the same Walterus—and Symon filius Iohannis and Margeria, his wife—of three and a half acres of land in the same town.

169 Between Eustachius de Greinuill'—and Symon filius Ricardi—of nine marks which were in arrear to the same

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Iohannes de Salle and Geua, his wife.

² Endorsed with the claim of the prior of Huntingdon as to half a virgate.

Eustachius of an annual rent of three marks, which he owes to him.

170 Between Hugo de la Karnell'—and Simon filius Ricardi, whom Agnes the widow of Ricardus filius Simonis vouched to warranty—of half a virgate of land in Bukeswrth'.

171 Between Burwardus de Grapham and Alicia, his wife, and Sibilla, the sister of the same Alicia—and Willelmus filius Ottonis, whom Otto filius Willelmi vouched to warranty—of three virgates of land in Hamerton'.

172 Between Symon le Noble de Grafham—and Willelmus de Grafham and Agnes, his wife—of fifteen acres of land in Hayleweston'.

173 Between Master Rogerus de Raueningham—and Henricus de Meldeburn' and Allota, his wife—of a rood of land in Queristowe.

174 Between Alicia de Amundeuill'—and Nigellus de Amundeuill'—of two virgates of land in Ouerton' de Wateruill'.

175 Between Ricardus le Porter—and Symon de Copmaneford'—of half a virgate and eight selions of land and a messuage in Copmaneford'.

Case 92. File 10.

176 Between Rogerus de Wyton'—and Willelmus filius Walteri and Margeria, his wife—of three and a half acres of land in Bythern'.

177 *Missing.*

178 Between Beatrice Heyr and Emma, her sister—and Iohannes filius Iohannis de Littebyr', whom Iohannes de Littebyr' vouched to warranty—of half a virgate of land, except two and a half acres of land, in Dudington'.

179 Between Ricardus de sancto Iuone—and Fulco filius Walteri—of a messuage in Uilla sancti Iuonis.

180 Between Ricardus Lamberd'—and Robertus de la Mare—of half a virgate of land in Parua Paxton'.

181 Between Agnes, the widow of Willelmus de sancto Georgio—and Albreda Launcelin, Willelmus de Brampton' and Agnes, his wife, Felicia de Buckeswrth' and Cecilia de Sok' whom Rogerus de Quency, earl of Winchester, vouched to

warranty—of a third part of one hundred and forty acres of land in Weston'.

182 Between Margeria filia Ranulfi—and Ricardus, prior of Huntingdon—of three messuages in Huntendon'.

183 Between Godefridus de Cormayll' and Alicia, his wife—and Symon filius Symonis—of three acres of land in Muleswrth'.

184 Between Hugo, prior of St Neots—and Galfridus le Clerk—of half an acre of land and a croft in Euerton'.

185 Between Adam, abbot of Sawtry—and Nigellus de Radewell' and Amphelisa, his wife—of six marks of rent in Eynisbyr¹.

186 Between Galfridus le Angeuin—and Iohannes le Muner and Felicia, his wife—of six acres of land in Bichehamstede.

187 Between Michaelis Capellanus of Huntendon'—and Ricardus Prodom'—of two parts of a virgate of land in Aylingeton'.

188 Between Burwardus de Grapham and Alicia, his wife, and Sybilla, the sister of the saine Alicia—and Osbertus, prior of Royston²—of a virgate of land in Hamerton'.

33 Hen. III.

none.

34 Hen. III.

189 Between Ricardus de Douere—and Iuo Quarel—of a carucate and a half of land in Berkford' and Eyneford'.

35 Hen. III.

none.

36 Hen. III.

190 Between Walterus filius Galfridi and Alicia, his wife—and Henricus de Seintmor, whom Iohannes filius Willelmi vouched to warranty—of half a virgate of land in Dodington'.

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Warinus le Chaumberleng'.

² Latin, 'prior de Cruce Boesie.'

191 Between Willelmus filius Rogeri de Salue and Iohanna, his wife—and Nicholaus de Emberton'—of this that the aforesaid Nicholaus should acquit them of the service which Henricus Engayne demands from them for their frank tenement, which they hold of the aforesaid Nicholaus in Magna Gedding', and whereof the aforesaid Willelmus and Iohanna complained that the aforesaid Henricus distrained them that they should do homage to him and suit to the court of the same Henricus at Gedding' for the aforesaid tenement.

37 Hen. III.

192 Between Symon de Hales and Willelmus de Buketon'—and Rogerus de Luuetot, whom Ricardus Lolly vouched to warranty—of sixty acres of land in Stylton'¹.

193 Between Adam, abbot of Sawtry—and Galfridus Fyn—of twenty seven shillings, which were in arrear to the same abbot of an annual rent of two shillings.

194 Between Ricardus, prior of Huntingdon—and Berengerus le Moyn—of two and a half marks which were in arrear to the same prior of an annual rent of half a mark, which he owes to him;

and between the same prior—and the aforesaid Berengerus, whom Willelmus le Fraunceys of Heminford' vouched to warranty—of five shillings, which the same prior demanded of the same Willelmus for his arrears of an annual rent of twenty pence, which the same prior was wont to take annually from Reginaldus le Moyn, the father of the aforesaid Berengerus, whose heir he is;

and between the same prior—and the aforesaid Berengerus, whom Ricardus le Messenger vouched to warranty—of six shillings, which the same prior demanded of the same Ricardus for his arrears of an annual rent of two shillings, which the same prior was wont to take annually from the aforesaid Reginaldus;

and between the same prior—and the aforesaid Berengerus, whom Radulfus filius Thome le Prouost vouched to warranty—of six shillings, which the same prior demanded of the said

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Nigellus de Amundenill'.

Radulfus for his arrears of an annual rent of two shillings, which the same prior was wont to take annually from the aforesaid Reginaldus;

and between the same prior—and the aforesaid Berengerus, whom Martinus, prior of S^t Ives vouched to warranty—of a pound and a half of pepper, which the same prior of Huntingdon demanded of the same prior of S^t Ives for his arrears of an annual rent of half a pound of pepper, which the same prior of Huntingdon was wont to take annually from the aforesaid Reginaldus;

and between the same prior—and the aforesaid Berengerus, whom Robertus Morel vouched to warranty—of six shillings and four and a half pounds of pepper, which the same prior demanded of the same Robertus for his arrears of an annual rent of two shillings and a pound and a half of pepper, which the same prior was wont to take annually from the aforesaid Reginaldus;

and between the same prior—and the aforesaid Berengerus, whom Sybilla, the widow of Apsolon de Haliwell' vouched to warranty—of eighteen pence, which the same prior demanded of the same Sybilla, for her arrears of an annual rent of six pence, which the same prior was wont to take annually from the aforesaid Reginaldus.

195 Between Berengerus le Moyne—and Henricus, prior of S^t Neots—of this that the aforesaid Berengerus complained that the aforesaid prior seized the chattels of the same Berengerus and detained them unlawfully by reason of¹ a toll which the same prior demanded from the said Berengerus and his men in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

196 Between Henricus de Stanton'—and Willelmus de Mora and Isolda, his wife—of a messuage and fifteen acres of land in Stanton'.

197 Between Robertus de Mesnill'—and Oliuerus de Opton' and Elicia, his wife—of eighteen acres of land in Ouerton'.

198 Between Ricardus de Molleswrth'—and Iohannes le Fraunckeleyne—of a virgate of land, except nineteen acres, in Molleswrth'.

¹ Latin 'occasione.'

199 Between Thomas Terry of Leghton'—and Walterus Terry—of a hide of land in Leghton'.

200 Between Willelmus de Salue and Iohanna, his wife—and Ricardus, prior of Huntingdon—of the customs and services, which the same Willelmus and Iohanna demanded from the aforesaid prior for the frank tenement which he holds of the aforesaid Willelmus and Iohanna in Magna Gydding'; and concerning which the aforesaid Willelmus and Iohanna demanded of the aforesaid prior that he should render to them twenty five pence a year for the aforesaid tenement, which service the same prior did not acknowledge.

Case 92. File 11.

201 Between Iohannes de Debenham—and Thomas le Clerc and Agnes, his wife—of four acres of land in Ouerton' Wateruill'.

202 Between Iohannes filius Agnetis de Copmaneford—and Symon de Copmaneford—of the manor of Copmaneford and the advowson of the church of the same manor, except four messuages, three virgates and two and a half acres of land in the same town.

203 Between Symon le Rus—and Agnes de Saynmor—of a messuage and half a virgate of land in Dudington'; and between the same Symon—and Henricus de Saynmor—of two shillings of rent in the same town.

204 Between Symon Olifard—and Daud, abbot of Thorney—of a virgate of land in Iakel'; and between the same Symon—and the aforesaid abbot, whom Albreda, the widow of Robertus Kaukeswef vouched to warranty—of a messuage and half a virgate of land in the same town.

205 Between Gilebertus de Hulmo—and Oliuerus de Stylton' and Elicia, his wife—of three acres and a rood of land in Stylton'.

206 Between Symon filius Iohannis de Rypton'—and Ricardus de Hereford'—of fourteen acres of land in Wodehurst.

207 Between Ricardus filius Ricardi de Bernak'—and Robertus filius Willelmi de Lodwyk'—of a virgate and a half of land in Folkeswrth'.

38 Hen. III.

208 Between Robertus de Foxham—and Robertus Simeon and Idonea, his wife—of four acres and three perches of land in Staunton'.

39 Hen. III.

209 Between Willelmus filius Ranulfi—and Rogerus de Quency, earl of Winchester, whom Willelmus de Wychinton' vouched to warranty—of eight acres of meadow in Keston'.

210 Between Thomas de la Hose—and Henricus de Folkeswrth'—of a messuage, one and a half virgates, sixteen acres of land and four acres of wood in Folkeswrth'.

211 Between Nigellus de Amundeuill—and Ricardus Nolly—of thirty acres of land in Stilton'.

212 Between Ricardus, prior of Huntingdon—and Iohannes de Littelbyr' and Margeria, his wife, and Rogerus de Louetot—of the advowson of the church of Southou.

40 Hen. III.

213 Between Ricardus de Hemmington—and Iohannes de Littebyr' and Margeria, his wife—of sixty acres of land and three acres of meadow in Stilton'¹.

41 Hen. III.

214 Between Rogerus le Carpent' and Isabella, his wife—and Willelmus filius Gerardi—of a moiety of a virgate of land in Offord' Clunye.

215 Between Matillis de Cestreton—and Adam de Cestreton—of a messuage in Cestreton'.

216 Between Adam de Cestreton—and Rogerus de Cantilupo—of a messuage and half a virgate of land in Cestreton'.

217 Between Hugo, abbot of Ramsey—and Matheus de Gynay and Mabilla, his wife—of two messuages and an acre of meadow in Uilla sancti Iuonis, Hemingford' and Stanton' Grysebryke.

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Willelmus de Stafford' and Alda his wife, Iohannes filius Iohannis de Littelbyr' and Roesia, his wife, Ricardus de Wylburham and Margeria, his wife.

218 Between Symon de Staunton'—and Galfridus de Trapston' and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage and a toft in Staunton'.

219 Between Isabella, the widow of Thomas de Durame—and Iohannes Moryn and Matilda, his wife—of twenty-five tofts, six virgates of land and fifteen acres of meadow in Staunton Gryseby and Hylton'.

220 Between Willelmus de Leycestr'—and Paskettus de Leycestr' and Felicia, his wife—of a messuage and a virgate of land in Albedesleg'.

42 Hen. III.

221 Between Ricardus de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford—and Nigillus de Aumundeuill'—of the service of a knight's fee and the third part of the service of a knight's fee in Sautre and Pappewrth', and of the service of a knight's fee in Tarning, Hemingeford', Offord', and Graffham.

222 Between Robertus de Styuecle—and Symon Tuaud and Agnes, his wife—of half a virgate of land in Woldhirst.

223 Between Robertus Wyne and Matildis, his wife—and Willelmus de Sumerford' and Iuliana, his wife—of a messuage and a virgate of land in Sibbethorp'.

43 Hen. III.

224 Between Symon Baude de Huntindon'—and Philippus Segrin and Beatricia, his wife—of a messuage in Huntindon'.

225 Between Iohannes Costentin—and Willelmus de Leycestr'—of this that the same Willelmus should acquit the same Iohannes of the service which Iohannes de Bayllal demands from him for his frank tenement, which he holds of the aforesaid Willelmus in Albodesleg', to wit, a messuage and a virgate of land; and concerning which the same Iohannes complained that for the default of the same Willelmus he was distrained to do suit to the court of the same Iohannes de Bayllal' at Albodesleg' from three weeks to three weeks; and whereof

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Robertus filius Roberti de Panelly; and with the claim of Petronilla, the mother of the aforesaid Robertus filius Roberti.

the same Willelmus, who is the mesne between them, ought to acquit him.

Case 92. File 12.

226 Between Willelmus filius Willelmi Martin and Alicia, his wife—and Robertus filius Aluredi—of a messuage and an acre of land in Huntindon’.

44 Hen. III.

227 Between Walterus, vicar of the church of Ottel’—and Henricus de Westhale and Beatrixia, his wife—of a messuage in Huntindon’.

228 Between Willelmus de Swyneford’ and Margeria, his wife—and Willelmus le Waleys and Iohanna, his wife—of a third part of a messuage and three carucates of land in Styuekel’.

229 Between Hugo, abbot of Ramsey—and Willelmus de Waldis—of two messuages, a toft, half a virgate and thirty acres and three roods of land and twenty three shillings of rent in Woldweston’; and three tofts and one and a half virgates of land in Bryninton’¹.

230 Between Willelmus de Swyneford’ and Margeria, his wife—and Willelmus le Coynte and Alicia, his wife—of a third part of a messuage and three carucates of land in Styuekel’.

231 Between Hugo le Breton’—and Iohannes Russel—of common of pasture in Bukeden’, concerning which the aforesaid Iohannes was summoned to show by what right he demanded common in the land of the same Hugo in the same town, seeing that the same Hugo had no common in the land of the same Iohannes, and that the same Iohannes did no service to him for which he ought to have the aforesaid common.

45 Hen. III.

232 Between Robertus de Wyuill’ and Katerina, his wife—and Robertus le Moyne—of a messuage and a hide of land in Ufford’ Daney.

233 Between Iohanna de Wassigl’—and Hugo, abbot of

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Alexander de Stiuekle and Emma, his wife.

Ramsey—of two messuages, twenty-two acres of land and thirteen pence of rent in Ellington'.

234 Between Simon de Kyngeston' and Iohanna, his wife—and Nigellus de Herdwic—of a messuage and half a hide of land in Eston'.

235 Between Willelmus le Daneys—and Robertus de Hereford—of a messuage and four carucates of land, except a virgate of land in Offord'¹.

236 Between Iohannes de Folkesworth'—and Robertus Russel—of seven acres of land in Folkesworth' and four acres of land in Wassigleye.

237 Between Hugo, abbot of Ramsey—and Alexander de Styvikele and Emma, his wife, Ricardus de Houetot and Mariota, his wife—of all the pasture of the same Alexander and Emma, Ricardus and Mariota in Westongraue super Waude.

238 Between Beatricia, the daughter of Iohannes Corant—and Hugo, abbot of Ramsey—of a messuage and ten acres of land and three acres of wood in Wauton'.

239 Between Simon, prior of Bushmead²—and Ricardus de Howton'—of three messuages, one and a half virgates and five acres of land and three acres of meadow in Stilton'³.

240 Between Iohannes Clarel—and Iohannes de Crokeston' and Alicia, his wife—of a virgate of land in Hemmygford'.

241 Between Willelmus de Hardredishill'—and Robertus filius Roberti de Magna Paxton'—of seven messuages, four virgates and a fourth part of a virgate, one hundred and seventy acres of land, six acres of meadow and thirty shillings and six pence of rent in Magna Paxton'⁴.

46 Hen. III.

242 Between Leticia and Alina, daughters of Hamo fiz le Mester—and Robertus de Aylington' and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage and seven acres of land in Glatton'.

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Ricardus Pancefoth and Isabella, his wife.

² MS. Byssmede.

³ Endorsed with the claim of Ricardus, bishop of Lincoln, Ricardus, earl of Gloucester, and Ricardus de Hemington and Amicia, his wife.

⁴ Endorsed with the claim of Robertus filius Roberti de Hooton'.

243 Between Mabilia filia Willelmi—and Willelmus de Folkesworthe—of a messuage, fourteen acres of land and thirteen pence of rent in Folkesworthe; and of a messuage and six acres of land in Stilton'.

47 Hen. III.

244 Between Galfridus filius Thome de Litlebyr'—and Rogerus de sancto Neoto and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage and nine acres of land in Parua Paxton'.

245 Between Ricardus filius Elye—and Willelmus le Mar-scall' and Pelegia, his wife—of a messuage in Huntendon'.

246 Between Willelmus le Moyne of Stocton'—and Ricardus Pauncefot and Isabella, his wife—of twenty eight acres of land in Magna Stocton'.

247 Between Robertus Russel—and Henricus Chacepork' and Lucia, his wife—of two parts of a fourth part of a messuage and a fourth part of a carucate of land and six acres of wood in Folkesworthe.

48 and 49 Hen. III.

none.

50 Hen. III.

248 Between Iohannes, master of the Hospital of S^t John at Huntindon'—and Robertus de Wotton' and Philippa, his wife—of two acres of land in Huntendon'.

249 Between Thomas le Sauoner of Huntendon'—and Robertus de Wotton' and Philippa, his wife—of a messuage in Huntendon'.

51 Hen. III.

250 Between Symon filius Willelmi le Mayster de Hemingford Abbatis—and Reginaldus de Aylington'—of a messuage and fifty seven acres of land in Hemingford'.

52 Hen. III.

Case 92. File 13.

251 Between Robertus le Fendur—and Petrus le Corn-waleys and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage and nine acres of land in Haliwelle and Nidyngwrth'.

C. A. S. Octavo Series. XXXVII.

252 Between Hugo le Sauage—and Alexander de Rameseya—of a messuage in Huntindon'.

53 Hen. III.

253 Between Symon filius Walteri de Spaldwyk'—and Willelmus de Hemyngton' and Elena, his wife—of twelve acres of land in Upthorp' and Stowe.

254 Between Robertus Russel of Folkeswrth'—and Thomas de Heyle, clerk, and Sibilla, his wife—of an annual rent of forty shillings which the same Robertus was wont to render to the aforesaid Thomas and Sibilla for a third part of a carucate of land in Folkeswrth', which third part the aforesaid Thomas and Sibilla formerly held as the dower of the same Sibilla of the aforesaid Robertus.

54 Hen. III.

255 Between Iohannes de Orreby—and Philippus de Orreby—of twenty acres and three and a half roods of land, an acre of meadow, and a moiety of a messuage in Sautreya.

256 Between Milo de Bohun—and Umfridus de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex—of a messuage and a carucate of land in Weresles, which tenement Ricardus de Ausseuill' holds of the aforesaid earl for the term of the life of the said Ricardus.

55 Hen. III.

257 Between Willelmus filius Radulfi de Wygorn' and Alicia, his wife—and Master Rogerus de Rauelyngham—of a messuage and two carucates of land in Offord Deneya.

258 Between Daud de Bliboru and Mabilia, his wife—and Willelmus Carbonel and Nicholaa, his wife—of a messuage, thirteen acres of land and two and a half acres of wood in La More.

56 Hen. III.

259 Between Thomas filius Iuonis de Hyrst—and Willelmus filius Walteri de Magna Bradele and Emma, his wife—of a messuage and twenty eight acres of land in Waldhyrst.

260 Between Robertus le Sweyn of Lullington'—and Ricardus de Cattewurth', whom Willelmus filius Godrici vouched to warranty—of an acre of land in Parua Cattewurth'; and between the same Robertus—and the aforesaid Ricardus, whom Robertus Legat vouched to warranty—of a rood of land in the same town; and between the same Robertus le Sweyn—and the aforesaid Ricardus—of a messuage, half a virgate and three acres of land, except a rood of land, in the same town.

261 Between Elena, the widow of Alanus le Zuche and Alexander Comyn, earl of Buchan¹, and Elyzabez, his wife—and Margareta, the widow of Willelmus de Ferariis, earl of Derby—of two parts of a messuage and two carucates of land in Kestan.

262 Between Ricardus Bullock' of Folkeswrze and Mabillia, his wife—and Willelmus Baret of Folkeswrze and Iohanna, his wife—of three acres of land in Folkeswrze; and between Hugo filius Ade and Amicia, his wife—and the aforesaid Willelmus Baret and Iohanna—of two acres of land in the same town; and between Walterus le Wullemungere and Alicia, his wife—and the aforesaid Willelmus Baret and Iohanna—of four acres of land in the same town.

263 Between Alicia, the widow of Robertus de Aumunde-uill'—and Walterus, prior of S^t Neots—of thirty five pounds and fifteen shillings, which are in arrear of an annual rent of ten pounds a year.

264 Between Margeria, the daughter of Robertus le Sumunur de Magna Stiuekele—and Alicia Pressy of Magna Styuekele—of a messuage and half a virgate of land in Magna Styuekele.

265 Between Thomas le Theyn of Iakesle and Emma, his wife—and Galfridus de Oreby and Matilda, his wife—of half an acre of land in Iakesle.

266 Between Maria de Merk'—and Hugo de Merk'—of a messuage, three virgates of land and three and a half acres of meadow in Cesterton'.

¹ MS. Boghan.

267 Between Walterus Porteiøye and Beatricia, his wife—and Henricus Dore and Amabilia, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

268 Between Symon de Kingeston' and Iohanna, his wife—and Ricardus, bishop of Lincoln—of an acre of land in Eston'.

269 Between Sibilla, the daughter of Iohannes Gere—and Iohannes Gere of Haliwell'—of a garden and an acre and a half of land in Haliwell'.

270 Between Thomas filius Baldewini de Stokes—and Elyas de Schynegey and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla sancti Neoti.

271 Between Ingelramus del Hay—and Gilebertus de Wepsted'—of seven and a half virgates and nine acres of land and eighty acres of wood in Bichamstede.

272 Between Philippus le Tannur of Iakesl' and Margareta, his wife—and Willelmus Barat of Foukeswurth' and Iohanna, his wife—of five acres of land in Foukeswurth'.

273 Between Iohannes de Chenney—and Simon de Kingeston' and Iohanna, his wife—of twenty six acres of wood in Swynesheued.

274 Between Thomas le Breton'—and Stephanus de Graueshende—of a messuage, four virgates of land and thirteen shillings and ten pence of rent in Bukeden'; and of half a virgate of land in Grafham.

275 Between Willelmus de Fresingefeld'—and Master Symon le Uenur—of eighty acres of land, twelve acres of meadow and six acres of wood in Someresham¹.

276 Between Willelmus filius Eudonis—and Eudo le Clerk' of Staunton'—of a messuage, thirty six acres of land, six acres of meadow and six shillings and six pence of rent in Staunton'.

277 Between Henricus filius Fulconis de sancto Neoto, Margareta the daughter of Robertus Fyn, Radulfus de Stilton' and Katerina, his wife—and Willelmus, abbot of Ramsey—of two messuages in Uilla sancti Iuonis and an acre and a rood of meadow in Staunton' Gryseby and Hemmingford' Turberuill'.

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Ricardus de Wodehous of Somersham and Margareta, his wife.

278 Between Nicolaus de Wymynton' and Iohanna, his wife—and Iohannes de Bayuse—of two messuages, and a virgate and a fourth part of a virgate of land in Couinton'.

279 Between Robertus le Keu—and Galfridus Lythfot and Margeria, his wife—and Henricus le Especer and Cristiana, his wife—of a messuage, ten acres of land and a rood of meadow in Wardeboys¹.

280 Between Nicholaus de sancto Iuone—and Iohannes de Helpeton' and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage in Rammeseye².

281 Between Iohannes Mowyn, iunior, and Ascelina, his wife—and Iohannes Mowyn, senior—of a messuage and three carucates of land in Woldhirst.

1 Ed. I.

Case 93. File 14.

1 Between Walterus Mowyn—and Brother Gwydo, master of the Knights Templars in England, whom Willelmus filius Radulfi vouched to warranty—of a messuage, and a fourth part of a virgate of land in Catteworth';

and between the same Walterus—and the aforesaid master, whom Willelmus filius Augustini vouched to warranty—of a messuage and a fourth part of a virgate of land in the same town;

and between the same Walterus—and the aforesaid master, whom Ranulphus filius Iohannis vouched to warranty—of half a virgate of land and a moiety of a messuage in the same town;

and between the same Walterus—and the aforesaid master, whom Robertus filius Radulfi vouched to warranty—of three roods of land in the same town;

and between the same Walterus—and the aforesaid master, whom Rogerus filius Ade vouched to warranty—of a messuage and a fourth part of a virgate of land in the same town;

and between the same Walterus—and the aforesaid master, whom Willelmus filius Godefridi vouched to warranty—of a

¹ This fine was made in 56 Hen. III. and recorded in the year 1 Ed. I.

² Endorsed with the claim of the abbot of Ramsey.

messuage and a fourth part of a virgate of land in the same town;

and between the same Walterus—and the aforesaid master, whom Thomas filius Ade de Catteworth' vouched to warranty—of a messuage and half a virgate of land in the same town; and between the same Walterus—and the aforesaid master, whom Robertus filius Radulfi le Paumer vouched to warranty—of a messuage and a fourth part of a virgate of land in the same town.

2 Between Iohannes filius Radulfi Rydell'—and Nicholaus, abbot of Jedburg¹—of the advowson of the church of Magna Albodeley.

2 Ed. I.

3 Between Arnaldus de Bosco—and Thomas de Stonhus and Iohanna, his wife—of thirty two acres of land and nineteen shillings of rent in Kestan.

4 Between Willelmus, abbot of Ramsey—and Rogerus de Irtlyngeborg' and Hugelina, his wife—of a messuage, twenty three acres of land and an acre of meadow in Wardeboys.

5 Between Willelmus Engayne and Cecilia, his wife—and Siluio le Enueyse and Isabella, his wife—of the advowson of the church of Copmanneford'.

6 Between Willelmus filius Mauricii de Weston' of Wald'² and Margeria, his wife—and Radulphus Waldeschef' of Cestretton' and Beatrix, his wife—of eleven acres of land and a moiety of a messuage in Weston' iuxta Leytthon'.

3 Ed. I.

7 Between Willelmus, abbot of Ramsey—and Iohannes Kardun and Benyngna, his wife—of a toft and a moiety of a virgate of land in Aylington'.

8 Between Willelmus le Clerk' of Styuecl' and Iohanna, his wife—and Nicholaus le Teynturer and Elena, his wife—of a messuage in Huntindon'.

9 Between Bartholomeus de Theford'—and Robertus

¹ MS. Gadeworth'.

² The MS. has 'Waldia.' See p. 8, note 2 above.

Scherewynd' of Trapeston' and Beatrix, his wife—of a messuage and two acres of land in Ayllington'.

10 Between Robertus de Shefeud'—and David Oyldebof'—of two messuages and a virgate of land in Herdewyk'.

4 Ed. I.

none.

5 Ed. I.

11 Between Alicia de Amundeuill'—and Gilebertus de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford—of two messuages and two carucates of land in Suho and Cesterton'.

6 Ed. I.

12 Between Reginaldus de Grey—and Galfridus de Suthorp' and Roeysia, his wife—of thirteen messuages, ten virgates and a fourth part of a virgate of land, fourteen acres of meadow, thirty shillings and eight pence of rent and a sixth part of a mill in Hemmyngford' and Gylling'¹.

13 Between Willelmus filius Willelmi and Alicia, his wife—and Ricardus le Weyder and Emma, his wife—of a messuage in Huntindon'.

7 Ed. I.

14 Between Willelmus, abbot of Ramsey—and Ricardus Lomb of Lenn' and Cristiana, his wife—of three messuages in Uilla sancti Iuonis.

8 Ed. I.

none.

9 Ed. I.

15 Between Willelmus Grymbaud and Mabilia, his wife—and Henricus filius Henrici de sancto Mauro and Roesia, his wife—of the manor of Dodynton'.

16 Between Radulfus de Coe—and Felicia de Coe—of the manor of Hemmyngford' Tribeluill'.

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Berengerus le Moynes.

17 Between Thomas filius Henrici de Touleslound'—and Ricardus de Caketon' and Iuliana, his wife—of a messuage and a virgate of land in Touleslound'.

18 Between Alexander de Someresham—and Radulfus de Bereford and Iohanna, his wife—of twelve acres of land, four acres of meadow and an eighth part of a messuage in Someresham.

19 Between Galfridus de Beaufou and Amicia, his wife—and Henricus de Walepol and Isabella, his wife—of a messuage and two carucates of land in Brichamstede¹.

10 and 11 Ed. I.

none.

12 Ed. I.

20 Between Robertus filius Stephani de Hale—and Willelmus de Elteslegth' and Nicholaa, his wife—of four messuages in Uilla sancti Iuonis.

21 Between Ricardus de Beynuill' and Frethecenta, his wife—and Thomas filius Iohannis Fulweder of Comigton' and Emma, his wife—of a messuage, nineteen acres of land and two shillings of rent in Walton' iuxta Sautr'.

22 Between Oliuerus filius Alani la Zuche—and Elena la Zuche—of a messuage, two carucates of land and six pounds of rent in Suththo, Stert, Caumpecroft, Maugre, Hayleweston' and Eynesbury.

13 Ed. I.

23 Between Iohannes Pycard—and Robertus Graylen—of a messuage and fifty seven acres of land in the town of Rypton' Abbatis.

24 Between Willelmus Ketel of Aylington'—and Willelmus filius Iohannis Attewell' of Sutton' and Beatrixia, his wife—of twelve acres of land in Aylyngton'.

25 Between Adam de Cretyng' and Nicholaa, his wife—and Bartholomeus de Castro—of a messuage and two carucates of

¹ This word is probably so written in error for Bickamstede.

land in *Magna Stocton*' and the advowson of the church of the same town.

Case 93. File 15.

26 Between Anabilia, the daughter of Willelmus Gocelin—and Augustinus Emelot and Mariota, his wife—of a messuage, eleven acres of land and a moiety of a rood of meadow in *Wodeweston*'¹.

27 Between Walterus de Moleswrth'—and Thomas de Comynton' and Isolda, his wife—of a toft in *Magna Cattewrth*'.

14 Ed. I.

28 Between Thomas filius Willelmi Atry of *Clopton*'—and Willelmus de Hotot of *Clopton*', whom Henricus de Swynsheued vouched to warranty—of a messuage and seventy eight acres of land in *Wynewyk*'.

29 Between Emma the daughter of Willelmus Whytlok'—and Willelmus Whytlok' and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage and an acre of land in *Kynbaunton*'.

30 Between Ricardus Baude—and Robertus le Sauser and Iuliana, his wife—of five messuages and three roods of land in *Huntingdon*'.

31 Between Radulfus filius Martini of *Hunt*'—and Nicholaus de *Upton*' and Cristiana, his wife—of a toft in *Hunt*'.

32 Between Willelmus de Paxton'—and Thomas filius Radulfi le Clerk' of *Offorde Cluny*—of a messuage, forty six acres of land, five acres of meadow and nineteen shillings and four pence of rent in *Offord*' *Cluny* and *Offord*' *Deneys*.

33 Between Ricardus, abbot of *Crowland*—and Galfridus de *Suthorp*' and Roesia, his wife, Ricardus de *Carleby* and Emma, his wife, and Iohannes Pecche and Margareta, his wife—of nine messuages and five virgates of land, except an acre and a half and a moiety of a rood of land, in *Thirninge*.

34 Between Ricardus filius Iohannis de *Hemmington*'—and Reginaldus de *Grey*—of sixty acres of land and four marks of rent in *Hemmingford*'.

35 Between Walterus de *Molesworth*' and Matillis, his wife

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Thomas filius Willelmi Gocelyn.

—and Thomas de Ferrar' of Pek' and Elena, his wife—of seven acres and a rood of land and three roods of meadow in Molesworthe and Magna Catteworthe.

36 Between Robertus le Gemys of Stachedene—and Brother Robertus de Tureuill', master of the Knights Templars in England—of the advowson of the church of Botulfbrig'.

37 Between Master Iohannes de Rauenyngham—and Robertus Neel of Tyllebrok' and Cecilia, his wife—of six shillings of rent in Wynewyk'.

38 Between Agnes, the daughter of Willelmus de Styuekle—and Cristiana, the daughter of Willelmus filius Thome of Parua Styuekle—of a messuage in Huntingdon'.

39 Between Willelmus de Waldeschef—and Simon de Rothele, chaplain, and Margeria, his sister—of a messuage, a virgate and seven acres of land and an acre of meadow in Bouton' and Suho.

40 Between Walterus de Bolnehurst and Nicholaa, his wife—and Reginaldus de Bythern' and Cristiana, his wife—of a messuage and three acres of land in Sautre.

41 Between Matillis, the widow of Willelmus de Ardern'—and Willelmus de Broghton' and Alicia, his wife—of a third part of a messuage and two carucates of land in Offord' Daneys.

42 Between Walterus de Bollehurst and Nicholaa, his wife—and Reginaldus Kokelin and Agnes, his wife—of five acres of land and an acre of meadow in Botulfbrigg'.

43 Between Ricardus Baude of Huntingdon'—and Iohannes de Hasting'—of six acres of meadow in Brampton'.

44 Between Rogerus de Lytlebyr'—and Master Radulfus de Leycestr', vicar of the church of Dudington', and Master Richard de Werplesdon', warden of the house of the scholars of Merton', without whom the same Radulfus cannot answer—of a messuage and fifteen acres of land in Dudington'¹.

45 Between Ricardus filius Henrici de Stowe and Margareta, his wife—and Hugo Wolfegh' and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neotho.

¹ The advowson of the church of the town of Dudington' is also assured by this fine.

46 Between Willelmus Bernard' and Emma, his wife—and Uiel filius Thome de Grafham and Leticia, his wife—of a messuage in Magna Stoketon'.

47 Between Iohannes de Rothing' and Sarra, his wife—and Willelmus de Stowe of Waresleg'—of a messuage and sixteen acres of land in Waresleg'.

48 Between Ricardus Burdon' and Henricus, his son—and Matillis Fyn of Huntingdon'—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Iuone¹.

49 Between Willelmus le Moyne of Raueleye, iunior—and Willelmus le Moyne of Rauele, senior—of the manors of Rauele, Roweye, Sautre, Gaddyngge and Loudynton'.

15 Ed. I.

50 Between Rogerus de Hereford'—and Iohannes de Farenham and Cecilia, his wife—of two tofts, forty acres of land, two acres of meadow, fifteen shillings of rent and two parts of a messuage in Parua Paxton'².

Case 93. File 16.

51 Between Willelmus de Kiriell—and Adam de Creting' and Nicholaa, his wife—of two and a half virgates of land, four acres, three and a half roods of land, an acre of meadow, three acres of pasture, forty acres of wood and a moiety of the manor of Magna Stokton'.

52 Between Hugo de Walmesford'—and Rogerus de Glatton'—of two messuages, a toft, eighteen acres of land and six pence of rent in Glatton and Folkesworth'.

16 Ed. I.

53 Between Iohannes Eyngayne—and Thomas de Louetot—of one hundred and seventy acres of land, twenty shillings and seven pence of rent in Pirye Louetot; and between the same Thomas and the aforesaid Iohannes, whom the prior of Stanley vouched to warranty—of thirty acres of land in the same town.

¹ Endorsed with the claim of the abbot of Ramsey.

² This fine was made in the court of the King's Bench.

54 Between Brother Iohannes, abbot of the church of S^t Benedict, Ramsey—and Deruerguilla, the widow of Iohannes de Balliolo—of this that the same Deruerguilla should permit the same abbot to have the free fishing in the water of Alyngton', which he ought to have, and concerning which the same abbot said that he ought to have free fishing in the water aforesaid, to wit from the head of the pool of the mill of the same abbot as far as the same mill.

17 Ed. I.

55 Between Petrus de Exton'—and Edmundus de Bassingeburn'—of a messuage, three and a half virgates of land, one hundred and twenty acres of land, eleven acres of wood and fifty shillings of rent in Euerton', which tenements Isabella, the widow of Warinus de Bassingeburne and Adam de Rugge hold as the dower of the same Isabella.

56 Between Oliuerus la Zuche—and Salomon de sancto Iuone and Sarra, his wife—of twenty seven acres of land and three acres of meadow in Eynesbiry.

18 Ed. I.

57 Between Adam de Cretyng'—and Agnes, the daughter of Robertus de la Lese—of the manor of Magna Stocton', and the advowson of the church of the same town.

58 Between Adam de Cretyng' and Nicholaa, his wife—and Willelmus Kyriel—of a moiety of the manor of Magna Stokton'; and of the advowson of the church of the same manor.

59 Between Iohannes de sancto Licio of Welleburn'—and Bartholomeus de sancto Licio of Huntedone—of a messuage in Huntedon', which Robertus le Sauser holds for the term of his life by the law of England.

19 Ed. I.

none.

20 Ed. I.

60 Between Petrus de Derham, merchant, and Amabilla, his wife—and Rogerus Cors of Huntynghdon' and Sarra, his wife—of two messuages in Huntynghdon'.

61 Between Willelmus filius Radulfi de Neuton', by Rogerus de Clopton' the guardian of the said Willelmus—and Elicia, the daughter of Rogerus de Cantilupo—of a messuage and fifteen acres of land in Cesterton'.

62 Between Robertus Lully of Hulmus—and Simon le Clerk' of Wynewyk' and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage and eleven acres of land in Wynewyk'.

21 Ed. I.

63 Between Willelmus filius Thome Inge of Dunstapele—and Iohannes de Boweles—of the third part of a moiety of the manor of Styuekle, which Margeria, the widow of Barnabas de Styuekle holds in dower.

64 Between Margareta Moyne of Bernewelle—and Willelmus Petit of Parua Styuecle and Iohanna, his wife—of a messuage in Huntynghdon'.

65 Between Willelmus filius Thome Inge of Dunstapele—and Iohannes de Boweles—of a third part of the manor of Styuekle, which Normannus Darcy and Margeria, his wife, hold as the dower of the same Margeria¹.

66 Between Bartholomeus filius Roberti Leonard of Sanctus Neotus and Agnes, the daughter of Benedictus Laurenz of Pabenharn—and Iohannes le Tayllur of Welde iuxta sanctum Neotum and Iocosa, his wife—of a messuage and a moiety of a virgate and an acre of land in Welde iuxta sanctum Neotum.

67 Between Iohannes Buteturte and Matillis, his wife—and Robertus, abbot of the church of St John of Colchester—of the advowson of the church of Hamerton'.

¹ Afterwards recorded in 23 Ed. I.

22 Ed. I.

68 Between Iohannes le Low and Cecilia, his wife—and Willelmus Ioye and Agnes, his wife—of a moiety of a messuage in Alkemondebury.

69 Between Willelmus de sancto Iuone and Matillis, his wife—and Iohannes de Fleg' and Idonia, his wife—of eleven and a half acres of land and a moiety of an acre of meadow in Fenstanton'.

70 Between Michael filius Iohannis de Hibernia and Emma, his wife—and Humfridus de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex—of a third part of the manor of Swynesheued', which the same Michael and Emma claim against the aforesaid earl as the rightful dower of the same Emma, which falls to her from the free tenement which belonged to Walterus de Swynesheued, formerly her husband, in Swynesheued.

71 Between Ricardus filius Simonis and Amicia, his wife—and Rogerus, parson of the church of Bockeworth'—of the manor of Bockeworth'.

72 Between Henricus de Buckesworth' and Iuliana, his wife, and Iohannes the son of the same Henricus—and Thomas de Beyuill'—of a messuage and an acre of land in Upton; afterwards recorded in 23 Ed. I. between the aforesaid Henricus, Iuliana and Iohannes—and Paulinus de Hale and Roesia, his wife, Henricus de Lettres and Idonea, his wife, kinsmen and heirs of the same Thomas—of the aforesaid tenements in the aforesaid town which Simon de Upton' and Cecilia, his wife, hold for a term of life.

23 Ed. I.

73 Between Andreas le Moygne—and Robertus le Moygne—of a third part of a messuage and a carucate of land in Offorde Deney, which Iohanna the widow of Robertus le Moygne holds in dower.

74 Between Willelmus filius Ricardi Underore and Auelina, his wife—and Iohannes Siluestre—of a messuage, ten acres of land and a moiety of an acre of meadow in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

75 Between Rogerus de Norton', clerk—and Henricus de Cheyney and Margeria, his wife—of two parts of three messuages, one hundred and ninety acres of land, sixteen acres of meadow and ten shillings of rent in Houton' and Wytton', which Iuo filius Thome de Woldhurst and Cecilia, his wife, hold for a term of six years.

See also No. 65 on p. 45 and No. 72 on p. 46.

Case 93. File 17.

76 Between Master Stephanus de Alyngton'—and Hugo filius Edmundi le Stedeman of Foderingeye and Matillis, his wife—of a messuage and twelve acres of land in Alyngton'.

24 Ed. I.

77 Between Robertus filius Willelmi de Burghard and Iohanna, his wife—and Walterus de Tyngwyk'—of two messuages and forty two acres of land in Someresham and Colne.

78 Between Robertus de Scardeburgh' and Willelmus de Musegraue—and Adam Freman of Cunyngton'—of a messuage, seventy two acres of land and six acres of meadow in Cunyngton'.

25 Ed. I.

79 Between Ricardus Bully of Hunteton' and Iohanna, his wife—and Robertus de Maydewell' and Iohanna, his wife—of thirteen shillings and six pence of rent in Hunteton'.

80 Between Rogerus filius Walteri de Iaskele—and Nigellus Aylward and Beatrix, his wife—of a toft in Iaskele.

26 Ed. I.¹

81 Between Martinus filius Martini le Rus of Huntynghdon'—and Willelmus de Caltoft and Katerina, his wife—of a messuage in Huntynghdon'.

82 Between Ricardus le Mareschal of Grauele—and Adam le Augmoner of Burgus sancti Petri and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage in Iaskele.

83 Between Robertus de Waterville—and Robertus Freman

¹ The feet of fines in this and other counties show that the court of Common Bench was at York from the beginning of Trinity term in this year till the end of Michaelmas term in the year 32 Ed. I.

of Ouerton' Lungeuill' and Isabella, his wife—of a messuage, nine acres and three roods of land and two acres of meadow in Ouerton' Wateruill.

84 Between Iohannes filius Petri le Schapeleyn of Asshele—and Robertus de Askeby and Iuliana, his wife—of four acres and a rood of land, two roods and two parts of a rood of meadow and a moiety of a messuage in Ouerton' Wateruill'.

85 Between Iohannes filius Petri le Chapeleyn of Ashele—and Walterus de Orewell' and Iohanna, his wife—of four acres and a rood of land, two roods and two parts of a rood of meadow and a moiety of a messuage in Ouertone Wateruill'.

27 Ed. I.

86 Between Ricardus le Faucuner of Kestan, clerk—and Henricus de Wynewyk' and Iohanna, his wife—of eight acres of land in Kestan.

87 Between Robertus le Bowyare—and Willelmus de Preston' and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage in Huntindon'.

88 Between Ricardus le Faukener of Kestan, clerk—and Rogerus de Lilleford' and Alicia, his wife—of five messuages, forty two acres of land and ten acres of meadow in Kestan.

28 Ed. I.

89 Between Gilebertus Patrik'—and Walterus le Blund of Northby Colingham, whom Agnes Underwode vouched to warranty—of a messuage and two virgates of land in Ouerton' Wateruill'.

29 Ed. I.

90 Between Robertus filius Roberti de Spaldewyk'—and Willelmus le Porter of Weston' and Beatrix, his wife—of thirty seven acres of land and a moiety of a messuage in Hamerton'.

91 Between Hugo le Kyng' and Agnes, his wife—and Ricardus le Fauconer of Keston, clerk—of a messuage and ten acres of land in Keston.

92 Between Reginaldus de Leghton' and Alicia, his wife—and Ricardus filius Rogeri le Freman' of Leghton'—of a messuage and ten acres of land in Leghton' super Brunneswold.

30 Ed. I.

93 Between Ricardus de Sutho and Agnes, his wife—and Willelmus de Lutlington', chaplain—of a messuage and two parts of a carucate of land in Offord Daneys¹.

94 Between Robertus filius Roberti Discy, iunior—and Robertus Discy of Folkesworth'—of twelve acres of land and three roods of meadow in Yakesle².

95 Between Robertus Dysci of Folkesworth' and Alicia, his wife—and Alanus filius Roberti le Freman of Conynton'—of a messuage in Folkesworth².

96 Between Edelina, the daughter of Robertus Discy of Folkesworth'—and Alanus filius Roberti de Conynton'—of a messuage and a moiety of a virgate of land in Folkesworth².

97 Between Ricardus de Witleseye and Edelina, his wife—and Robertus Discy of Folkesworthe—of two messuages, one hundred acres of land and eight acres of meadow in Folkesworth' and Iakesle².

31 Ed. I.

98 Between Willelmus de Wassynge, senior—and Alexander de Rypton'—of two parts of two messuages and one hundred and eighty acres of land and nine and a half acres of meadow in Rypton' Abbatis.

32 Ed. I.

99 Between Tristramus de Bokesworth'—and Ricardus de Finchyngfeld and Iohanna, his wife—of a messuage in Huntindon'.

100 Between Willelmus Hildegard—and Nicholaus Hildegard—of twenty three shillings of rent in Elyngton', which Bartholomeus de Wodeweston' and Maria, his wife, hold for the life of the said Maria.

Case 93. File 18.

101 Between Humfridus de Waleden' and Nicholaus de

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Robertus le Moyne and Andreas le Moyne.

² Endorsed with the claim of Radulfus Discy.

Langestok'—and Iohannes Engayne and Elena, his wife—of the manor of Dylngton¹.

33 Ed. I.

102 Between Walterus de Moleswrthe—and Ricardus le Porter of Woldweston' and Margareta, his wife—of fourteen acres of land in Woldweston'.

103 Between Iohannes de Swyneford'—and Iohannes de Sefulgh of Casteirisingg' and Isabella, his wife—of a messuage and eight and a half acres of land in Somersham and Colne.

104 Between Thomas filius Ricardi de Broghtone—and Ricardus de Broghtone, clerk—of a messuage and nine acres of land in Broghtone.

See also No. 101 on page 49 above.

34 Ed. I.

105 Between Willelmus de Wassingle, iunior, and Agnes, his wife—and Willelmus de Wassingle, senior—of nineteen messuages, a mill, two hundred and eighty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, five shillings of rent and a moiety of a messuage in Magna Stiuecle iuxta Huntynghdone².

106 Between Aslotus de Castre—and Iohannes Gardour and Matillis, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Iuone.

107 Between Iohannes de Pabenham, senior, and Elizabetha, his wife—and Henricus de Tychemersh and Isabella, his wife—of a messuage, a carucate of land and twenty shillings of rent in Folkesworth, which Iohannes de Quappelade and Alina, his wife, hold as the dower of the same Alina³.

108 Between Robertus de Sautre and Rogerus de Norton'—and Iohannes Iordan and Iohanna, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Iuone.

109 Between Robertus de Sautre and Rogerus de Norton'—and Iohannes Pycard, iunior, and Matillis, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Iuone.

¹ Afterwards recorded in 33 Ed. I.

² Endorsed with the claim of Hugh atte Nok' and his wife.

³ Endorsed with the claims of Iohannes de Tany and Walterus de la Huse.

110 Between Thomas de Wytnesham and Alicia, his wife—and Isabella de Hereford'—of thirty six shillings and eight pence of rent in Offord' Daney, which Ricardus le Clerk' of Suthhoo and Agnes, his wife, hold for the term of their lives.

111 Between Willelmus Scot of Albotesle and Iohanna, his wife—and Albinus de Beuery and Margareta, his wife, and Agnes, the daughter of the same Albinus—of sixteen messuages, three hundred and twenty acres of land, four acres of meadow and eleven shillings and four pence of rent in Albotesle and Paxton'.

112 Between Ricardus Prudhome of Magna Grantesdene—and Alanus Prudhome—of two messuages, forty five acres of land, fifteen shillings and three pence of rent in Magna Grantesdene.

113 Between Symon de Gyddyng'—and Robertus le Taillur de Wodehyrst and Katerina, his wife—of a messuage and an acre of land in Wodehyrst.

114 Between Willelmus filius Alani Prudhomme—and Alanus Prudhomme—of a messuage and a moiety of a virgate of land in Magna Grantesden' and Grantesden' Herdwyk'.

115 Between Iohannes de Welles—and Alexander filius Ade Bonk' and Cecilia, his wife—of a messuage in Hunt-yngdon'.

35 Ed. I.

116 Between Thomas de Wytnesham and Alicia, his wife—and Ricardus le Clerk' of Sutho, and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, one hundred acres of land, an acre of meadow, an acre of pasture, four shillings and eleven pence of rent, and a rent of two parts of a pound of cumin in Offord Daney.

117 Between Walterus de Langeton', bishop of Coventry and Lichfield—and Nicholaus filius Radulfi—of the manor of Euerton'.

118 Between Willelmus de Spanneby—and Radulfus de Beuerlaco of Stangrund' and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage and fourteen and a half acres of land in Stangrund'.

119 Between Walterus de Langeton', bishop of Coventry

and Lichfield—and Robertus filius Rogeri de Hereford'—of the manor of Offord' Daney.

120 Between Walterus de Langeton', bishop of Coventry and Lichfield—and Rogerus de Hereford—of the manor of Offord' Daney.

121 Between Walterus de Langeton', bishop of Coventry and Lichfield—and Isabella, the widow of Robertus de Hereford'—of the manor of Ufforthe Daney.

122 Between Willelmus Engaygne, senior—and Radulfus Engaygne, parson of the church of Copmanford'—of the manor of Parua Gyddyng.

123 Between Iohannes filius Iohannis de Wateuill'—and Iohannes de Thernynge, chaplain—of a messuage, thirty four acres of land, and a moiety of an acre of meadow in Buke-worth'.

1 Ed. II.

Case 93. File 19.

1 Between Iohannes de Hemmyngford'—and Robertus le Bowwere and Cristiana, his wife—of a messuage in Huntingdon'.

2 Between Willelmus de Tychemersh and Deruerguilla, his wife—and Ricardus le Clerk of Copmanford' and Muriella, his wife—of a messuage, fourteen acres of land and two acres of meadow in Stangrund'.

2 Ed. II.

3 Between Iohannes Pynchebek' and Emma, his wife—and Rogerus de Mateshale and Cristiana, his wife—of a messuage in Huntingdon'.

4 Between Willelmus de Wassingle, senior—and Radulfus filius Paulini de Styuecle—of two parts of seventeen messuages, two hundred and ten acres of land, eighteen and a half acres of meadow, an acre and a half of pasture and two shillings and three pence of rent in Parua Styuecle, Alkemundebury and Stepilgeddinge.

5 Between Rogerus de Spaldewyk', chaplain—and Iohannes Aure and Matillis, his wife—of a messuage and three shops in Huntynghdon'.

3 Ed. II.

6 Between Elias le Tannere of Huntyngdone and Cecilia, his wife—and Robertus Brun and Emma, his wife—of two acres of land in Huntyngdone.

7 Between Ricardus de Stratford' and Isabella, his wife—and Iohannes filius Henrici Scot' of Alboldesle—of two messuages, one hundred and twenty two acres of land, five acres of meadow and ten shillings of rent in Thouleslond', Paxton' and Weld'.

8 Between Walterus filius Henrici atte Grene of Ouerton' Longeuill' and Margareta, his wife—and Robertus de Bedehampton' and Margareta, his wife—of a messuage, twenty eight acres of land and two acres of meadow in Ouerton' Longeuill' and Botylbrugg'.

9 Between Thomas Mauduyt and Alianora, his wife—and Simon filius Ricardi—of the manor of Bukeworth', which Amicia the widow of Ricardus filius Simonis holds for the term of her life.

10 Between Wybertus Champyon and Matillis, his wife—and Willelmus Passelewe and Lucia, his wife—of thirty three and a half acres of land, and a moiety of a messuage in Stowe and Kynebauton'.

11 Between Iohannes Russel of Huntyngdon', merchant—and Robertus Brun and Emma, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

12 Between Rogerus de Littlebyry—and Iohannes de Swyneford'—of eight messuages, two carucates of land, eight acres of meadow, six acres of pasture, twenty four acres of wood, twenty two shillings of rent and two parts of a mill in Dudyngton'.

4 Ed. II.

13 Between Nicholaus filius Iohannis del Denes—and Willelmus filius Ade le Lord' of Alcumdebyry—of seven acres of land in Alcumdebyry, which Iohanna the widow of Adam le Lord' of Alcumdebyry holds in dower.

5 Ed. II.

14 Between Iohannes de Bernolby and Matillis, his wife—and Iohannes Mowyn of Sautre—of nineteen acres of land, two acres of meadow, eight pence of rent and three parts of a messuage in Sautre.

15 Between Stephanus de Becco—and Laurencius Hardel and Sarra, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

16 Between Iohannes, abbot of the church of S^t Benedict of Rameseye—and Rogerus de Norton—of a messuage, one hundred and seventy acres of land and eighteen acres of meadow in Hoghton' and Wytton'.

17 Between Willelmus de Strixton', parson of the church of Deneford'—and Iohannes de Grey—of the manors of Gyllyng' and Hemmyngford' Turberuill', except four virgates of land in the same manor of Hemmyngford' Turberuill'.

18 Between Walterus de Molesworthe and Katerina, his wife—and Robertus de Baiocis—of a messuage, a carucate of land and two shillings of rent in Magna Catteworth'.

19 Between Humfridus de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, and Elizabeth, his wife—and Petrus de Herdwyk', chaplain—of twenty acres of wood in Swynesheued'.

20 Between Warinus de Huntyngdon', merchant—and Robertus filius Willelmi filii Goscelini de Huntyngdon' and Sarra, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

6 Ed. II.

21 Between Walterus de Sautre and Iohanna, his wife—and Robertus de Sautre, parson of the church of Hemmyngford'—of two messuages, two hundred and six acres and three roods of land, seven acres and a rood of meadow and fifteen shillings and eight pence of rent in Uilla de sancto Neoto, Wyntringham, Weld and Caldecote.

22 Between Stephanus de Becco—and Iohannes le Rous of Felstede—of one hundred shillings of rent in Uilla de sancto Neoto and Herdewyk' Monachorum.

¹ Endorsed with the claim of Henricus filius Iohannis de Grey.

² Endorsed with the claim of Paulinus de Asshewell'.

23 Between Iohannes Ballard—and Ricardus filius Iohannis Ballard—of a messuage and twenty four acres of land in Broghton'.

24 Between Iohannes de Hamerton' of Huntynghdon' and Elena, his wife—and Walterus Kyng'—of a moiety of a messuage in Huntynghdon'.

7 Ed. II.

25 Between Reginaldus de Dunham—and Robertus Ayse of Yakesle and Felicia, his wife—of a messuage, three acres of land and a rood of meadow in Yakesle, Ouerton Lungeuill' and Stylton'.

Case 93. File 20.

26 Between Bartholomeus Torold of Sanctus Neotus—and Rogerus Wyttrich' of Dyuelho and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

27 Between Iohannes Pykard of Rede—and Iohannes de Ernistede and Robertus de Burforde—of a messuage and eighty six acres of land in Riptone Abbatis.

28 Between Ricardus Berdolf'—and Ricardus de Sutho—of seven acres of land in Offorde Daney.

29 Between Galfridus Euerard of Magna Stokton'—and Iohannes filius Simonis of Parua Stokton'—of a messuage, one hundred and thirty three and a half acres of land and five acres of wood in Magna Stokton'.

8 Ed. II.

30 Between Walterus de Langeton', bishop of Coventry and Lichfield—and Petrus le Mareschal and Isabella, his wife—of the manor of Alricheseye, a messuage and one hundred and seventy nine and a half acres of land in Eddeworth¹.

31 Between Iollanus de Dureme and Ada, his wife—and Nicholaus, parson of the church of Le dene Rothingg'—of a messuage, one hundred and twenty acres of land, fifteen acres of meadow and forty shillings of rent in Stanton' and Hilton'.

¹ The property comprised in this fine lies in the county of Bedford.

32 Between Ranulphus de Stonystanton'—and Hugo de Repindon', chaplain—of four messuages, two tofts, and seven virgates and three acres of land in Hemynford' Turbeuill' and Gillyng'.

33 Between Robertus Beuerich' of Albotesle and Isabella, his wife—and Thomas de Blakedone of Parua Stokton' and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage and six acres and a rood of land in Albotesle and Weresle.

34 Between Adam le Tauerner of Sanctus Neotus—and Walterus filius Ade le Tauerner of Sanctus Neotus—of three acres of land and a fourth part of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

35 Between Ricardus Waldeshof' of Dodington'—and Iohannes Dousot and Alicia, his wife—of two messuages, three acres of meadow and a moiety of a virgate of land in Dodington'.

36 Between Robertus de Tothale and Sarra, his wife—and Iohannes de Horkestowe—of a messuage, one hundred acres of land, eleven acres of meadow and thirty three shillings of rent in Herdewyk'.

37 Between Iohannes Daubeney and Agnes, his wife—and Nicholaus filius Willelmi le Masoun of Sanctus Neotus—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neoto¹.

38 Between Alicia filia Baldewini and Galfridus Seman—and Baldewinus de Stowe—of a messuage, eighty acres of land and thirty six acres of meadow in Sanctus Iuo.

39 Between Henricus Garlaund and Isolda, his wife—and Willelmus filius Ricardi de Hadestoke and Elena, his wife—of a messuage in Eynesbury.

40 Between Rogerus de Northburgh', clerk—and Robertus le Tannour of Ebor' and Mariota, his wife—of a messuage, fourteen acres of land and three acres of meadow in Ouerton' Wateruill'.

41 Between Iohannes le Barkere of Huntynghdon' and Agnes, his wife—and Simon Burgeys and Margareta, his wife—of a messuage in Huntynghdon'.

¹ Endorsed with the claims of Adam filius Willelmi de Alderle and Iohannes filius Willelmi de Alderle.

42 Between Ricardus de Clopton'—and Ricardus de Haunes and Alicia, his wife—of four shillings and two pence of rent in Lakesle.

9 Ed. II.

43 Between Symon le Lytstere of Sanctus Neotus and Katerina, his wife—and Agnes the widow of Willelmus de Cornubia of Sanctus Neotus—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

44 Between Radulfus de Lacu of Ouerton' Lungeuill' and Alicia, his wife—and Iohannes de Capella, parson of the church of Aumbresdon'—of two messuages, four virgates of land, seven and a half acres of meadow and six shillings of rent in Ouerton' Lungeuill'.

45 Between Ricardus de Haille of Bichhamstede and Matillis, his wife—and Iohannes de Bolewyk' and Margeria, his wife—of four acres of land in Bichhamstede.

46 Between Iohannes Russell of Huntyngdon'—and Willelmus Caperoun and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

47 Between Galfridus Theyn of Iakele—and Robertus filius Nigelli de Hamerton'—of a messuage and twenty five acres of land in Hamerton'.

48 Between Rogerus de Lidyate of Magna Stokton'—and Iohannes de Bolewyk' and Margeria, his wife—of three acres of land in Magna Stokton'.

49 Between Iohannes de Hengham and Sabina, his wife—and Henricus de Hengham—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

50 Between Robertus filius Roberti de Wykham—and Simon de Drayton'—of a messuage, a carucate of land, twelve acres of meadow and sixty shillings of rent in Bouton', Dudynton' and Suthhoo.

Case 93. File 21.

51 Between Walterus le Bret and Sarra, his wife—and Baldewinus de Stowe and Agnes, his wife—of a third part of the manor of Grantesdaen', which they claim as the dower of the

same Sarra by the endowment of Philippus fuyz Ernys, formerly the husband of the same Sarra.

52 Between Iohannes de Pabenham, senior, and Elizabetha, his wife—and Alanus de Tadeloue—of the manor of Folkesworth'.

53 Between Hugo le Personesseriaunt of Grantesden' and Katerina, his wife—and Ricardus le Chaumpion and Isolda, his wife—of a messuage and an acre and a half of land in Magna Grantesden'.

10 Ed. II.

54 Between Willelmus filius Henrici de Albodesle and Iohanna, his wife—and Iohannes Scot' of Albodesle—of a messuage, a mill, one hundred acres of land and four acres of meadow in Albodesle and Magna Paxton'.

55 Between Iohannes Massi of Brampton'—and Iohannes de Rauele—of a messuage and twenty one acres of land in Stepelgiddyng'.

56 Between Ricardus de Cornubia—and Paulinus de la Hale and Roesia, his wife—of a messuage, eighty acres of land, ten acres and three roods of meadow, five acres of wood and four pounds fourteen shillings and two pence of rent in Wodewalton'.

57 Between Henricus filius Nicholai de Bautre of Sanctus Neotus and Mabilla, his wife—and Iohannes Rauen of Sanctus Iuo and Amabilla, his wife—of a messuage and a moiety of an acre of land in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

58 Between Iohannes de Swyneford' and Agnes, his wife—and Thomas de Multon', chaplain—of a messuage and a carucate of land in Hemyngford' Turbeuile.

59 Between Thomas filius Roberti de Walton' and Margeria, his wife—and Willelmus de Selby—of two messuages, eighty acres of land, and six acres of meadow in Walton' and Wodeweston'.

60 Between Willelmus filius Simonis Russel of Magna Catteworth'—and Simon Russel of Magna Catteworth'—of a messuage, fifty acres of land, three shillings and eight pence

of rent and the rent of a pair of gloves in Magna Catte-worth'.

61 Between Master Hugo de Walmesford'—and Iohannes Gent of Conyngton' and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage and eighteen acres of land in Conyngton'.

62 Between Galfridus de Wynbotesham of Sanctus Iuo and Agnes, his wife—and Rogerus de Moltone and Dionisia, his wife—of a moiety of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Iuone.

11 Ed. II.

63 Between Willelmus Mowyn and Mabilla, his wife—and Baldwinus de Colne—of the manor of Woldhirst.

64 Between Cristiana Baude of Huntingdon—and Robertus de Maydewelle and Iohanna, his wife, and Gilebertus Roger and Iuliana, his wife—of a messuage in Huntingdon'.

65 Between Henricus de Her—and Iohannes de Kirketon' and Amabilla, his wife—of a messuage and five shillings of rent in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

66 Between Simon Hules of Huntyngdon' and Iuliana, his wife—and Iohannes Reious and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

67 Between Ricardus de Grendale and Constancia, his wife—and Rogerus de Hirst—of a messuage, one hundred and forty acres of land, sixteen acres of meadow and twenty shillings of rent in Fenton' and Somersham.

68 Between Iohannes de Weresle and Beatrix, his wife—and Iohannes in The Lane de Gormecestr' of Huntyngdon' and Beatrix, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

69 Between Iohannes filius Iuonis inthelane—and Robertus de Maydewelle and Iohanna, his wife, and Gilebertus Roger and Iuliana, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

70 Between Willelmus Lomb and Amabilla, his wife—and Willelmus de la Fermerie and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

71 Between Willelmus Alred of Gurmondcestr'—and Willelmus de Euere of Huntyngdon' and Margareta, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

72 Between Iohannes de Cretyng'—and Ricardus del Ile, parson of the church of Magna Stoctun'—of a messuage, twenty four acres of land and four acres of meadow in Magna Stoctun'.

73 Between Iohannes Russel and Leticia, his wife—and Willelmus de Lay and Sarra, his wife—of twenty acres of land in Stiuecle.

74 Between Iohannes Aueree and Matillis, his wife—and Robertus de Grafham of Huntyngdon' and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

75 Between Iohannes du Lay and Isabella, his wife—and Rogerus de Cantebr'—of a messuage, one hundred and ten acres of land, eight acres of meadow and sixteen shillings of rent in Magna Paxton'.

Case 93. File 22.

76 Between Philippus Pollard and Katerina, his wife—and Iohannes Ricardoun and Margeria, his wife—of two messuages, sixteen and a half acres of land, three acres and a rood of meadow and an acre and a half of marsh in Fenstanton'.

77 Between Iohannes de Ousthorp', clerk, and Thomas, his brother—and Thomas Martyn of Colne and Margareta, his wife—of two messuages, fifty five acres and three roods of land and eight acres of meadow in Someresham, Colne and Bluntesham.

12 Ed. II.

78 Between Rogerus filius Nicholai le Clerk' of Eton' and Amicia, his wife—and Robertus le Mareschal of Sanctus Neotus and Beatrix, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

79 Between Ricardus le Wodeward and Agnes, his wife—and Willelmus de Dene and Mariota, his wife—of seven acres of land in Wodeweston'.

80 Between Iohannes de Hameldon'—and Iohannes le Freman of Glatton'—of two messuages, a toft, thirty three acres of land and three acres of meadow in Glatton and Hulmus.

81 Between Rogerus le Caun of Pandefele—and Thomas le Barkere and Agnes, his wife—of twelve and a half acres, a moiety of a toft, and a third part of a messuage in Bukworth'.

82 Between Willelmus Cristemasse of Huntyngdon'—and Iohannes de Bristoll' of Huntyngdon', 'seler,' and Sarra, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

83 Between Iohannes de Waldeshof' of Dodyngton' and Cecilia, his wife—and Master Henricus de Charwelton', vicar of the church of Dodyngton'—of a messuage and two carucates of land in Dodyngton', Bouton' and Suthhoo.

84 Between Iohannes de Wentlond' and Alicia, his wife—and Willelmus Doget—of a messuage, two acres and a rood of land and a third part of a shop in Huntyngdon'.

85 Between Ricardus de Bayhus and Katerina, his wife—and Robertus de Assheby, chaplain, and Iacobus Beufleur—of four messuages, one hundred and ninety seven acres of land, three acres of meadow, seventeen marks and thirty three shillings and sixpence of rent in Molesworth', Woldweston' and Thernyng', and the advowson of two parts of the church of Thernyng'.

86 Between Galfridus le Forester of Somersham—and Benedictus le Chaumberleyn and Iohanna, his wife—of a messuage and sixteen acres of land in Pedele.

13 Ed. II.¹

87 Between Iohannes Morel—and Adam Gerneys and Agnes, his wife—of six acres of land and two acres of meadow in Fonstanton'.

14 Ed. II.

88 Between Rogerus Crane and Iohanna, his wife—and Robertus de Morbourn', chaplain—of a messuage, fifteen acres of land, twelve pence of rent, and the rent of a root of ginger, a needle and a rose in Wassingle.

89 Between Iohannes Engayne and Elena, his wife—and Robertus de Gretford' and Iohanna, his wife—of the manor of Grafham, and the advowson of the church of the same manor.

90 Between Iohannes Cleruaus of Upwode—and Iohannes

¹ The feet of fines show that the court of Common Bench was at York during the Michaelmas and Hilary terms of this year.

Cleruaus, chaplain—of a messuage, thirty four acres of land and a rood of meadow in Wistowe and Wardeboys.

91 Between Bernardus filius Bernardi de Brus—and Bernardus filius Iohannis de Brus—of the manor of Conyngton' and the advowson of the church of the same manor.

92 Between Stephanus atte Re of Sanctus Neotus and Cecilia, his wife—and Adam Thomas of Sanctus Neotus and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

93 Between Iohannes filius Ricardi Helewys—and Alanus Hereward' and Amabilla, his wife—of a messuage in Wode-weston'.

15 Ed. II.¹

94 Between Benedictus le Smyth of Somersham and Margareta, his wife—and Simon le Clerk of Wardeboys and Auicia, his wife—of a messuage in Somersham.

95 Between Iohannes de Rauele—and Gilebertus del Frith' and Emma, his wife—of ten acres of land and three acres of meadow in Wenyington' and Ripton' Abbatis.

96 Between Rogerus filius Willelmi de Gillyng'—and Willelmus de Gillyng' and Margareta, his wife—of a messuage and a rood of land in Uilla de sancto Iuone.

16 Ed. II.

97 Between Iohannes de Houghton', carpenter, and Agnes, his wife—and Ricardus Payteuyn and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

98 Between Alanus le Lytstere of Huntyngdon'—and Iohannes filius Roberti de Wodefod' of Dene and Matillis, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

99 Between Philippus Uyncent of Sautre—and Willelmus Ganet—of two messuages, a toft, thirty nine acres of land, two and a half acres of meadow and two pence of rent in Sautre.

100 Between Iohannes Boutetourte and Matillis, his wife—and Hugo Pirpount—of the manor of Hamerton'.

¹ The court of Common Bench was at York from the beginning of Trinity term in this year till the end of Michaelmas term in 17 Ed. II.

² Endorsed with the claim of Nicholaus filius Martini le Bede of Huntingdon'.

*Case 93. File 23.***17 Ed. II.**

101 Between Willelmus de Langeton', parson of the church of Stibynghon' and Nicholaus, his brother—and Robertus de sancto Albano and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage, three acres and a rood of land, six pence of rent and a moiety of an acre of meadow in Stibynghon' and Sibston' iuxta Walmesford'.

102 Between Walterus Lenuyse and Amicia, his wife—and Radulfus de Bramerton'—of a moiety of the manor of Copmanford'.

103 Between Ricardus Pope of Eynesbury—and Rogerus filius Nicholai de Eton' and Amicia, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

104 Between Andreas Heryng' of Sanctus Neotus and Margeria, his wife—and Philippus Sampson of Sanctus Neotus—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

105 Between Alanus le Lytestere and Iohanna, his wife—and Robertus de Hamerton' and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage in Huntynghon'.

106 Between Alanus le Letistere and Iohanna, his wife—and Iohannes Martyn and Matillis, his wife—of a messuage in Huntynghon'.

107 Between Willelmus filius Iohannis de Broughton' and Elizabetha, the daughter of Galfridus Martyn—and Iohannes filius Iohannis de Broughton'—of six messuages, one hundred and forty acres of land, two acres of meadow and six shillings of rent in Broughton'.

108 Between Robertus de Wassingleye and Amia, his wife—and Gilebertus de Aylyngton', chaplain—of the manor of Wassingleye.

18 Ed. II.

109 Between Willelmus de Baldyngdon', parson of the church of Sibertot' and Willelmus filius Lucie Fraunkelayn of Dynesdene—and Luca de Baldyngdon', parson of the church of Swynesheued'—of four messuages, forty acres of land and a moiety of an acre of meadow in Swynesheued and Eluendon'.

110 Between Willelmus de Corton' and Galfridus de Glatton'—and Willelmus filius Simonis de Hilton' and Alicia, his wife—of two messuages, fifty acres of land and an acre of meadow in Slepe and Wodehirst'.

111 Between Adam Grymbaud' of Wynewyk'—and Ricardus filius Hugonis de Mullesworth'—of a messuage, a toft, a carucate of land and a rent of a pound of ginger in Mullesworth' and Keston'.

112 Between Iohannes Waldeschef' of Dudyington' and Cecilia, his wife—and Master Henricus de Charwalton'—of twelve messuages, two carucates of land, ten acres of meadow, ten acres of wood and a third part of a mill in Dudyington', Bouton' and Southo.

113 Between Iohannes le Mareschal of Gillyng' and Alicia, his wife—and Stephanus de Dene, chaplain—of four messuages and thirty six acres of land in Gillyng'.

114 Between Andreas Belle of Magna Gidding'—and Thomas Pesch' of Euenle and Emma, his wife—of a messuage and an acre and a rood of land in Magna Gidding'.

19 Ed. II.

115 Between Iohannes le Warde of Cesterton' and Cris-tiana, his wife—and Willelmus Conquest' of Cesterton' and Emma, his wife—of eleven shillings of rent in Cesterton'.

116 Between Nicholaus de Hardele—and Henricus le Hore and Iohanna, his wife—of an acre and a half of land in Ouerton' Wateruile.

117 Between Willelmus de Langeton', parson of the church of Stibington', and Nicholaus de Langeton'—and Robertus de sancto Albano and Alicia, his wife—of sixteen and a half acres of land, a rood and a half of meadow and five shillings of rent in Stibington' and Sibeston'.

118 Between Simon de Drayton' and Margareta, his wife—and Iohannes Paynel, 'chiualer,' and Agnes, his wife—of a moiety of the manor of Botilbrigge, except forty acres of land and eight acres of meadow in the same manor.

119 Between Bernardus de Brus and Agnes, his wife—and Robert le Brus, clerk—of the manor of Conyton' and the advowson of the church of the same town.

120 Between Iohannes Russel of Huntyngdon'—and Iohannes de Styuecle, 'barkere,' and Matillis, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

20 Ed. II.

121 Between Edmundus Neue of London'—and Robertus Russel of Folkesworth' and Emma, his wife—of a toft, twenty acres of land, an acre and a rood of meadow and two acres of wood in Folkesworth'.

122 Between Iohannes de Ousthorp', clerk—and Iohanna de Burward'—of two messuages and forty two acres of land in Somersham and Colne.

123 Between Iohannes Serle of Huntyngdon'—and Simon Burges of Huntyngdon' and Margareta, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

1 Ed. III.¹

Case 93. File 24.

1 Between Willelmus de Langeton' and Nicholaus, his brother—and Robertus de sancto Albano and Alicia, his wife—of nine acres of land in [Stibington'] and Sibiston'.

2 Ed. III.

2 Between Iohannes de Rauele and Alicia, his wife—and Philippus de Rauele, parson of the church of All Saints, Huntyngdon'—of six messuages, two tofts, one hundred and seventy six acres of land, five acres and a rood of meadow, two shillings and eight pence of rent, and the rent of a pair of gloves in Touleslond', Weld', Eynesbiry, Caldecote and Magna Paxton'.

3 Between Alexander Ennemed of Iakele—and Hugo Wauclyn of Hamerton' and Isabella, his wife—of a messuage and twenty acres of land in Hamerton'.

¹ The court of Common Bench was at York from the beginning of Michaelmas term in this year till the end of Hilary term 2 and 3 Ed. III.

3 Ed. III.

4 Between Thomas, parson of the church of Depyng'—and Petrus de Holbeche and Emma, his wife—of two acres of meadow in Staneground'.

5 Between Iohannes Russel of Hunt' and Leticia, his wife—and Willelmus du Lay of Magna Paxton' and Sarra, his wife—of a messuage, six tofts, one hundred and twenty acres of land, and six acres of meadow in Magna Styuecle¹.

6 Between Thomas de Luton'—and Iohannes Manypeny and Agnes, his wife—of three tofts in Huntyngdon'.

7 Between Iohannes de Wassyngle and Emma, his wife—and Iohannes le Fraunceys of Wynepol—of a messuage and two carucates of land in Ripton' Abbatis.

8 Between Willelmus filius Radulfi de Spaldewyk' and Agnes, his wife—and Willelmus filius Radulfi de Colby and Alicia, his wife—of twenty four acres of land, two acres of meadow, three acres of wood, a moiety of a messuage, and a moiety of a dovehouse in Spaldewyk'.

9 Between Iohannes de Turueye—and Iohannes le Smyth of Welde and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage, ten and a half acres of land and sixteen pence of rent in Eynesbury and Welde.

4 Ed. III.

10 Between Willelmus le Draper—and Radulfus le Wode-ward' and Agnes, his wife—of fourteen acres of land in Magna Granteden'.

11 Between Willelmus de Ousthorp', clerk—and Iohannes de Dene of Huntyngdon' and Matillis, his wife—of ten acres of land in Someresham.

5 Ed. III.

12 Between Iohannes Waldeshef' of Dudyngton' and Cecilia, his wife—and Thomas Benethebrok' of Huntyngdon'—of eleven messuages, ten acres of meadow, twenty acres of wood, forty acres of pasture, and a third part of a mill, in Dudyngton', Bouton', Southho and Bokeden'.

¹ This fine is damaged.

13 Between Ricardus de Baiocis and Katerina, his wife—and Alexander de Baiocis—of the manor of Couyngton', except a messuage and sixty acres of land in the same manor.

6 Ed. III.

14 Between Henricus le Tailour of Eynesbury—and Walterus le Feure and Alicia, his wife—of eight acres of land and a rood of meadow in Eynesbury¹.

15 Between Iohannes de Hynton' and Isabella, his wife, and Willelmus, the son of the same Iohannes and Isabella—and Walterus de Dodyngton', parson of the church of Fendrayton'—of the manor of Bluntisham.

16 Between Iohannes Fyn of Huntyngdon' and Margareta, his wife—and Alanus filius Willelmi de Berton' of Swafham Prioris—of a messuage and eighteen acres of land in Gillyngg'¹.

17 Between Ricardus de Cornub', 'chyualer,' and Iohanna, his wife—and Robertus de Beyuill'—of twenty two messuages, one hundred and fifty acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, six acres of wood and two shillings of rent in Wodewalton¹.

18 Between Robertus de Beyuill' and Elizabetha, his wife—and Thomas de Leye and Nicholaus de Giddyng', chaplain—of the manor of Wodewalton¹.

7 Ed. III.¹

19 Between Matillis the widow of Henricus Tilly—and Willelmus de Sautre, parson of the church of Gritton', and Walterus de Upton', parson of the church of Hakewell'—of the manor of Alboldesle¹.

20 Between Ricardus de Baiocis and Katerina, his wife—and Walterus de Upton', parson of the church of Hakewell'—of the manor of Puttokesherdwyk¹.

21 Between Adam Grymbaud of Wynewyk' and Isolda, his wife, and Iohannes the son of the same Adam and Isolda—and Walterus Buxston', chaplain—of a messuage, a toft and a carucate of land in Mullesworth¹.

¹ Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

² The court of Common Bench was at York from the beginning of Hilary term 7 and 8 Ed. III. till the end of Hilary term 12 and 13 Ed. III.

22 Between Rogerus filius Iuonis de Woldhirst—and Thomas Gere of Haliwell' and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Iuone¹.

23 Between Iohannes, parson of the church of Bolnhirst—and Iohannes Caryte of Rameseye, and Emma, his wife—of four messuages, fourteen acres of land and six acres of meadow in Stanegrond'.

24 Between Ricardus de Baiocis and Katerina, his wife—and Ricardus de Peuenese and Margareta, his wife—of the manor of Puttokesherdwyk¹.

25 Between Robertus de Hale of Keston' and Petronilla, his wife—and Iohannes de Derby of Keston' and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, fifteen acres, and a rood and a half of land and three and a half roods of meadow in Keston¹.

8 Ed. III.

None.

9 Ed. III.

Case 93. File 25.

26 Between Robertus filius Willelmi de Cateby of Glatton'—and Willelmus de Cateby and Athelina, his wife—of a messuage and six acres of land in Glatton' and Sautre.

10 Ed. III.

27 Between Walterus de Barnham and Margareta, his wife—and Iohannes Guelok' of Nydyngworth' and Rosa, his wife—of two messuages and six acres of land in Hemyngford' Turbeluill¹.

28 Between Iohannes filius Iohannis atte Lanesende of Huntyngdon'—and Willelmus de Bykeleswade, 'irnemongere,' and Cristiana, his wife—of a messuage in Huntingdon¹.

29 Between Rogerus de Craunfeld' of Nidyngworth'—and Thomas Filers of Fenstanton' and Matillis, his wife—of a messuage and a rood of land in Nidyngworth¹.

¹ Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

30 Between the Abbot of Rameseye—and Ricardus de Claxton'—of a messuage, a carucate of land and ten acres of meadow in Wystowe, which Iohannes de Claxton' holds for a term of life.

See also Nos. 34 and 35 on this page.

11 Ed. III.

31 Between Iohannes Galeys of Sanctus Neotus and Emma, his wife—and Iohannes de Wodeston', chaplain—of a messuage and five acres of land in Uilla de sancto Neoto¹.

32 Between Alexander de Enemeth'—and Ricardus de Erdele and Mabilla, his wife—of a messuage, five acres of land, and a rood of meadow in Stylton¹.

33 Between Robertus Burstlere, 'chiualer'—and Iohannes filius Thome le Clerk' of Broghton' and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, one hundred acres of land and thirty six acres of meadow in Sleppe.

34 Between Hugo de Babyngton'—and Thomas de Outheby, parson of the church of Briggford' and Rogerus Sausemere of Neuton'—of six messuages, three carucates of land, ten acres of meadow, six acres of wood, twenty acres of pasture, and forty shillings of rent in Euerton' and Tetteworth', which Iohannes de Craunfeld' and Willelmus his brother hold for a term of eight years².

35 Between Willelmus Hors—and Philippus Pollard and Katerina, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Iuone².

36 Between Alicia Bycok'—and Ricardus Bycok' and Agnes, his wife—of a toft and fourteen acres of land in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

37 Between Robertus de Styuecle and Elizabetha, his wife—and Iohannes de Harebergh', chaplain—of a messuage, fifty-two acres of land, eight acres of meadow, two shillings of rent and the rent of a capon in Iakesle.

See also Nos. 38 and 39 on page 70 below.

¹ Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

² Made in the year 10 Ed. III. and recorded in this year.

12 Ed. III.

38 Between Simon Starlyng' of Sandon'—and Hugo le Masoun and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage, a toft and an acre of land in Uilla de sancto Neoto¹.

39 Between Thomas filius Thome de Bekeryng', 'chiualer,' and Isabella, his wife—and Robertus de Paunton', parson of the church of Catteworth' and Simon le Rous of Someredby, chaplain—of the manor of Catteworth¹.

See also No. 41 on this page.

13 Ed. III.

40 Between Iohannes Siluestre—and Galfridus de Bouton', chaplain, and Robertus Rychemount'—of two messuages, forty acres of land, two and a half acres of meadow and seven shillings and eight pence of rent in Uilla de sancto Neoto².

41 Between Robertus Waldeshef' and Iohanna, his wife—and Henricus de Chartres, parson of the church of Wolle—of twelve messuages, two carucates of land, ten acres of meadow, twenty acres of wood, forty acres of pasture and ten marks of rent in Dudyngton', Bukton', Sutho and Bokeden³.

42 Between Iohannes Dengayne and Iohanna, his wife—and Willelmus Gyffard', parson of the church of Radewynter and Thomas de Paxton', parson of the church of Stowe iuxta Queye—of the manor of Werislee and the advowson of the church of the same manor⁴.

See also No. 45 on page 71 opposite.

14 Ed. III.

43 Between Nicholaus de Newerk', chaplain, and Thomas le Peleter, chaplain—and Iohannes le Hayward of Hemmyngford' and Sarra, his wife, Ricardus le Fisshere of Iakele and Rosa, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Iuone.

¹ Made in the year 11 Ed. III. and recorded in this year.

² Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

³ Made in the year 12 Ed. III. and recorded in this year.

⁴ Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

44 Between Willelmus Moigne and Iohanna, his wife—and Robertus le Sweyn, parson of the church of All Saints, Sautre, and Rogerus de Tanesouer, parson of the church of S^t Andrew, Sautre—of twenty messuages, seventeen virgates and an acre of land in Giddyng' and Ludyngton'¹.

45 Between Simon de Kent and Alicia, daughter of Gilebertus Ouwayn—and Gilebertus Ouwayn and Matillis, his wife—of a messuage, six acres of land and an acre of meadow in Fenstanston'².

15 Ed. III.

46 Between Iohannes de Farendon'—and Iohannes de la Wyke, vicar of the church of Spaldewyk'—of a messuage, eighty six acres of land, fifteen acres of meadow and twenty four shillings and nine pence of rent in Brampton' iuxta Huntynghdon'.

47 Between Robertus Fyn, parson of the church of S^t Benedict, Huntynghdon'—and Willelmus Oyldeboef of Huntynghdon' and Alicia, his wife—of two messuages in Huntynghdon'.

48 Between Willelmus Smyth' of Niddyngworth' and Matillis, his wife—and Iohannes Gauelok' of Oure and Rosa, his wife—of two messuages, four acres of land and an acre of meadow in Niddyngworth'.

49 *This fine should have been filed among those of 16 Ed. III. See No. 51a on page 72 below.*

50 Between Hugo de Croft'—and Adam du Park' and Amicia, his wife—of five messuages, seventy acres of land, three acres of meadow and thirteen shillings and four pence of rent in Bechamstede and Dilyngton'.

See also No. 51 on this page.

16 Ed. III.

Case 94. File 26.

51 Between Willelmus de Herleston', clerk—and Ricardus Rikedoun and Iohanna, his wife—of a messuage, two

¹ Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

² Made in the year 18 Ed. III. and recorded in this year.

hundred acres of land and eight acres of meadow in Someresham, Colne, and Bluntesham¹.

51a Between Ricardus Alberd of Iakesle and Ricardus, his son—and Iohannes Erdele of Iakesle, and Brighteu, his wife—of eleven and a half acres of land in Iakesle².

17 Ed. III.

52 Between Willelmus de Herleston', clerk—and Henricus de Broughton', chaplain—of a messuage, two hundred acres of land and eight acres of meadow in Someresham, Colne and Bluntesham.

53 Between Iohannes Eustace of Hilton'—and Thomas de Flamstede and Iohanna, his wife—of five acres of land in Fenistanton³.

See also No. 55 on this page.

18 Ed. III.

54 Between Iohannes de Brunne—and Beatrix, the widow of Thomas de Merch'—of a messuage in Yakesle.

55 Between Master Henricus de la Dale, parson of the church of Hegham Ferrers—and Iohannes Bauston' of Hargraue and Alesia his wife—of a messuage, two acres of land, and eight shillings of rent in Magna Catworth⁴.

56 Between Iohannes de London'—and Thomas Aleyn and Elizabetha, his wife—of a sixth part of the manor of Magna Paxton'.

57 Between Ricardus filius Iohannis de Hemyngton'—and Ricardus filius Ricardi de Hemyngton' and Deruergulla, his wife—of three messuages, twenty six acres of land, four acres of meadow and five shillings of rent in Stybynton'.

58 Between Robertus le Uernoun, iunior, and Athelina, his wife—and Iohannes filius Thome filii Nicholai and Sarra, his

¹ Made in 15 Ed. III. and recorded in this year; endorsed with the claim of Robertus filius Egidii de Wachesham.

² This fine is filed among the fines of 15 Ed. III. and there numbered 49.

³ Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

⁴ Made in 17 Ed. III. and recorded in this year.

wife—of three messuages, thirty acres of land, three acres of meadow and five shillings of rent in Rypstone Abbatis.

See also No. 61 on this page.

19 Ed. III.

59 Between Willelmus Westmilne of Hilton'—and Rogerus Westmilne of Hilton' and Custancia, his wife—of a messuage and five acres of land in Hilton'¹.

60 Between Iohannes Galeys of Sanctus Neotus and Emma, his wife—and Iohannes de Medbourne, chaplain, and Ricardus filius Iohannis de Grantessete of Hokyngton'—of a messuage and eighteen acres of land in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

61 Between Radulfus le Moyne and Iohanna, his wife—and Gilebertus de Stanton' and Rogerus de Iselham, chaplain—of two messuages, and three acres of land in Fenstanton' and Hilton'².

62 Between Thomas le Clerk' of Broughton' and Iohanna, his wife—and Henricus de Broughton', chaplain—of a messuage, forty acres of land, two acres of meadow and four shillings of rent in Broughton'.

63 Between Ricardus Alberd' of Iakesle and Ricardus, his son—and Iohannes Erdele of Iakesle and Brighteu, his wife—of a messuage in Iakesle.

64 Between Master Robertus de Nassington' and Nicholaus de Ebor'—and Robertus le Somenour of Sanctus Iuo and Iohanna, his wife—of five messuages and a moiety of an acre of land in Haliwell' and Uilla de sancto Iuone³.

20 Ed. III.

65 Between Robertus Wyne, senior, and Iohanna, his wife—and Iohannes Gamelyn, chaplain—of two messuages, sixty acres of land, five acres of meadow, and eight acres of wood in Eston', Stowe and Leyghton' super Brouneswold'.

66 Between Iohannes de Rauele and Alicia, his wife—and Iohannes de Huntynghdon', parson of the church of Grauele and

¹ Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

² Made in 18 Ed. III. and recorded in this year.

³ Made in this year and recorded in the year 20 Ed. III.

Walterus le Bret—of ten messuages, two hundred and twenty acres of land, seven acres of meadow, fifteen shillings of rent and the rent of a pair of gloves in Toulislond', Magna Paxton', Weld' and Eynisbiry¹.

67 Between Willelmus de Thorp'—and Lambertus de Shefeld' and Margareta, his wife—of the manor of Ouerton' Wateruill' and of the advowson of the church of the same manor.

See also No. 64 on page 73 above.

21 Ed. III.

68 Between Willelmus de Folkiworth'—and Ricardus de Hemyngton' and Deruergulla, his wife—of sixteen acres of land, three acres of meadow, three shillings and two pence of rent and a moiety of a messuage in Stybyngton', Sibeston', Walmesford and Siberton'.

69 Between Iohannes de la Fermerye of Huntyngdon'—and Robertus del Wodehouse of Somersham and Margareta, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

70 Between Robertus filius Rogeri de Grafham, chaplain— and Paulinus Bigenore of Huntyngdon' and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

71 Between Willelmus de Herleston', clerk, and Margareta de Holm—and Henricus de Broughton', clerk, and Willelmus de Holm—of the manor of Colne, which is called la Leghe, with appurtenances in Somersham, Colne and Bluntesham.

72 Between Willelmus filius Willelmi de Thorp'—and Iohannes de Bautre of Geynesburgh' and Iohanna, his wife—of five messuages, forty acres of land, six acres of meadow and forty shillings of rent in Ouirton' Wateruyll'.

73 Between Margareta de Holm—and Simon Dyke of Grauele and Amicia, his wife—of a messuage and seven acres of land in Somersham and Colne.

22 Ed. III.

74 Between Iohannes de Baggele of Hemyngford' Abbatis and Beatrix, his wife—and Radulfus de Baggele—of four messuages, sixty seven acres of land, six and a half acres

¹ Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

of meadow, two acres and a rood of pasture and twenty pence of rent in Hemyngford' Abbatis¹.

75 Between Willelmus filius Iohannis de Pappeworth', 'chiualer,' and Elizabetha, his wife—and Iohannes de Hilton', parson of the church of Fendrayton' and Iohannes Corby, chaplain—of the manor of Grafham and thirty six shillings of rent in Wodeweston' which Iohannes de Pappeworth', 'chiualer,' held for a term of life.

Case 94. File 27.

76 Between Iohannes de Abyndon', citizen and clothier of London', Robertus de Morton', parson of the church of Smalbergh' and Robertus de Wymund[ewold] parson of the church of Parua Thrillowe—and Edmundus de Cretyng', 'chiualer'—of two acres of land in Magna Stokton' and of the advowson of the church of the same town.

23 Ed. III.

77 Between Robertus de Thorp'—and Robertus But of Norwych' and Iohanna, his wife—of the manor of Woldhirst.

78 Between Robertus Huchoun of Magna Grantesdene—and Adam Gerbaud' of Magna Grantesdene—of five messuages, one hundred and ninety two acres of land, twelve acres of meadow, four acres of pasture, two acres of wood, and sixteen shillings and eight pence of rent in Magna Grantesdene.

24 Ed. III.

79 Between Iohannes Dengaigne of Teuersham — and Willelmus de Notton' and Iohannes atte Cherche, chaplain—of the manor of Wersley.

80 Between Nicholaus de Styuecle—and Iohannes Crisp' of Iakesle and Iohanna, his wife—of a messuage, fifteen acres of land and four acres of meadow in Walton'.

25 Ed. III.

81 Between Iohannes Kyng' of Keston' and Agnes, his wife—and Petrus Clement of Keston' and Agnes, his wife—of two messuages in Kes[ton]².

¹ This fine is damaged.

² This word is damaged, but the rest of the fine is legible.

26 Ed. III.

82 Between Willelmus le Moigne, 'chiualer'—and Iohannes Chartres—of the manor of Wolle, which Ricardus fitz Wyth' of Tichemersh' and Elizabetha his wife hold for the life of the same Elizabetha¹.

83 Between Nicholaus de Styuecle and Iuliana, his wife—and Iohannes Crysp' of Iakesle, senior, and Iohanna, his wife—of three messuages, sixty acres of land, six acres of meadow, twenty pence of rent, and the rent of four capons in Iakesle and Folkesworth'.

84 Between Gilebertus de Warewyk', chaplain, and Nicholaus de Eboraco, clerk—and Thomas le Ferour of Sanctus Iuo and Margareta, his wife—of six messuages, an acre and a half of land and a moiety of an acre of meadow in Slepe, Haliwell and Uilla de sancto Iuone¹.

27 Ed. III.

85 Between Willelmus Hors of Sanctus Iuo—and Robertus de Lauache of Fenstanton' and Elena, his wife—of a messuage, seven and a half acres and a moiety of a rood of land, an acre of meadow and six shillings of rent in Fenstanton, Hemyingford' Grey and Gillyngg'.

86 Between Ricardus de Sheuyngdon'—and Ricardus de Petrisburgh' and Agnes, his wife—of the moiety of a messuage, seven tofts, one hundred and forty acres of land, thirteen acres and a rood of meadow in Styuecle, Huntyngdon' and Brampton'.

87 Between Ricardus Alberd' of Iakesle—and Nicholaus de Styuecle and Iuliana, his wife—of three messuages, eighty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty pence of rent and the rent of four capons in Iakesle.

87a Between Willelmus Hors of Sanctus Iuo—and Iohannes Not' of Fenny Stanton' and Iohanna, his wife—of seven acres three roods and a sixth part of eighteen acres of land; an acre and a fourth part of a rood and a sixth part of an acre and a half of meadow; and a sixth part of three messuages and a

¹ Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

moiety of a dovehouse in Gillyng', Fennystanton' and Hemmyngford' Grey¹.

28 Ed. III.

88 Between Gilebertus de Warwyk', chaplain, and Nicholaus de Eboraco, clerk—and Iohannes de Rediswell' and Elizabetha, his wife—of a messuage and twelve acres of meadow in Rameseye.

89 Between Iohannes de Goushill', parson of the church of Aylyngton' and Iohannes Knyuet—and Petrus de Normanton' and Katerina, his wife—of a messuage, fifty acres of land and five acres of meadow in Aylyngton'.

90 *This fine should have been filed among those of 27 Edw. III. See No. 87a on page 76 opposite.*

91 Between Iohannes de Styuecle and Nicholaus, his son, Nicholaus de Styuecle and Gilebertus de Styuecle—and Willelmus Moigne of Rauele, 'chiualer'—of the manor of Wolle, which Ricardus fitz Wyth' of Tichemersh' and Elizabetha, his wife, hold for the term of the life of the said Elizabetha².

92 Between Nicholaus de Styuecle—and Benedictus le Skynnere of Tetteworth' and Sarra, his wife, and Galfridus Mariot and Agnes, his wife—of two messuages and a virgate of land in Walton'.

29 Ed. III.

93 Between Ricardus Truloue, knight, and Sibilla, his wife—and Iohannes Butetourt—of the manor of Hamerton'.

94 Between Iohannes de Gouscill, parson of the church of Aylyngton',—and Hugo de Mortuo Mari, 'chiualer,' and Margareta, his wife—of a moiety and an eighth part of the manor of Chasterton'.

95 Between Nicholaus de Styuecle—and Willelmus filius Iohannis de Pappeworth', 'chiualer,' and Elizabetha, his wife—of thirty six shillings of rent in Alkemondebery.

¹ This fine is filed among the fines of 28 Ed. III. and there numbered 90.

² Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

30 Ed. III.

96 Between Nicholaus de Ulceby, Ricardus de Alyngton', chaplain, and Iohannes filius Galfridi Stokeman of Ouerton'—and Alexander de Fletton' and Nicholaa, his wife—of four messuages, a toft, one hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and six pence of rent in Ouerton', Longeuill' and Botilbrugge.

97 Between Robertus Callon of Magna Styuecle and Agnes, his wife—and Ricardus Caunt of Broughton' and Katerina, his wife—of a messuage in Broughton'.

31 Ed. III.

98 Between Ricardus de Kaynho and Iohanna, his wife—and Iohannes de Weston' of Stileton' and Agnes, his wife—of two messuages, forty six acres of land, and three acres of meadow in Stileton'.

32 Ed. III.

99 Between Ricardus de Baiocis, knight, and Katerina, his wife—and Willelmus de Burton', knight, and Ricardus, the son of Ricardus de Baiocis, knight—of the manor of Couyngton'.

100 Between Willelmus Hors of Sanctus Iuo—and Simon de Kent and Alicia, his wife, Henricus de Scultone and Agnes, his wife, and Iohannes de Barewe and Cristiana, his wife—of a moiety of four messuages, fourteen acres and a rood of land, three parts of an acre of meadow and of a dovehouse in Gillynge and Hemyngford' Grey.

Case 94. File 28.

101 Between Iohannes de Cotflat—and Iohannes Heruy of Colne and Margareta, his wife—of a messuage, forty seven acres of land, nine acres of meadow, and forty pence of rent in Somersham and Colne.

102 Between Robertus Richemond' of Sanctus Neotus—and Ricardus Andreu and Iohanna, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

103 Between Iohannes Taylour of Magna Giddyng'—and Willelmus Est' of Lullyngton' and Agnes, his wife—of twenty four acres of land in Magna Giddyng'.

104 Between Thomas Caumuill' and Fina, his wife—and Walterus de Chychestre of London', 'spicer,' and Agnes, his wife—of a moiety of a messuage, a toft, twenty four acres of land, two acres of meadow, and six pence of rent in Heighmondegroue, Rameseye, Bury and Upwode.

33 Ed. III.

105 Between Pelagia, the widow of Iohannes de Hereford' of Huntyngdon'—and Iohannes de Relye and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

106 Between Andreas Hulot of Parua Styuecle, chaplain—and Simon Rical of Wodewestone and Margeria, his wife—of a messuage in Parua Styuecle.

107 Between Iohannes Ganet—and Matillis the daughter of Willelmus Ganet and Iohannes Noreys and Margeria, his wife—of two messuages, two tofts and twenty acres of land in Wassyngle, Fokesworth' and Oggerston'¹.

108 Between Thomas de Wykham—and Robertus filius Iohannis de Wykham of Sheuyndon'—of two messuages, a toft, one hundred and twenty acres of land and six acres of meadow in Boudon', Dodynton' and Southo².

34 Ed. III.

109 Between Willelmus Wateruyle of Ouerton' Longeuyle, chaplain—and Ricardus de Burgh' of Magna Styuecle and Agnes, his wife, and Thomas Flesshewere of Fenstanton' and Alicia, his wife—of three messuages, eighteen acres of land, two acres of meadow, and an acre of marsh, in Huntyngdon', Stilton' and Magna Styuecle.

110 Between Willelmus Page of Sanctus Neotus and Matillis, his wife—and Iohannes filius Ricardi le Longe of Shudyaumpes and Felicia, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

¹ Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

² Made in this year and recorded in the year 84 Ed. III.

111 Between Iohannes Swyft'—and Willelmus atte Moor and Margeria, his wife—of a messuage, eleven and a half acres of land and an acre of meadow in Elyngton'.

112 Between Simon Symeon—and Cristiana de Lyndeseye—of a moiety of the manor of Mullesworth'; and of the advowson of a moiety of the church of the same town.

See also No. 108 on page 79 above.

35 Ed. III.

113a Between Gilebertus de Haysand' and Amia, his wife—and Willelmus de Bland, parson of the church of Wodewalton'—of the manor of Copmanford' and of the advowson of the church of the same town, which Ricardus de Eye held for a term of life¹.

114 Between Gilebertus de Haysand' and Amia, his wife—and Willelmus de Blande, parson of the church of Wodewalton'—of the manor of Parua Geddyng'².

115 Between Gilebertus Haysand' and Amia, his wife—and Willelmus de Blande, parson of the church of Wodewalton'—of the manor of Copmanford' and of the advowson of a moiety of the church of Copmanford' which Ricardus de Eye holds for a term of life³.

116 Between Eustachius Wysman of Sanctus Neotus—and Iohannes Beneyt of Somersham and Emma, his wife—of a messuage and two pence of rent in Somersham.

36 Ed. III.

117 Between Thomas Caunuille—and Ricardus de Pentebury of Heyghtmondegroue and Katerina, his wife—of a moiety of a messuage, twenty acres of land, and two acres of meadow in Heyghtmondegroue and Upwode.

¹ A copy of this fine is written on a sheet of parchment which has been filed among these fines and numbered 118b. The copy is not one of the indentures of the fine.

² A copy of this fine is written on the sheet of parchment mentioned in note 1 above.

³ This fine was made a week earlier than No. 118a.

37 Ed. III.

118 Between Galfridus Aylbern' and Margareta, his wife—and Rogerus Barker of Parua Grantesden' and Alicia, his wife—of a toft and twelve and a half acres of land in Gillyng'¹.

119 Between Willelmus Catoun, parson of the church of All Saints, Sautre, Robertus Oliuere of Sautre, chaplain, and Iohannes Hamond' of Mersshton', chaplain—and Henricus [Spynk] de Wemyngton' of Sautre and Isabella, his wife—of eleven messuages, three carucates and a virgate of land, eight acres of meadow and two shillings of rent in Magna Paxton', Toweslond', Stepilgiddyng', Slep', Wodhurst and Thernyng'¹.

120 Between Iohannes Neubonde of Magna Grantesden'—and Rogerus Barkere of Caxton' and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage, ten acres of land and an acre of meadow in Magna Grantesden'.

See also No. 122 on this page.

38 Ed. III.

121 Between Robertus le Straunge and Margeria, his wife—and Ricardus de Sutton', 'chiualer,' and Anna, his wife—of eight messuages, one hundred and sixty acres of land, six acres of meadow, six acres of wood, and a moiety of a messuage in Berkford'¹.

122 Between Nicholaus de Hemyngford' Grey and Matillis, his wife—and Iohannes Taillour of Buntynghford' and Iohanna, his wife—of a quarter of a messuage, one hundred acres of land and twelve acres of meadow in Hemyngford' Grey².

123 Between Nicholaus Shepeherde of Broughton' and Mariota, his wife—and Ricardus Caun and Katerina, his wife—of eight acres of land in Broughton'.

124 Between Robertus Calon of Broughton'—and Willelmus Inge and Blanchia, his wife—of fourteen acres and three and a half roods of land in Broughton'.

¹ Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

² Made in 37 Ed. III. and recorded in this year.

39 Ed. III.

125 Between Willelmus filius Walteri Cook' of Eton', chaplain, and Iohannes filius Roberti Clerk' of Chaluesterne, senior—and Iohannes Dunton and Matillis, his wife—of a messuage, eighty acres of land, an acre of meadow, four acres of wood, and a halfpenny of rent in Magna Stoghton'.

Case 94. File 29.

126 Between Robertus de Wassyngle and Iohanna, his wife—and Robertus de Horneby, Willelmus de Brekeley, and Thomas de Burton' of Kynnesley—of the manor of Wassyngle, except sixty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, forty acres of wood and ten acres of pasture in the same manor, and of the advowson of the church of the same town.

127 Between Iohannes Sweft—and Willelmus atte Mor and Margeria, his wife—of a messuage, six acres of land and six pence of rent in Elyngton' and Sibthorp'¹.

128 Between Nicholaus Rose, chaplain, and Iohannes Godynch', chaplain—and Nicholaus Grene and Iohanna his wife—of a moiety of the manor of Conynton' with its appurtenances, except a moiety of the advowson of the church of the same manor.

40 Ed. III.

129 Between Nicholaus de Styuecle, Iohannes Couesgraue of Eton' and Iohannes Marham, chaplain—and Radulfus de Hynton' of Thetford iuxta Ely and Iohannes, his son, 'chiualer'—of the manor of Bluntesham, except seven messuages, eighteen acres of land and five acres of meadow in the same manor².

41 Ed. III.

130 Between Iohannes Upheys of Huntyngdon'—and Iohannes de Aston' and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage, ten acres of land and three acres of pasture in Huntyngdon'.

¹ Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

² Made in this year and recorded in the year 41 Ed. III.

131 Between Simon Derham of Magna Grantisden', 'tail-lour'—and Thomas Mayster of Magna Grantisden' and Sarra, his wife—of a moiety of a messuage in Magna Grantisden'.

132 Between Willelmus, vicar of the church of Hemmyngford' Grey, Willelmus Nicol, chaplain, Willelmus Trappe, chaplain, and Iohannes Edward', chaplain—and Nicholaus de Hemmyngford' and Matillis, his wife—of a messuage, two dovehouses, thirty five and a half acres of land and two acres of meadow in Hemmyngford' Grey.

133 Between Nicholaus de Styuecle, Iohannes de Couesgraue of Eton' and Iohannes Marham, chaplain—and Iohannes filius Edmundi Middleton' of Radeclif, kinsman and heir of Simon the son of Simon de Seyntlys of Magna Styuecle—of the manor of Prestelee and one hundred shillings of rent in Magna Styuecle and Huntyngdon'¹.

See also No. 129 on page 82 opposite.

42 Ed. III.

134 Between Nicholaus de Styuecle, Robertus Waryn of Offord, Robertus Huntyngdon' of Catteworth, and Iohannes Couesgraue of Eton'—and Willelmus Scot' de Holbech of Iakesle, 'fishere,' and Emma, his wife—of a moiety of the manor of Magna Styuecle, which Thomas fitz Eustace and Alianora, his wife, held for the term of the life of the same Alianora.

See also No. 166a on page 87 below.

43 Ed. III.

135 Between Iohannes de Hemyngford' and Iohanna, his wife—and Iohannes de Goldyngton' and Iocosa, his wife—of a third part of the manor of Grofham, and of a third part of the advowson of the church of the same town.

136 Between Robertus Waryn of Offord, Willelmus Castellacre, Galfridus Hildegard, Robertus Huntyngdon' of Catteworth', Iohannes Couesgraue of Eton' and Thomas Walton' of Upwode—

¹ Made and afterwards recorded in the same term.

and Ricardus Caunt' of Bukworth' and Katerina, his wife—of two messuages and thirty two acres of land in Bukworth'.

137 Between Iohannes Engyne of Sanctus Iuo—and Iohannes Gunson' of Somersham and Emma, his wife—of a messuage in Somersham.

138 Between Willelmus Payn, parson of the church of Bukworth'—and Ricardus Caunt' of Bukworth' and Katerina, his wife—of twelve acres and a moiety of a rood of land and a sixth part of a rood of meadow in Bukworth'.

139 Between Iohannes Coupere of Broughton'—and Ricardus Taillour of Walton' and Agnes, his wife—of fifteen acres of land, a rood of meadow and a moiety of a messuage in Broughton'.

140 Between the Abbot of Rameseye—and Iohannes Thame of Wardeboys and Sarra, his wife—of a messuage in Wardeboys.

44 Ed. III.

141 Between Willelmus del Castel' and Iohannes de Thelwall', clerk—and Henricus Spynk' and Isabella, his wife—of six messuages, two carucates of land and four acres of meadow in Stipelgyddyng'.

45 Ed. III.

142 Between the Abbot of Ramsey—and Thomas Ode of Morbourn' and Cristiana, his wife—of four messuages, twenty acres of land, and twelve acres of meadow in Wodewalton'.

143 Between Andreas Mewes, chaplain—and Iohannes Herrysson' and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage, five acres of land and a moiety of an acre of meadow in Parua Styuecle and Alkemondebury.

46 Ed. III.

144 Between Iohannes Ode of Fenstanton', senior—and Simon Walsham of Fenstanton' and Margeria, his wife—of a messuage and an acre of land in Fenstanton'.

145 Between Iohannes Hemyngford' and Iohanna, his wife—and Iohannes Bate and Anna, his wife—of a messuage, a toft and five and a half acres of land in Grafham.

146 Between Robertus Marchal—and Simon Taillour of Magna Grantisden' and Agnes, his wife—of a moiety of a messuage in Magna Grantisden'¹.

147 Between Iohannes Hemyngford'—and Iohannes Goldyngton' and Iocosa, his wife—of two parts of the manor of Grafham.

148 Between Simon Bret of Sanctus Neotus, Nicholaus de Styuecle, Iohannes Ioce of Sanctus Neotus and Thomas Child' of Bikliswade—and Alan Bolesore and Margeria, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

47 Ed. III.

149 Between Robertus Boteler, clerk, and Iohannes Skele of Glatton'—and Rogerus Leycestre of Chesterton' and Margareta, his wife—of the manor of Chesterton'.

150 Between Iohannes Knyuet, knight—and Thomas Beaumys and Katerina, his wife—of seven messuages, three virgates and an acre, and a moiety of a virgate of land, and also two shillings and six pence of rent, and the rent of a pair of gloves in Thyrynng', and of Willelmus Growethorp', Iohannes Mabot, Iohannes Ricard', Willelmus Bungler and Margareta Godewyf, villains of the same Thomas and Katerina, and their issue.

Case 94. File 30.

151 Between Iohannes de Wilford', clerk, Thomas de Thorp', clerk, Iohannes de Bonyngton', clerk, Thomas de Welle and Willelmus Neuehous,—and Iohannes Coluile, 'chiualer,' and Alicia, his wife—of two acres of land in Stokton' Magna and of the advowson of the church of the same town¹.

152 Between Philippus Myles of Somersham—and Iohannes Engyn of Sanctus Iuo and Beatrix, his wife—of a messuage in Somersham.

48 Ed. III.

153 Between Iohannes Couesgraue of Eton', Willelmus

¹ Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

Couesgraue and Ricardus Esee—and Willelmus Gray of Gold-
yngton' and Iohanna, his wife—of a moiety of three messuages,
two shops, forty acres of land, two and a half acres of meadow
and seven shillings and eight pence of rent in Uilla de sancto
Noeto¹.

154 Between Thomas Pope—and Willelmus Gray of Gold-
yngton' and Iohanna, his wife—of a toft and eight acres of land
in Uilla de sancto Noeto¹.

155 Between Willelmus Plomer of Fenstanton'—and Wil-
lelmus Cokat and Katerina, his wife—of a toft, seven and a
half acres of land and a moiety of an acre of meadow in Fen-
stanton'¹.

156 Between Nicholaus Aumfles, chaplain, and Iohannes
Lord'—and Iohannes Fermer and Margeria, his wife—of a toft,
thirty acres of land, four acres of meadow, and of a third part of
six messuages, ninety three acres of land and thirty acres of
meadow in Haliwell', Slepe and Hemyngford' Gray.

157 Between Willelmus Rysby and Emma, his wife—and
Ricardus Kaunt' of Broughton' and Katerina, his wife—of a
messuage and twelve acres of land in Ryp-ton' Abbatis.

157a Between Nicholaus de Styuecle and Robertus Hunt-
yngdon' of Catteworth'—and Iohannes de Felmeresham and
Cristiana, his wife—of a messuage, twenty acres of land and
three acres of meadow in Slepe and Wodehirst².

See also No. 13 on page 90 below.

49 Ed. III.

158 Between Willelmus Lephram, Iohannes Belton' of
Staunford', Iohannes Cope, chaplain, Iohannes Houseby, chap-
lain, Willelmus Hothum and Willelmus Barbour of Hakenay
—and Iohannes Colne and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage, four
tofts, eighty acres of land, twelve acres of meadow and forty two
shillings of rent in Someresham and Bluntesham.

159 *This fine should have been filed among those of*
48 Ed. III. *See No. 157a on this page.*

¹ Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

² This fine is filed among the fines of 49 Ed. III. and there numbered 159.

160 Between Simon Clerk' and Elena, his wife—and Simon Newebond' and Katerina, his wife—of a messuage and three acres of land in Magna Grantesden'.

161 Between Willelmus Blossme of Offord' Cluny, chaplain, and Ricardus Roger of Offord Daneys, chaplain—and Robertus Waryn of Offord Daneys and Katerina, his wife—of a messuage, sixty acres of land, eight acres of wood, and eight shillings of rent in Grafham and Haylweston'¹.

162 Between Iohannes de Styuecle, and Andreas Mewes, chaplain—and Ricardus Ledere and Agnes, his wife—of a moiety of twelve acres of land in Spaldewyk' and Parua Catworth'¹.

163. *This fine should have been placed among those of 50 Ed. III. See No. 166a on this page.*

164 Between Thomas Parker of Bokeden'—and Reginaldus Rouceby and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage in Bokeden'.

50 Ed. III.

165 Between Iohannes Disshere of Magna Grantesden'—and Willelmus Ryis and Katerina, his wife—of twenty two acres of land, an acre of wood, three pence of rent and a fourth part of a messuage in Magna Grantesden'.

166 Between Ricardus Rauen—and Iohannes West and Iohanna, his wife—of a messuage in Uilla de sancto Neoto.

166a Between Thomas filius Thome de Wauton', 'chiualer'—and Iohannes Empol—of a third part of the manor of Magna Stokton', which Galfridus de Drayton' holds for a term of life².

51 Ed. III.

none.

1 Ric. II.

Case 94. File 31.

1 Between Robertus Beaumeys—and Iohannes Peuerell'

¹ Made in one term in this year and recorded in another.

² This fine was made in 42 Ed. III. and recorded in this year. It is filed among the fines of 49 Ed. III. and there numbered 163.

and Petronilla, his wife—of a messuage and twenty acres of land in Stonle.

2 Between Robertus Waryn of Offord', Galfridus Hildegard, Robertus de Huntyngdon', Iohannes Couesgraue of Eton' and Thomas Walton' of Upwode—and Nicholaus de Styuecle, senior—of the manors of Cleryuauxmaner, Deuesmaner, Prestelesmaner, Nokesmaner, Beaufoesmaner and Croftesmaner in Upwode, Bichampstede, Huntyngdon', Magna Rauele, Magna Stokton' and Magna Styuecle, and of twenty two messuages, one hundred acres of land, six acres of meadow and ten marks and two shillings of rent in Huntyngdon', Bichampstede, Pirie, Wardebois, Hailweston', Delyngton', Wistowe, Heightmondegroue, Rameseye, Magna Styuecle, Magna Stokton' and Magna Rauele.

3 Between Hubertus de Lacford', chaplain, John Crouch', chaplain, Hugo de Brampton', Willelmus Wykham and Willelmus Spenser—and Iohannes Brampton' of Someresham and Isabella, his wife—of three messuages, two carucates of land, twenty four acres of meadow, twenty six acres of wood, ten acres of marsh and five shillings of rent in Someresham.

4 Between Iohannes Crouch, chaplain, Willelmus Wikham and Willelmus Spenser of Ouere—and Robertus Wodehous and Elizabetha, his wife—of a messuage, eleven acres of land, four acres of meadow and eighteen pence of rent in Somersham.

5 Between Iohannes de Styuecle, Nicholaus de Styuecle, Iohannes Glatton' and Radulfus Giddyng' of Huntyngdon'—and Ricardus Dyte of Raundes and Margeria, his wife—of thirty acres of land, three acres of meadow and two parts of a messuage in Bythern'¹.

6 Between Robertus Huntyngdon' of Catworth', Laurencius Miltcombe and Willelmus Rodelond of Craunfeld'—and Willelmus de Wassyngelee and Isabella, his wife—of two messuages, six shops, twenty acres of land, three acres of meadow and two shillings of rent in Huntyngdon'¹.

See also No. 12 on page 90 below.

¹ Made in one term of this year and recorded in another.

2 Ric. II.

7 Between Ricardus de Treton', clerk, and Adam de Chesterfeld', clerk—and Ricardus Manhale and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage, fifty two acres of land, eight acres of meadow, two shillings of rent and the rent of a capon in Lakesle¹.

8 Between Thomas Ellesworth', Willelmus Clerk', chaplain, and Simon Maister—and Simon Clerk' and Elena, his wife—of two messuages and twenty two acres of land in Magna Grantensedene.

9 Between Robertus Waryn—and Thomas de Eston' and Margareta, his wife—of the manor called Broghton' maner in Offorde Daneyns.

See also No. 11 on this page.

3 Ric. II.

10 Between Rogerus de Trumpyngton', knight, Petrus de Belgraue, parson of the church of Blounham, and Ricardus Shardelowe—and Willelmus Smyth' of Wolaston' and Lucia, his wife—of the manor of Magna Paxton'.

11 Between Ricardus Parker, parson of the church of Magna Stokton', Walterus Almarie, Robertus Kirkeby, parson of the church of St Peter, London', and Willelmus Boys, parson of the church of Mursle—and Hugo Brian and Cristiana, his wife—of a fourth part of the manor of Boudon².

See also No. 14 on page 90 below.

4 Ric. II.³

See No. 19 on page 91 below.

¹ Made in one term of this year and recorded in another.

² Made in the year 2 Ric. II. and recorded in this year.

³ No fines were levied in the Trinity term at the end of this regnal year. On 15 June 1381 the king adjourned the sessions of the King's Bench and the Common Bench until the octave of the following Michaelmas.

tam propter inauditas et horribiles commociones et insurrecciones populi regni nostri Anglie quam pro periculis ex hostium nostrorum incursibus evitandis ac aliis causis quampluribus (*Close Roll* 227, *Memb.* 1).

The king's direction is printed from the Close Rolls in Rymer's *Foedera* (Ed. 1869), Vol. rv. p. 128.

5 Ric. II.

12 Between Alanus de Belyngham, Nicholaus de Styuecle, senior, Nicholaus de Styuecle, iunior, Richardus [Manhale, Iohannes] Lord' of Collesdon' iuxta Eton', Iohannes de Styuecle and Iohannes de Glatton'—and Willelmus filius Ade filii Willelmi de Morewyk'—of the manor of Parua Gyddyngg' and a moiety of the manor of Copmandesford' called [Constantynes] and a moiety of the advowson of the church of Copmandesford'¹.

13 Between Robertus Waryn, Thomas de Styuecle, clerk, Iohannes Repynghale, iunior, and Iohannes Skele—and Iohannes de Styuecle—of the manor of Wolle, which Elizabetha fitz Wyth' holds for a term of life².

14 Between Iohannes Wauton', Nicholaus de Styuecle, iunior, Iohannes de Styuecle, Iohannes Rokesdon', Iohannes Beresford' and Iohannes Morys, clerk—and Richardus Caunt and Katerina, his wife—of a messuage, twelve acres of land, four acres of meadow and a third part of thirty acres of land in Broghton' and Rypton' Abbatis³.

15 Between Semanus Blome—and Iohannes Colynson' and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage in Huntynghdon'.

16 Between Iohannes Freende of Holme—and Robertus Mathewe of Holme and Margareta, his wife—of a messuage, sixteen acres of land and two acres of meadow in Conyngton'.

6 Ric. II.

17 Between Edmundus, abbot of Rameseye—and Robertus Hakford'—of two parts of a messuage, thirty six acres of land, and a moiety of an acre of meadow in Broghton'.

See also No. 20 on page 91 opposite.

7 Ric. II.

18 Between Iohannes Holt, Willelmus Thernyng', Iohannes

¹ Made in the year 1 Ric. II. and recorded in this year. Nicholaus de Styuecle, senior, is not a party to the fine as recorded. The fine is a little damaged.

² Made in the year 48 Ed. III. and recorded in this year.

³ Made in the year 3 Ric. II. and recorded in this year.

de Styuecle, Robertus Baa and Iohannes Glatton'—and Thomas Hildegare and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, two tofts, fifty acres of land, a moiety of an acre of meadow, five shillings of rent and the rent of two capons in Bucworth'.

19 Between Iohannes de Herlyngton'—and Iohannes Lord' of Leghton'—of thirty shillings of rent in Leghton'¹.

20 Between Thomas de Thorp'—and Henricus Prudde and Constancia, his wife—of two messuages in Huntyngdon'².

21 Between Iohannes de Styuecle, Rogerus Keston' of Estwod', Robertus Huntyngdon', Willelmus Brokle, and Robertus Ventuser—and Thomas Fauconer and Elizabetha, his wife—of two messuages, a toft, eighty acres of land, and two acres of meadow in Keston'.

22 Between Robertus Huntyngton', Willelmus Kelshull' and Iohannes Bedel—and Rogerus Othe Hill' and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage, eighteen acres of land and two acres of meadow in Spaldwyk' and Eston'.

23 Between Iohannes Iohanesson' of Conyngton', chaplain—and Edmundus Fouleweder and Alicia, his wife—of a messuage, sixteen acres of land and two acres of meadow in Conyngton'.

8 Ric. II.³

24 Between Thomas [Peynere], Iohannes de Styuecle, Willelmus Bellemakere, Willelmus Brokkelee, Ricardus Freman, clerk, Iohannes Bullok' and Rogerus Keston'—and Ricardus Northfolk' and Margareta, his wife—of two messuages, eight tofts, a carucate of land, six acres of meadow, two acres of pasture, a penny of rent, and the rent of a left-hand glove in Keston'⁴.

25 Between Thomas Peynere, Iohannes de Styuecle, Willelmus Bellemakere, Willelmus Brokkelee, Ricardus Freman, clerk, Iohannes Bullok' and Rogerus Keston'—and Thomas

¹ Made in the year 4 Ric. II. and recorded in this year.

² Made in the year 6 Ric. II. and recorded in this year.

³ On 20 June in this year the king directed an adjournment of the courts from the 25 June till the octave of the following Michaelmas. His directions are printed in Rymer's *Foedera* (Ed. 1728), Vol. vii. p. 476.

⁴ Latin 'redditus unius cirotece sinistre.'

Fauconer and Elizabetha, his wife—of two messuages, eight tofts, a carucate of land, six acres of meadow, two acres of pasture, a penny of rent, and the rent of a left-hand glove in Keston'.

Case 94. File 32.

26 Between Iohannes Porter and Agnes, his wife, and Iohannes Brewer of Someresham—and Iohannes Toenton' of Burgus sancti Petri and Iohanna, his wife—of a messuage in Someresham.

27 Between Thomas Crowe of Parua Stokton'—and Rogerus Gregori of Magna Stokton' and Iohanna, his wife—of a messuage, thirty three acres of land and six acres of meadow in Magna Stokton'¹.

28 Between Iohannes Porter and Agnes, his wife, and Iohannes Brewer of Someresham—and Thomas Pedele and Matillis, his wife—of a messuage in Someresham.

9 Ric. II.

29 Between Iohannes de Hemyngford', Walterus Walshe, and Ricardus de Hemyngford'—and Alicia Bray—of two parts of the manor of Stokton'.

30 Between Alicia Bray—and Iohannes de Hemyngford, Walterus Walshe and Ricardus de Hemyngford—of two parts of the manor of Stokton'¹.

31 Between Thomas Hemyngton', Nicholaus Westerdale, and Robertus Wodehous—and Hugo Grenham and Katerina, his wife, and Willelmus Gerueys and Matillis, his wife—of a moiety of the manor of Puttok' Herdewyk'¹.

32 Between Iohannes de Styuecle, Iohannes Wakefeld', clerk, Iohannes Repynghale, Robertus Beaumeys, Iohannes Conyngton' and Robertus Conyngton'—and Ricardus Wystowe and Elizabetha, his wife—of a moiety of four tofts, twenty seven acres of land and an acre of meadow in Sautre.

See also No. 36 on page 93 opposite.

10 Ric. II.

33 Between Iohannes Holt, knight, Robertus Dykeswell',

¹ Made in one term of this year and recorded in another.

Robertus Beuyle, Robertus Baa, Iohannes Flaundrys and Iohannes Warrewyk'—and Thomas Hildegare—of the manor of Styuecle called Raulynsmanoir.

11 Ric. II.

34 Between Iohannes Lucas, parson of the church of All Saints, Sautre, Iohannes Bereford', senior, and Iohannes Stodelee—and Willelmus Moigne, 'chiualer,' and Maria, his wife—of the manors of Sautre, Rauele, Giddyng', Ludyngton' and Roweys, and of the advowson of the church of All Saints, Sautre.

35 Between Iohannes Holt, knight, Nicholaus de Styuecle, knight, Robertus Dekyswell', Willelmus Wassyngle, Robertus Baa, Iacobus de Grancestre, Iohannes Harlyngton', iunior, and Iohannes Warwyk'—and Iohannes de Styuecle and Agnes, his wife—of the manor of Styuecle called Raulynsmanoir.

36 Between Reginaldus Ragon, Willelmus Skot', Iohannes Heruy, Robertus Meynell', Iohannes Lord and Iohannes Couesgraue—and Iohannes Styuecle and Ricardus Elyngton'—of two parts of the manor of Stokton¹.

See also No. 37 on this page, and No. 40 on page 94.

12 Ric. II.

37 Between Iohannes de Styuecle and Iohannes Lord' of Collesden'—and Robertus de Stokes, knight, and Amicia, his wife—of the manor of Parua Giddyng', and a moiety of the manor of Copmandesford called Costantynes and a moiety of the advowson of the church of Copmandesford².

38 Between Iohannes Scot of Eton' and Emma, his wife—and Iohannes Smyth' of Eton' and Iohanna, his wife—of two messuages and thirty acres of land in Eynesbury.

39 Between Thomas Mortymer, knight, Nicholaus de Styuecle, knight, Iohannes Brunne, Robertus Dykeswell', Robertus Hethe, Thomas Skelton', Willelmus Gascoigne, Iohannes Cassy, Iohannes Heruy, Iohannes Herlyngton', iunior, Robertus

¹ Made in 9 Ric. II. and recorded in this year.

² Made in 11 Ric. II. and recorded in this year.

Baa, Ricardus Botiller, Robertus Huntynghdon', Iohannes de Styuecle and Agnes, his wife, and Iohannes filius Iohannis de Styuecle—and Andreas Broun and Katerina, his wife—of the manor of Wulle.

13 Ric. II.

40 Between Thomas de Arundell', bishop of Ely, Iohanna de Bohun, countess of Hereford and Essex, Iohannes Holt, knight, Nicholaus de Styuecle, knight, Iohannes Lincoln', clerk, Willelmus Thernyng', Robertus Dekeswell', Robertus Baa, Iohannes Herlyngton', senior, and Iohannes Herlyngton', iunior—and Iohannes de Styuecle and Iohannes Lord' of Collesden'—of the manor of Parua Giddyng', a moiety of the manor of Copmandesford' called Constantynes' and a moiety of the advowson of the church of Copmandesford'¹.

14 and 15 Ric. II.

none.

16 Ric. II.

41 Between Nicholaus de Styuecle, knight, Iohannes de Styuecle, Thomas Warde, parson of the church of Catworth', Rogerus Keston', Willelmus Ferour, vicar of the church of Mallyng', and Rogerus Austyn—and Robertus Huntynghdon' of Catworth'—of five messuages, ten tofts, one hundred and sixty six acres of land, two acres of meadow and twenty shillings of rent in Magna Catworth', Huntynghdon' and Parua Paxton'².

42 Between Simon de Burgh', Iohannes de Southo, clerk,

¹ Made in 11 Ric. II. and recorded in this year after the death of Iohannes Herlyngton' iunior.

² On 30 May in this year (A.D. 1392) the king adjourned the session of the Common Bench from the morrow of Trinity at Westminster till the morrow of the feast of St John the Baptist next following (25 June 1392) at York (*Close Roll* 240, *Memb.* 3). On 25 October 1392 he directed the Hilary session of the Common Bench to be held at Westminster on the usual day (*Close Roll* 241, *Memb.* 36).

³ Made in one term of this year and recorded in another.

and Robertus Touselond', clerk—and Willelmus de la Lee of Swafham and Elizabetha, his wife—of a messuage, a carucate of land, twelve acres of meadow and sixty shillings of rent in Bowedon', Dodyngton' and Southo, which Katerina de Wykeham holds for a term of life.

17 Ric. II.

43 Between Iohannes Pottere of Euerton'—and Ricardus Couper of Dunton' and Matillis, his wife—of a messuage and an acre of land in Euerton'¹.

See also Nos. 46 and 47 below.

18 Ric. II.

44 Between Thomas Baston', clerk, and Willelmus Lolleworth'—and Iohannes Cross of Stepilgyddyng' and Elena, his wife—of a messuage, eighty acres of land and ten acres of meadow in Stepilgyddyng'.

45 Between Ricardus Rauen, Adam Tippere, Willelmus Michel, chaplain, and Iohannes Michel, chaplain—and Robertus Baa and Margareta, his wife—of five messuages, two tofts, sixty acres of land, an acre and a rood of meadow, and five shillings and four pence of rent in Eynesbury and Uilla de sancto Neoto.

19 Ric. II.

46 Between Nicholaus de Styuecle, knight, Iohannes Brunne, Willelmus Wenlok', Iohannes Mulsho, Ricardus Boteler, Robertus de Baa and Iohannes de Styuecle—and Thomas Grendale—of three messuages, three virgates of land and ten shillings of rent in Copmanford' and Upton².

47 Between Willelmus Moigne, knight, and Maria, his wife, Iohannes Lucas, clerk, and Radulfus Cook', clerk—and Thomas Grendale—of the manor of Beawemeys, ten messuages,

¹ Made in one term of this year and recorded in another.

² Made in the year 17 Ric. II. and recorded in this year after the death of Nicholaus de Styuecle.

four virgates, twenty acres of land, six shillings of rent and a moiety of a virgate of land in Sautre¹.

20 Ric. II.

48 Between Iohannes Bithurst and Margareta, his wife, Iohannes Crull' and Iohannes Fraunceys of Conyngton'—and Iohannes Barkere, chaplain—of two tofts, sixty eight acres of land, and two acres of meadow in Conyngton'.

21 Ric. II.

49 Between Willelmus Reem—and Willelmus Halstede and Isabella, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, twenty one acres of land, and a moiety of an acre of meadow in Weresle.

22 Ric. II.

50 Between Thomas Parys, clerk, and Iohannes Herlyngton'—and Iohannes Tauerner of Huntyngdon' and Isabella, his wife—of two messuages in Huntyngdon'.

23 Ric. II.

none.

1 and 2 Hen. IV.¹

none.

Case 94. File 33.

3 Hen. IV.

1 Between Edmund, parson of the church of Wodhull', John, parson of the church of Belgraue, John Holand', and

¹ Made in the year 17 Ric. II. and recorded in this year.

² From this date all Christian names are translated into English. Surnames are printed as they are written in the original fines. The words "In uilla de saneto Iuone" and "In uilla de saneto Neoto" are translated into English as "In the town of St Ives" and "In the town of St Neots" respectively, and where any variation from these Latin forms, which is of any interest, occurs in the original, attention is drawn to it in a footnote.

John Fenere—and William Byngham and Alice, his wife—of two messuages and an acre of land in the town of S^t Neots.

4 Hen. IV.

2 Between John Peek'—and Thomas Clement' and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage in Yakesle.

3 Between Henry Stokes of Yakesley—and Thomas Clement and Margaret, his wife—of four acres of land in Ouerton' Longeuple.

4 Between William London'—and John Wryghte of Wynpool and Sarah, his wife—of a messuage, an acre and three roods of land and a moiety of an acre of meadow in Haylweston'.

See also No. 5 on this page.

5 Hen. IV.

5 Between John Houghton', chaplain—and William Brampton, citizen of London, and Alice, his wife—of the manor of Herdewyk', otherwise called the manor of Tothalesbury¹.

6 Hen. IV.

6 Between John Belle of Iakesley and Joan, his wife—and Thomas Clement and Margaret, his wife—of eight acres of land, an acre of meadow and a moiety of a messuage in Stilton'.

7 Between John Lucas, clerk, and Roger Louthe—and Thomas Priour and Joan, his wife, William Clereuaux, senior, and Robert Langton'—of the manor of Sautre called Moigne Manoir and the manors of Rauele, Giddyng', Ludyngton' and Rowey, and of the advowson of the church of All Saints, Sautre.

8 Between William Est, John Spencer, William Barnewell' and William Wardale—and Thomas Clement' of Yakesle and Margaret, his wife—of five messuages, thirty six acres of land, four acres of meadow, and of a third part of five messuages,

¹ Made in the year 4 Hen. IV. and recorded in this year.

seventy acres of land and twenty acres of meadow in Yakesle¹.

7 Hen. IV.

9 Between John Taillour, parson of the church of Therfeld', John Lark', clerk, and John Wyne of Sautre—and John Vyncent of Rothewell' and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, fifty eight acres of land, three acres of wood and twenty five shillings and eight pence of rent in Grafham.

See also Nos. 10 and 13 on this page.

8 Hen. IV.

10 Between John Randolf, chaplain—and Thomas de Dacre—of a moiety of the manor of Mullysworth' called Lyndeseys, and of a moiety of the advowson of the church of Mullysworth'².

11 Between Roger Hunte and William Spenser—and Roger Chaumberlayn of Huntyngdon' and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage and two shops in Huntyngdon'.

12 Between William Burnard of Euerton'—and Walter Weston' of Euerton' and Catherine, his wife—of a messuage and an acre and a half of land in Euerton'.

13 Between Thomas Wauton' and Elizabeth, his wife—and John de Styuecle and Robert Scot—of the manor of Stokton'².

9 Hen. IV.

14 Between Roger Lowethe, John Cok, clerk, and John Stodelaye—and Mary le Moigne—of the manor of Beavmeys.

15 Between William Mullysworth' and Elizabeth, his wife—and John de Herlyngton' and Joan, his wife—of the manor of Puttokherdewyk.

10 Hen. IV.

16 Between Thomas Rose, chaplain, John Wayte, chaplain, and John Maddyngle—and John Rauele and Cecily, his wife—of a messuage in Rameseye.

¹ Made in one term of this year and recorded in another.

² Made in the year 7 Hen. IV. and recorded in this year.

17 Between William Spenser, Robert Eyr of Tichemerssh', and John Kyrkeby—and William Bernewell' and Alice, his wife—of two messuages, thirty three acres of land, five acres of meadow and two parts of a messuage in Iakesle.

See also No. 18 on this page.

11 Hen. IV.

18 Between Thomas Beuyle, Roger Hunt, John Botiller and Robert Scot—and Joan, the widow of John Harlyngton'—of the manor of Ouerton' Wateruyle, and of a messuage and forty acres of land in Ouerton' Wateruyle, and of the advowson of the church of the same manor, and of the advowsons of two chantries in the same church¹.

19 Between John Laurence, clerk, Stephen Plavys, clerk, and John Salle, clerk—and John de Styuecle—of the manor of Wolle, and of the advowson of the church of Wolle².

12 Hen. IV.

20 Between William Bate—and William Cheyne and Emma, his wife—of a messuage, thirty acres of land and two acres of meadow in Grofham.

13 Hen. IV.

21 Between John Denton' and William Man—and John Devyll' of Huntyngdon' and Constance, his wife—of four messuages, fourteen acres of land and a moiety of four messuages in Huntyngdon' and Magna Styuecle.

22 Between William Gyllour and John Maxey of S^t Ives—and Walter Sterne and Joan, his wife—of two messuages, forty acres of land, twelve acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture and thirty three shillings and four pence of rent in Fennystanton'.

14 Hen. IV.

none.

¹ Made in the year 10 Hen. IV. and recorded in this year.

² Made in one term of this year and recorded in another.

*Case 94. File 34.***1 Hen. V.**

1 Between Thomas Lounde of Shefford', William Tappe, clerk, John Makeseye and John Pulter of the town of S^t Ives—and Roger Butte of Flytte in the county of Bedford and Alice, his wife—of a messuage in the town of S^t Ives.

See also No. 2 on this page.

2 Hen. V.

2 Between Thomas Gymbre of Elyngton'—and William Trylle, otherwise called William Rothewell', and Alice, his wife—of a messuage, forty acres of land and six acres of meadow in Eston'¹.

3 Between Alice, the widow of William Fyssher of Turvey—and John Elys of Eton' in the county of Bedford and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, six shops and thirty acres three and a half roods of land in S^t Neots in the county of Huntingdon, and of two acres two and a half roods of meadow in Eton' in the county of Bedford².

4 Between William Gillour of Fenystanton' in the county of Huntingdon—and Walter Grene of Popeler in the county of Middlesex and Alice, his wife—of a messuage, a croft and three acres of land in Fenystanton' in the aforesaid county of Huntingdon³.

3 Hen. V.

5 Between Nicholas Chekesand'—and John Charteres and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage in the town of S^t Ives.

6 Between Thomas Hoorre of Childerlee, Henry Helperby, John Crabbe, William Herne, John Roys, William Martyn and John Davy—and John Hoorre, esquire, and Joan, his wife—of the manor of Rauelee, three acres of meadow and forty shillings of rent issuing from the manor of Sawetre, and of the advowson of a third part of the church of All Saints of Sawetre.

¹ Made in the year 1 Hen. V. and recorded in this year.

² This fine, which was made in one term of this year and recorded in another, should have been filed among those of Divers Counties.

³ Made in one term of this year and recorded in another.

7 Between Richard Kyng', chaplain, John Dunhed', William Est and John Lord'—and William Daye of Herforth' and Ellen, his wife—of two tofts, eighteen acres of land and three acres of meadow in Grafham.

4 Hen. V.

8 Between John Melburn' and John Clare—and Robert Botle of Magna Stoghton' in the county of Huntingdon and Margery, his wife—of a messuage, forty acres of land, eighty acres of pasture and ten acres of wood in Le Moor in the parish of Magna Stoghton'.

9 Between John Hauke, clerk, William Est, chaplain, and Robert Preest of Wynewyk—and John Coyfe of Wermynghton' and Alice, his wife—of two messuages, thirty two acres of land and twelve pence of rent in Wynewyk.

10 Between Richard Grymbaud' and Robert Wright, chaplain—and John Morys and Mary, his wife—of sixteen messuages, two hundred and fifteen acres of land, fourteen acres of meadow and a penny of rent, in Weston', Huntyngdon', Houghton', Portholme and Sautry¹.

11 Between John Pulter of St Ives, John Makesey and William Gillour—and Thomas Pollard' and Rose, his wife—of a messuage, eleven acres of land and four acres of meadow in Nydyngworth' and Halywell'.

5 Hen. V.

12 Between John Smyth' of Bychamsted', carpenter, John Stoughton' of Magna Stoughton' and John Smyth' of Stoughton', junior—and John Bocher of Bychamsted', junior, and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, and ten acres and a rood of land in Bychamsted'.

6 Hen. V.

13 Between Thomas Beuyle and William Est—and William Grymbaud' and Agnes, his wife—of two messuages, fifty four acres of land, three and a half acres of meadow, three shillings

¹ Made in one term of this year and recorded in another.

and four pence of rent and the rent of two capons in Woldweston¹.

14 Between John Tauton' and John Trelay—and William Herle, esquire, and Margaret, his wife—of the manor of Southo, and of six messuages, one hundred acres of land, twelve acres of meadow, six acres of wood, and ten marks of rent in Ouerton' Waterville in the county of Huntingdon, and of the manors of Oneby and Skylyngton' in the county of Lincoln².

See also No. 15 on this page.

7 Hen. V.

15 Between John Scot, senior, John Wyssynden' and John Scot, junior—and John Bullok' and Catherine, his wife, and Roger Hunt and Margery, his wife—of a messuage in the town of S^t Neots³.

8 Hen. V.

none.

9 Hen. V.

16 Between Robert Pekke of Huntyngdon'—and Lewis Gelly and Margery, his wife—of a third part of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

See also No. 17 on this page.

10 Hen. V.

17 Between Walter Mayell' and Joan, his wife—and John Fisshere of S^t Neots and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage in the town of S^t Neots, which Richard Joynour and Catherine, his wife, hold for the term of the life of the same Catherine⁴.

18 Between Thomas Philipp', clerk, Bartholomew Brokesby, esquire, and John Fette of Huntyngdon'—and Richard Bures, citizen and mercer of London—of a messuage and four acres of meadow in Huntyngdon'.

¹ Made in one term of this year and recorded in another.

² This fine, which was made in one term of this year and recorded in another, should have been filed among those of Divers Counties.

³ Made in the year 6 Hen. V. and recorded in this year.

⁴ Made in the year 9 Hen. V. and recorded in this year.

Case 94. File 35.

1 Hen. VI.

1 Between John Hore of Chylderle—and Richard Waldegrae, knight, junior—of the manor of Magna Rauelee, and of three acres of meadow in Sawetre, and of forty shillings of rent issuing from the manor of Sawetre, and also the advowson of a third part of the church of All Saints of Sawetre.

2 Between John Gedney, citizen and clothier of London, John Fray of the county of Hertford, Richard Stace, citizen and 'iueler' of London, Edmund Twyne, citizen and 'grocer' of London, and William Baron, citizen and 'dyer' of London—and John Knyuet, knight—of the manor of Parua Giddyng.

2 Hen. VI.

3 Between John Colles of Huntyngdon', John Almot, clerk, and Nicholas Fraunceys of Huntyngdon'—and Richard Makesay of Huntyngdon' and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

4 Between John Druell', parson of the church of Assheby in the county of Northampton, John Assheton', William Tresham, Stephen Druell', John Druell', clerk, John Smyth', Thomas Danyell' and William Druell'—and Thomas Dengayne and Margaret, his wife—of the manor of Weresley.

3 Hen. VI.

5 Between Robert Gonyld', clerk, John Halby, clerk, William Drewell', John Gonyld', Thomas Danyell' and William Daundeley'n—and John Bullok' and Catherine, his wife—of two messuages in the town of S^t Neots.

4 Hen. VI.

6 Between John Druell', parson of the church of Assheby, John Druell', clerk, and William Druell'—and Thomas Kemsale and Maud, his wife—of a messuage in the town of S^t Neots.

5 Hen. VI.

7 Between John Catelyn of Magna Grantesdaen', senior, and Thomas Catelyn—and John Smyth' of Magna Wylburgham and Joan, his wife, and William Cole and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, three and a half acres and a rood of land and an acre of wood in Magna Grantesdaen'.

6 Hen. VI.

8 Between John Grandesdaen' and Isabel, his wife—and Thomas Boxworth' of Aysshewell' and Catherine, his wife—of a messuage in the town of St Neots.

9 Between John Ayleston', clerk, Philip Dalton', clerk, Thomas Smyth', clerk, Thomas Beuyll, esquire, and Thomas Beuyll, chaplain—and Simon Horne of Dauentre and Elizabeth, his wife, John Barlowe and Agnes, his wife, and Thomas Acard' and Christian, his wife—of a messuage, a carucate of land, nine acres of meadow, two shillings and eight pence of rent and the rent of four capons in Mullesworth'.

7 to 9 Hen. VI.

See No. 10 on this page.

10 Hen. VI.

10 Between John Milton' and James Moor—and William Moor and Amice, his wife—of a messuage, three and a half acres of land and a moiety of an acre of meadow in Nydyngworth', Wodehyrst and the town of St Ives¹.

See also Nos. 14 and 15 on page 105 opposite.

11 Hen. VI.

11 Between Nicholas Stewecley, knight, and Agnes, his wife—and Ralph Steucle—of twenty messuages in Ramesey.

12 Between John Popham, knight, Robert Burton', William Staunford' and John Tropeuell'—and John Bullok' and Catherine, his wife—of the manor of Magna Paxton'.

¹ Made in the year 9 Hen. VI. and recorded in this year.

13 Between Edward Brounflet, esquire, and Joan, his wife—and Reynold Kentewode, dean of the cathedral church of St Paul, London, William Beauchamp', knight, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Richard Valdryan, clerk—of the manor of Ouer-ton' Longeuyle, and of the advowson of the church of the same manor.

14 Between John Tiptoft', knight, John Dalton', clerk, John Lee, Roger Hunte, John Wyot, Roger Smyth', John Canne and Robert Slogh'—and Thomas Bevyll' and Joan, his wife—of the manors of Prestley and Nokes in Magna Stewekley, and four pounds six shillings and eight pence of rent in Huntynghdon'¹.

15 Between Nicholas Stewekley, knight, and Agnes, his wife—and Thomas Bevyll' and Joan, his wife—of twenty messuages in Ramesey¹.

16 Between John Drewell', clerk, and Henry Penwortham, clerk—and Simon Horne of Daentre and Elizabeth, his wife—of five messuages, two tofts, a dovehouse, three hundred acres of land, sixteen acres of meadow and six pence of rent in Keston'.

17 Between Richard Heth', clerk, and Henry Heth'—and Robert Stonham, esquire, sheriff of Huntingdonshire, and Mary, his wife—of the manor of Grofham.

18 Between John Tiptoft, knight, John Lee, Roger Hunt, John Wyot, Roger Smyth', John Cane and Robert Slogh'—and Ralph Stucle—of the manors of Prestley and Nokes in Magna Stewekley, and four pounds six shillings and eight pence of rent in Huntynghdon'.

12 Hen. VI.

19 Between William Castell' and Isabel, his wife—and William Malory and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, sixty acres of land, eight acres of meadow, three shillings of rent and the rent of two capons in Glatton'.

20 Between John Fray, William Tresham, Thomas Glade-man, Hugh Dyke and John Chirche—and William Euerdon' and Ellen, his wife—of a messuage in Huntynghdon'.

¹ Made in the year 10 Hen. VI. and recorded in this year.

21 Between John Drewell', clerk, and Henry Penwortham, clerk—and Thomas Agard' and Christian, his wife—of five messuages, two tofts, a dovehouse, three hundred acres of land, six acres of meadow and six pence of rent in Keston'.

13 Hen. VI.

22 Between William Tresham, Thomas Gladman' and John Gage—and Ralph Pakyngton' and Emma, his wife—of the manor of Albotesley in the county of Huntingdon¹.

14 Hen. VI.

23 Between John Eyr—and Roger Martyn', esquire, and Agnes, his wife—of a toft, eighty acres of land, twelve acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Bytherne.

24 Between William Kokayn'—and John Clare of Kymbalton' and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage in Kymbalton'.

15 Hen. VI.

25 Between Robert Whytebrede, chaplain, John Dabelloun', clerk, and Simon Trewe—and John Dunhed' and Robert Dunhed', son and heir of John Dunhed'—of a messuage, two tofts, one hundred and sixty acres of land, twelve acres of meadow, one hundred and sixty acres of pasture, two acres of wood and fourteen pence and a halfpenny of rent in Parua Catworth'.

Case 94. File 36.

16 Hen. VI.

26 Between William Babthorp', Robert Large, citizen and mercer of London, William Soper, esquire, John Chirche, citizen and mercer of London, and Isabel, his wife, and Thomas Staunton', citizen and mercer of London'—and Thomas Brook', knight, and Joan, his wife—of the manor of Ufford Deynys, and of the advowson of the church of Ufford Deynys.

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Ralph and Emma against the abbot of St James, Northampton, and his successors.

17 Hen. VI.

27 Between John Chiksand' of Huntyngdon' and Alice, his wife—and William Denton' of Huntyngdon' and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage in Huntyngdon'.

18 Hen. VI.

28 Between Roger Hunte, John Leget, John Copull', and John Cullan—and Julia Parker and John Thornton' and Eleanor, his wife—of the manor of Ripton' Abbatis called Russhebyesmaner, two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow and thirteen shillings and four pence of rent in Ripton' Abbatis.

19 Hen. VI.

29 Between William Lassell', clerk, John Langton', clerk, Thomas Wauton, 'chiualer', Robert Stonham, esquire, Lawrence Cheyne, esquire, Thomas Wesenham, esquire, John Lee, William Worlych' and John Gatile—and Robert Stretton'—of the manor of Dydyngton' called Grymbaudesmanoir.

20 Hen. VI.

none.

21 Hen. VI.

30 Between John Laurence, Richard Sapcote and John Collan'—and John Fox—of the manor of Upton'¹.

22 and 23 Hen. VI.

none.

24 Hen. VI.

31 Between Richard Rycard' and Margaret, his wife—and Robert Weue and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, a dovehouse, seventy acres of land and two acres of meadow in Sawetre.

¹ This fine contains a warranty by John Fox against Edmund, abbot of Westminster, and his successors. It was made in one term of this year and recorded in another.

25 Hen. VI.

none.

26 Hen. VI.

32 Between Richard Smyth', chaplain of the parish church of Bryngton', John Eston', chaplain of the parish church of Weston', and William Bowendy, clerk, vicar of the church of Spaldewyke—and John Weston', esquire, and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture and three acres of wood in Weston'-uppon'-Brouneswold'.

27 Hen. VI.

33 Between Henry Gymbre—and Ralph Bagley and Isabel, his wife—of eight messuages, two carucates of land, ten acres of meadow, six acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood and ten shillings of rent in Dudyington'.

34 Between Henry Gymbre—and Gilbert Goodfelawe and Margaret, his wife—of two messuages, one hundred and forty acres of land, eighteen acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood and two shillings of rent in Elyngton'.

See also No. 37 on page 109 opposite.

28 Hen. VI.

none.

29 Hen. VI.

35 Between John Pulter, William Judde and John Dunholt—and William Mores and Alice, his wife—of four messuages, a toft, eighty four acres of land, seven and a half acres of meadow and three shillings and six pence of rent, in Wodeherst, S^t Ives¹ and Nedyngworth'.

30 Hen. VI.

none.

¹ Latin 'in Wodeherst sancti Iuonis.'

31 Hen. VI.

36 Between John Motwell'—and Richard Brigges and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in Huntynghdon'¹.

32 and 33 Hen. VI.

none.

34 Hen. VI.

37 Between John Hurlegh', clerk—and Ambrose Germyn' and Isabel, his wife—of a messuage, one hundred and seventy nine acres three roods of land and six shillings and eight pence halfpenny of rent in Broughton'².

35 Hen. VI.

none.

36 Hen. VI.

38 Between John Pemberton', clerk—and John Chirche, citizen and mercer of London', and Isabel, his wife, and Thomas Staunton', citizen and mercer of London—of the manor of Ufford' Deynys, and of the advowson of the church of Ufford' Deynys.

37 Hen. VI.

39 Between John Gymer, John Faukes, John Bateman and Thomas Couper—and Gerard Chamberleyn' and Isabel, his wife—of a toft, thirty acres of land, twelve acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture and sixteen acres of wood in Elyngton'.

40 Between John Broughton', esquire, Walter Tailard', John Asshfeld', esquire, and Isabel Seint Martyn'—and Edmund Wareyn' and Margery, his wife—of eight messuages, one hundred acres of land, four acres of meadow, four acres of pasture and two shillings of rent in Grofham and Pery.

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Richard and Agnes against Edmund, abbot of Westminster, and his successors.

² Made in the year 27 Hen. VI. and recorded in this year.

41 Between William Copley, John Abbotsley, Lawrence Jewet and Thomas Hunt—and Richard Briggess of Bury sancti Edmundi in the county of Suffolk, mercer, and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, two gardens and four acres of land in Huntynghdon¹.

38 and 39 Hen. VI.

none.

1 to 3 Ed. IV.

none.

4 Ed. IV.²

Case 94. File 37.

1 Between Henry Gymbre, Robert Arnold', John Vaux and John Chylde—and John Crouche and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, forty eight acres of land and two acres of meadow in Glatton' and Sautre.

5 Ed. IV.

2 Between Agnes Forster, widow, Richard Chokke, one of the king's justices, William Canynges and William Kerver—and Richard Wydevill', knight, and Jaquetta, duchess of Bedford, his wife—of the manor of Mullesworth' and the advowson of the church of the same manor, and of sixteen messuages, twenty tofts, a dovehouse, a thousand acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, two thousand acres of pasture and twenty shillings of rent in Mullesworth'.

6 and 7 Ed. IV.

none.

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Richard and Agnes against John, abbot of Bury St Edmunds, and his successors.

² There was no session of the Common Bench in the Trinity term of this year, the king having on 27 May 1464 adjourned it till 13 October next following.

ob certas causas nos bonum et regni nostri Anglie ad presens tangentes et presertim propter infeccionem aeris pestiferi apud ciuitatem nostram London' et uillam Westm' circumuallentem (*Close Roll 322, Memb. 2*).

8 Ed. IV.

3 Between John Gymbur, vicar of the parish church of S^t Neots, and John Dauntre—and Robert Ferroure and Joan, his wife—of two messuages, eight acres of land and a rood of meadow in S^t Neots.

4 Between George, duke of Clarence, Richard, earl of Warwick, Roger Tocotes, knight, John Tapton', clerk, and John Peke—and William Yorke, senior, and Elizabeth, his wife, formerly the wife of John Lokke, Thomas Bryan', serjeant-at-law, John Alburgh' and Henry Neweman'—of the manor of Albotesle called Scottismaner¹.

9 to 11 Ed. IV.²

none.

12 Ed. IV.

5 Between Thomas Hunt, Simon Burton', Thomas Gylmyn', William Parker and William Markes—and Edmund Waren' and Margery, his wife—of the manor of Offord' Dacy, and of six messuages, eleven tofts, three hundred acres of land and twenty acres of meadow in Offord' Dacy.

13 Ed. IV.

none.

14 Ed. IV.

6 Between Thomas Gilmyn', John Aspelon, William Druell', John Gilmyn' and Reynold Toney—and Robert Bullok' and Alice, his wife—of thirteen messuages, a toft, forty two acres of land, four acres of meadow and four pence of rent in S^t Neots.

¹ This fine contains a warranty by William and Elizabeth against George, abbot of Westminster, and his successors.

² This period included the regnal year 49 Hen. VI., during which there were sessions of the Common Bench. It seems that there was no session in Easter term of 11 Edw. IV., which was the first term of the restoration of Edw. IV.

15 Ed. IV.

7 Between John Nicholl'—and Thomas Pulter, senior, esquire, and Anne, his wife—of seventeen messuages, four hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture in Keston'.

16 Ed. IV.

8 Between John Broughton', junior, William Broughton', Thomas Taylard', clerk, William Taylard' and Thomas Burton'—and John Stucle and Margaret, his wife—of the manors of Bugden' called Bretonas maner in Bugden', Bechamstede called Beaufoes maner, and Croftes maner with the appurtenances in Bechamstede, Stoghton', Dilington' Pury and Hayleweston¹.

9 Between Robert Pemberton' of Higham Ferres, 'gentilman'—and Robert Stanhop' and Margaret, his wife—of eighty acres of land in Couenton'².

17 Ed. IV.

none.

18 Ed. IV.

10 Between William Sapcote, esquire, and Thomas Sapcote, esquire—and Robert Stanhop' and Margaret, his wife—of the manor of Couenton', and thirty nine acres of land, three and a half acres of meadow and six acres of pasture in Couenton', and of the advowson of the church of Couenton', and also of view of frank-pledge to the same manor belonging³.

19 to 21 Ed. IV.⁴

none.

¹ This fine contains a warranty by John and Margaret against John, abbot of Westminster, and his successors.

² This fine contains a similar warranty by Robert and Margaret.

³ MS. 'spectante.'

⁴ There were no sessions of the Common Bench in the Easter and Trinity terms of the year 19 Ed. IV. The session was adjourned from the quinzaine of Easter till the octave of Trinity by a writ dated 9 April 1479, and again from

22 Ed. IV.

11 Between Thomas Myles and William Crouker—and Thomas Clyston' and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage in S^t Neots¹.

1 Ed. V.

none.

1 Ric. III.

1 Between William Taylard', Thomas Taylard', clerk, John Taylard', Robert Arnold' and Thomas Harry—and Richard Fraunces and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, forty acres of land and two acres of meadow in Parua Paxton'².

2 Ric. III.

2 Between John, bishop of Lincoln, John Dynham, knight, lord of Dynham, William Husee, knight, chief justice of the king's bench, Gervase Clyfton', knight, John Babyngton', knight, Richard Seynt George, knight, Richard Gardyner, citizen and alderman of London, Thomas Breteyn', citizen and alderman of London, Thomas Fitzwilliam, Thomas Cheyne, esquire, Thomas Neuyl', esquire, John Wake, esquire, John Broun', Robert Forster, John Mulso, Edmund Mulso, William Hyll', clerk, Robert Waweton', Christopher Druell', Thomas Burton', Richard Horne and John Horwode—and John Stuecley and Margaret, his wife—of the manors of Nox, Presteley, Claryfax, Deyues and Beauchampstede, and of eighty messuages, ten tofts, two mills, three dovehouses, six hundred and sixteen acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, sixty acres of wood, one hundred

the octave of Trinity till the octave of Michaelmas by a writ dated 11 June 1479 (*Close Roll* 338, m. 20). The cause of the adjournments was the plague, and the writs were in the same form as those used on a similar occasion in the year 4 Ed. IV. (See p. 110, note 2 above.)

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Thomas and Agnes against John, abbot of Westminster, and his successors.

² This fine contains a similar warranty by Richard and Margaret.

acres of furze and heath, sixty acres of marsh and forty shillings of rent, in Magna Stuecley, Uppewode, Magna Raueley, Ramsey, Wystowe, Wardeboys, Heghtmongroue, Magna Stough-ton', Pyrry, Halyweston', and Dilyngton'.

3 Between John Baker, senior, John Baker, junior, Thomas Baker, Philip Aleyn' and John Wynde—and Thomas Loue and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage in Ramsey.

4 Between William Druell', Robert Arnold' and John Apthorp'—and Richard Folkys and Joan, his wife—of a moiety of a messuage, eighty acres of land, eight acres of meadow, eight acres of wood, twelve acres of pasture, and twelve pence of rent in Werysley.

3 Ric. III.

none.

1 Hen. VII.

Case 94. File 38.

1 Between John Chaundeler—and John Aleyn' and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage in the town of St Neots.

2 and 3 Hen. VII.

none.

4 Hen. VII.

2 Between Edward Willoughby, esquire, and Robert Logge, clerk—and William, earl Marshall and earl of Nottingham—of the manor of Fennystaunton'¹.

5 to 7 Hen. VII.

none.

8 Hen. VII.

3 Between Robert Arnold'—and James Laurence and Agnes, his wife—of three messuages, two tofts, sixty acres

¹ This fine contains a warranty by the earl against John, abbot of Westminster, and his successors.

of land, four acres and a rood of meadow, four acres of pasture and five shillings of rent in the towns of S^t Neots and Magna Paxton.

9 Hen. VII.

none.

10 Hen. VII.

4 Between the King—and Thomas Atkynson' and Agnes, his wife—of three messuages, three gardens, twenty acres of land and eight acres of meadow in Glatton'¹.

11 Hen. VII.

none.

12 Hen. VII.

5 Between William Taylard', Thomas Burton', Thomas Wauton', William Taylard', clerk, and Robert Arnold'—and John Waldesheff' and Joan, his wife—of twelve messuages, two carucates of land, ten acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture and twenty acres of wood in Dudynghton', Bukton', Sutho and Bukeden'.

13 Hen. VII.

none.

14 Hen. VII.

6 Between Thomas Louell', knight—and John Mortimer, knight, and Margaret, his wife—of six pounds sixteen shillings and nine pence of rent in Wolley.

7 Between John Castell', junior, of the king's exchequer—and John Vaux, son and heir of Richard Vaux, late of Glatton', 'yoman'—of a messuage, a toft, sixty acres of land, eight acres of meadow, and three shillings of rent and the rent of two capons in Glatton'¹.

¹ Levied with proclamations.

8 Between Laurence Marton'—and Thomas Judde and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, eighty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow and two acres of wood in Hemyngford' Abbatis.

15 and 16 Hen. VII.

none.

17 Hen. VII.

9 Between Isabel Manyngham, widow, John Shaa, knight, Edmund Cokayn', Thomas Marowe, John Lyght and John Esyngold'—and William Manyngham, esquire, and Alice, his wife, Joan Manyngham, Eleanor Manyngham, Robert Michell', Thomas Burgoyne' and Robert Cutbert—of the manor of Parua Paxton', and of one hundred acres of land, six acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, four acres of wood and twenty-three shillings and four pence of rent, and a several fishery in the water of S^t Neots with appurtenances in Parua Paxton'.

18 and 19 Hen. VII.

none.

20 Hen. VII.

10 Between Thomas Gent, William Heruy and William Gent—and John Warnet and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, one hundred acres of land and three acres of meadow in the parish of S^t Andrew in Sawetre¹.

21 Hen. VII.

11 Between Laurence Merton', John Wynde, junior, Thomas Wynde, William Grace, John Denys and William Gosselowe—and John Wakurley—of a messuage, a cottage, and two acres and a rood of land in Ramesey.

12 Between Thomas Ouerton'—and Nicholas Leegh' and Rose, his wife—of a messuage, forty acres of land, forty acres

¹ This fine contains a warranty by John and Joan against John, abbot of Westminster, and his successors. It was levied with proclamations.

of meadow, sixty acres of pasture and ten acres of wood in Somersham.

22 Hen. VII.

13 Between John Seynt John, knight, Robert Throkmerton', knight, Ralph Verney, esquire, and Thomas Trussell', esquire—and Edmund Grey, lord de Wylton'—of the manors of Towesland', Illyng' and Paxston', and of six hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, one hundred acres of wood and six pounds of rent in Towesland', Illyng' and Paxston'.

23 Hen. VII.

14 Between John Seynt John, knight, Robert Throkmarton', knight, Ralph Verney, esquire, Thomas Lucas, esquire, and Thomas Trussell', esquire—and Edmund Grey, lord de Wilton', and Florence, his wife—of the manors of Towesland', Illyng' and Paxston', and of six hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, one hundred acres of wood and six pounds of rent in Towesland', Illyng', and Paxston'¹.

15 Between Thomas Halle—and Thomas Erieth', clerk, executor of John Tychemerssh'—of three messuages, three gardens and two acres of meadow in Huntingdon'¹.

24 Hen. VII.

16 Between John Castell', John Cutte, knight, Edmund Dudley, esquire, and Edmund Denny—and Charles Brandon', esquire, and Margaret, his wife—of the manor of Vesse, and of two messuages, forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, three acres of wood and five shillings of rent in Chesterton Vesse¹.

17 Between William Mannyng and Alice, his wife, John Broune, clerk, and Robert Tales, clerk—and Thomas Rowse—of a messuage, three tofts, three gardens, fifty acres of land, ten acres of meadow and an acre of wood in Ouerton' Watervyll'.

¹ Levied with proclamations.

18 Between John Castell', of the king's exchequer, 'gentilman,' Christopher Drewell', esquire, Robert Blakwall', Thomas Cotton', John Whytwell', Thomas Castell' and Edmund Castell', 'gentilmen'—and Richard Vauce, clerk, son and heir of John Vauce, 'gentilman'—of four messuages, sixty acres of land, six acres of meadow, four acres of pasture, four acres of wood, and of common of pasture in one thousand acres of moor in Stylton' and Folkesworth'.

1 Hen. VIII.¹

1 Between John Harvy, Edward Grenehall', William Monke and Richard Harvy—and John Vaux, late of Glatton, the son and heir of Richard Vaux—of seven messuages, eighty acres of land, twelve acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture and five shillings of rent in Groffham, Perye and Bukden².

2 Hen. VIII.

none.

3 Hen. VIII.

2 Between Richard Smyth', William Smyth', clerk, Gilbert Smyth', clerk, and William Grace—and Margaret Colthyrst, widow—of a fourth part of the manor of Clarevaux in Magna Gyddyng', and of a fourth part of the manor of Clarevaux in Lutton, and of a fourth part of the manor of Clarevaux in Rowey, and also of a fourth part of the advowson of the church of All Saints, Sawtry, and thirty messuages, one thousand acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, forty acres of wood, one hundred acres of marsh and ten shillings of rent in Magna Gyddyng', Lutton, Rowey, Fenton and Bydnam.

¹ The fines of this reign are not filed. They are arranged in this Calendar in chronological order, and those which are of the same date are in the order in which they occur in the manuscript index of fines now in the Literary Search Room of the Public Record Office. All fines from this date were levied with proclamations, except those of which there are statements to the contrary in the footnotes.

² Made in the Easter term at the beginning of this year and recorded in the following Trinity term.

3 Between Thomas Lowthe, esquire, William Smith', clerk, William Talmege, clerk, and Robert Talmege—and John Huke and Alice, his wife—of a fourth part of the manor of Rohey, and of a fourth part of a third part of the advowson of the church of All Saints, Sawetrey, and also of a fourth part of two messuages, one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow and one hundred and forty acres of pasture in Rohey and Fenton.

4 Hen. VIII.

4 Between John Muscote, Edmund Hasylwode and John Wattes—and William Parre, esquire, and Mary, his wife—of a messuage, eighteen acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture and ten acres of wood in Elyngton, Upton, Alcumbury and Sybthorp'.

5 Between William Malhom, clerk, Richard Skern', chaplain, Henry Howelot, Roger Martyndale, Thomas Smyth' and Christopher Lambart—and John Cokkes and Alice, his wife—of a messuage in Seynt Nedys.

5¹ and 6 Hen. VIII.

none.

7 Hen. VIII.

6 Between Robert Hatley, William Hatley, and Thomas Basse—and William Byrde and Ellen, his wife, late the wife of Thomas Hatley—of a messuage and a garden in Huntingdon.

7 Between William Gosslowe—and John Wakerley—of ten messuages, a garden, three acres of land and an acre of meadow in Ramsey².

8 Between John Wode, John Thirleby and Thomas Hunter—and Hugh Holbeme and Margaret, his wife—of sixty acres of land, ten acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture in Houghton and Wytton².

¹ Michaelmas term of this year was adjourned until the morrow of All Souls on account of the plague. (*Common Rolls*, No. 18, Roll 1.)

² Levied without proclamations.

8 Hen. VIII.

9 Between Thomas of the title of St Cecily beyond the Tiber, cardinal archbishop of York, William, archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas, bishop of Durham, Thomas, earl of Surrey, John, earl of Oxford, John Bourghchier, knight, lord of Barnes, Thomas Fynes, knight, lord Dacres, Edmund Haward, knight, lord Haward, Henry Meruey, knight, John Veer, knight, Thomas Wyndham, knight, William Waldegrau, knight, Giles Alyngton, knight, Robert Cotton, knight, Philip Tylney, knight, Nicholas Applyard, knight, William Rowse, knight, John Nudigate, serjeant-at-law, Thomas Blenerhasset, esquire, John Mordaunt, esquire, Francis Hasylden, esquire, Robert Norwyche, 'gentilman,' and Henry Chauncy, 'gentilman'—and John Broughton, esquire, and Anne, his wife—of the manor of Covyngton, and six messuages, five hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, two hundred acres of wood, two hundred acres of furze and heath and forty shillings of rent in Covyngton, Abbottesley, Putteshardwyk', Stevyngton and Sybton, and the advowson of the church of Covyngton¹.

10 Between John Laurens, William Mordaunt of Hempsted, William Grace, John Walsheffe, John Aware, John Grene and John Somerby—and William Gosselowe and Elizabeth, his wife—of a moiety of three messuages, three gardens, forty seven acres of land and two and a half acres of meadow in Ramsey, Highmongrove, Elyngton and Upwode.

11 Between John Chessham, Thomas Frauncesse and William Hervy—and John Lodyngton, junior, and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, thirty acres of land, an acre of meadow and two acres of pasture in Parua Paxston².

9 Hen. VIII.³

12 Between Thomas Scaresbrec, clerk, Walter Huke, clerk, John Dally, clerk, and John Laurence—and William Merton

¹ This fine contains a warranty against John, abbot of Westminster, and his successors.

² Levied without proclamations.

³ Michaelmas term of this year was adjourned from the quinzaine of St

and Alice, his wife—of a messuage, eighteen acres of land, an acre of meadow, ten acres of pasture and six pence of rent in Broughton.

13 Between Alan Percy, clerk, master of the college of S^t John the Evangelist in Cambridge—and Ralph Lathum and Elizabeth, his wife—of the manor of Wasshelyngle, and of six messuages, one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow and forty acres of pasture in Magna Steuecle, otherwise called Magna Stucle, Huntynghdon and Parua Steuecle, otherwise called Parua Stucle¹.

14 Between Michael Fyssher, John Stoxley, clerk, Ralph Lepton, clerk, William Frost and Henry Saunder—and Francis Jermayn' and Anastacia, his wife, and John Darell'—of a toft, two cottages, fifty acres of land and three acres of pasture in Catworth².

See also No. 15 on this page.

10 and 11 Hen. VIII.

none.

12 Hen. VIII.

15 Between Thomas Castell' and Thomas Wolff'—and John Wynde—of four messuages, four tofts, a garden, forty acres of meadow, three acres of pasture and twelve acres of wood in Gumecestur³.

13⁴ and 14 Hen. VIII.

none.

Michael to the morrow of All Souls and from the morrow of All Souls to the octave of St Hilary on account of the plague. (*Calendar of Inner Temple Records*, i. 40; *Common Rolls*, No. 33 (1), Roll 2, d.)

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Ralph and Elizabeth against John, abbot of Westminster, and his successors. It was made in Easter term at the beginning of this year and recorded in the following Trinity term.

² Made in Hilary term of 9 Hen. VIII. and recorded in Easter term at the end of the same year.

³ Made in Trinity term of 9 Hen. VIII. and recorded in Easter term at the beginning of this year without proclamations.

⁴ Michaelmas term of 13 Henry VIII. was adjourned from the morrow of All Souls till the octave of Hilary in the same year. (*Calendar of Inner Temple Records*, Vol. i. p. 69.)

15 Hen. VIII.

16 Between John Fitzjames, chief baron of the king's exchequer, John Porte, serjeant-at-law, Thomas Willoughby, serjeant-at-law, William Euerard', Richard Sherley, Henry Parker, Richard Shelley and Thomas Shelley, clerk—and Thomas Hunt, gentleman, and Alice, his wife—of the manor of Pabenhams, and of a messuage, three hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture and twelve shillings of rent in Offord Dacy and Offord Cluny.

16 Hen. VIII.

17 Between William Shelley, serjeant-at-law, and Alice, his wife, and Thomas Shelley, clerk—and John Shelley, esquire—of the manor of Offord Dacy, otherwise Offord Danes, and of five messuages, five hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, one hundred and twenty acres of pasture in Offord Dacy, otherwise Offord Danes, and also of the advowson of the church of Offord Dacy, otherwise Offord Danes.

18 Between William Stanley, clerk, Roger Cholmeley, junior, Richard Hassall', John Wyggys, William Downes, Thomas Stokes, Richard Cholmeley, Peter Downes and Thomas Fynge—and William Cholmeley, senior, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert East—of two messuages, two cottages, two hundred and sixty acres of land, twenty four acres of meadow, twenty six acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Alcombury and Wynwyke.

19 Between Robert Godard, William Horewode and Thomas Jay—and Richard Lorymer and Elizabeth, his wife—of three messuages and a garden in the parish of S^t Benedict in Huntingdon¹.

17 Hen. VIII.

20 Between Thomas More, knight, Henry White, gentleman, and Richard Greneleffe—and Henry Grene and Joan, his wife, and Lawrence Marham—of a messuage, eighty nine acres and two and a half roods of land, four acres and a rood of meadow

¹ Levied without proclamations.

and two acres and a rood of pasture in Offord Danys, otherwise called Offord Dacy¹.

18 Hen. VIII.

21 Between Ralph Beyne, Edmund Whalley and Robert Truslof, clerks—and William Stanley, clerk—of a messuage, twenty acres of land, six acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Elyngton.

19 Hen. VIII.

none.

20 Hen. VIII.²

22 Between Robert Harford, William Thong' and Richard Horwod'—and Percival Morgan and Constance, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in the parish of S^t Mary in Hunt-
yngdon.

23 Between John Keche, William Horwode and Robert Newell', clerk—and John Potkyn and Elizabeth, his wife—of six messuages, four tofts, a dovehouse, one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood and twenty shillings of rent in Huntynghton, Brampton, Gumycestre, Hertford and Stewkeley.

24 Between Thomas Robertson and Thomas Kylham—and Simon Fitzrichard—of eighty messuages, a thousand acres of land, a thousand acres of meadow, a thousand acres of pasture, two hundred acres of wood and two water mills in Woodwalton, Abbot Ripton, Awconbury Weston, Brampton and Elyngton.

25 Between Edward Peke, Edward Copley, John Myton and John Odell'—and George Throkmarston, knight—of the manors of Toweslond, Illyng', Hemyngford and Paxton, and of six hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, six hundred acres of pasture, one hundred acres of wood and six pounds of rent in Toweslond, Illyng', Hemyngford and Paxton.

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Henry Grene, Joan and Lawrence against John, abbot of Westminster, and his successors.

² By a writ dated 18 June the king adjourned the session of the Common Bench from the octave of Trinity till the octave of St Michael in this year. (See *Common Rolls*, No. 71, Roll 1.) A few fines were made on the morrow of Trinity, but they were afterwards recorded in the following Michaelmas term.

21 Hen. VIII.

26 Between Robert Kyngeston, Richard Curtes and John Haukesby—and John Wryght—of a messuage, twenty two acres of land and six acres of pasture in Folkesworth¹.

27 Between Richard Wynde, John Hynde, esquire, Thomas Hutton, esquire, Walter Worliche, Baldwin Brennens, gentleman, Bartholomew Palmer and Richard Robyns—and Edmund Mowyer and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, two acres of land and four acres of meadow in the town of S^t Ives¹.

28 Between William Wardall¹, Gilbert Pykeryng, John Say and John Jones—and William Hare and Alice, his wife—of a moiety of a messuage, forty acres of land, six acres of meadow and eight acres of pasture in Hamerton².

29 Between John Launcell¹, William Bekke and Gabriel Bedull—and William Bedull¹ and Eleanor, his wife—of four messuages, two cottages, one hundred and twenty acres of land, six acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Hamerton and Auken Bury Weston.

30 Between John Gostewyk¹, esquire, Giles Alyngton, esquire, John Croke, William Jefson and Henry Wyncote—and John Burton and Elizabeth, his wife, and Anne Robson, widow—of the manor of Rysshbyes, otherwise called the manor of Burtons, and also twelve messuages, three hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood and one hundred shillings of rent in Abbot Rypton, Kyuges Rypton, Brampton and Wyllyngton².

31 Between John Hynde, gentleman—and Thomas Cowlynge and Agnes, his wife, and Robert Leffyn and Joan, his wife—of four messuages and an acre of pasture in Huntynghdon.

22 Hen. VIII.

32 Between Ambrose Wolley, citizen and grocer of Londop, Henry Wolley, and John Thurston—and John Tyse and Joan

¹ Made in Easter term at the beginning of this year and recorded in the following Trinity term.

² This fine contains a warranty by William Hare and Alice against John, abbot of Westminster, and his successors.

³ This word is probably written in error for Wenington.

his wife—of a toft, a croft, forty eight acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture, seven acres of wood and two shillings and eight pence of rent in Eston and Alcombery Weston.

33 Between Roger Chomley, Robert Norwich, king's serjeant-at-law, William Brereton and Oliver Leder—and William Flete, Thomas Flete and Robert Flete—of a messuage, a garden, sixty acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, twenty four acres of pasture and six acres of wood in Awcombery.

23 Hen. VIII.

34 Between John Hynde, serjeant-at-law, Richard Wynde, Thomas Kelefytte and Ralph Foxley—and Thomas [W]elff and Dorothy, his wife—of three messuages, forty acres of land, twelve acres of meadow, six acres of pasture and forty seven shillings of rent in Offord Cluny, Offord Dacy and Magna Paxton.

35 Between John Selyard and William Lambkyn—and Thomas Hutton, esquire—of the manor of Parua Paxston, two hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture and twenty acres of wood in Parua Paxston and Magna Paxton¹.

24 Hen. VIII.

36 Between William Marshall', Robert Radford and Richard Wodward—and Thomas Walcot, otherwise called Thomas Hall', and Elizabeth, his wife—of two messuages, fifty acres of land, an acre of meadow and three acres of pasture in Weresley².

37 Between John Mordaunt, John Elmys, esquires, William Apryce and John Morton—and Robert Latymer and Catherine, his wife—of six messuages, four gardens, two hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, ten acres of wood and two shillings of rent in Yaxley, Denton and Stylton.

¹ Made in Hilary term of the year 23 Hen. VIII. and recorded in Easter term at the end of the same year.

² This fine, which is a little damaged, contains a warranty by Thomas and Elizabeth against John, abbot of Westminster, and his successors. It was levied without proclamations.

25 Hen. VIII.

38 Between Adam Mollesworth', clerk—and Walter Luke and Anne, his wife—of the manor of Launceleysbery, and of three messuages, one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture and twenty shillings of rent and the rent of four pounds of pepper in Eynesbury and Heylewston.

39 Between Nicholas Metcalf, clerk, master of the college of S^t John the Evangelist in the university of Cambridge, and the fellows and scholars of the same college—and George Bowlys, clerk—of a messuage, one hundred and forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, four acres of pasture and six acres of wood in Hylton¹.

40 Between Alfred Baxter and William Beys—and William Wardall'—of a messuage, a toft, seventy acres of land, five acres of meadow and five acres of pasture in Hamerton.

26 Hen. VIII.

41 Between Christopher Hales, esquire, the king's attorney general, Robert Wrothe, esquire, Edward Northe, esquire, Giles Covert and Ralph Sadler, gentlemen—and John Dudley, knight, and Joan, his wife—of the manor of Hemmyngford Grey, and of thirty messuages, four water mills, twenty gardens, a thousand acres of land, a thousand acres of meadow, a thousand acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood and twenty six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence of rent in Hemmyngford Grey and Seynt Ives².

42 Between Agnes Goodgame, widow, Stephen Butler and Thomas Kydman—and Robert Smyth', clerk, and James Reynold'—of a messuage and sixteen acres of land in Granteden Magna³.

¹ Made in Easter term at the beginning of this year and recorded in the following Michaelmas term.

² This fine contains a warranty by John and Joan against William, abbot of Westminster, and his successors. It was made in Hilary term of 25 Hen. VIII. and recorded in Easter term at the beginning of this year.

³ Levied without proclamations.

43 Between William Wyat, William Cadwell' and William Kyng'—and Richard Culle and Alice, his wife—of a messuage called the 'Bulle' in the town of S^t Neots¹.

44 Between Oliver Leder, gentleman, Robert Catlyn and Thomas Tunney—and Thomas Hatley and Elizabeth, his wife—of twenty acres of land and an acre of meadow in Magna Stoughton¹.

45 Between William Dudley, esquire, William Stokys, clerk, Henry Freman and John Campynet—and George Wynsore, gentleman, and Anne, his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Styuecle, gentleman, deceased—of the manor of Folkesworthe, and of five messuages, four hundred acres of land, four hundred acres of pasture, forty acres of wood and ten shillings of rent in Folkesworth', Yaxley, Morborne and Wasshyngley.

46 Between Rannulph Lynne, Thomas Englefeld, knight, one of the king's justices of the bench, Alexander Fetyplace, William Wollaston, Robert Reynold', gentlemen, and Thomas Awaley—and Anthony Malory, esquire, and Alice, his wife—of two messuages, a croft, sixteen acres of land, four acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture and eight acres of wood in Est Pery in the parish of Groffam².

27 Hen. VIII.

47 Between Edward Mountagu, serjeant-at-law, William Dudley, esquire, William Stokys, clerk, and John Campynet—and George Wynsore and Anne, his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Styvecley, gentleman—of the manor of Styvecley, called Rawlyns maner, and of ten messuages, four cottages, five hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, ten shillings of rent and the rent of sixteen hens, one hundred and eighty eggs, two capons in Magna Styvecley, Parua Styvecley, Alcombury and Brampton.

¹ Made in Easter term at the beginning of this year and recorded in the following term.

² Levied without proclamations.

48 Between John Kydman, Thomas Dyssher, junior, Thomas Watson, Thomas Lord and Thomas Gravis—and Thomas Kydman—of thirty acres of land, ten acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Grennesden Magna and Herwyk'.

49 Between Walter Worlyche, Henry Joye and William Hale—and Edmund Bendowe and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage in Everton'.

50 Between John Merbury—and George Merbury and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, two hundred acres of land, eight acres of meadow and thirty acres of pasture in Upton.

28 Hen. VIII.

51 Between Robert Goddard, Robert Danyell', and John Leche—and Bartholomew Bee and Elizabeth, his wife, and Alexander Swynbourn and Joan, his wife—of a messuage with a curtilage in Huntyngdon.

52 Between Richard Fysshier—and William Thursby—of a messuage and a garden in the town of S^t Neots.

53 Between George Robynson—and John Greke, gentleman, and Thomasine, his wife—of the manor of Horles, and of three messuages, two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, two acres of wood and six shillings and eight pence of rent in Broughton.

54 Between Oliver Leder—and William Stukeley, esquire—of a toft and four acres of pasture in Bechampsted' in the parish of Stoughton Magna¹.

29 Hen. VIII.

55 Between Oliver Leder, gentleman—and William a Bales and Agnes, his wife—of a toft and six acres of land in Magna Stoughton'.

56 Between John Bassyngam, senior—and John Bassyngam, junior, and Dorothy, his wife—of a messuage, seventy acres of land and two acres of meadow in Catworthe.

¹ Made in Michaelmas term of this year and recorded in the following term.

57 Between Robert Trappys—and William Castell' and Catherine, his wife—of six messuages, two dovehouses, two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow and forty acres of pasture in Glatton¹.

30 Hen. VIII.

58 Between Francis Brian, knight, John Porte, knight, George Greisley, knight, and Henry Audeley, esquire—and John Yong, prior of the monastery of Holy Trinity, Repton—of the manor of Graundesden Magna, and of twenty messuages, three hundred and ninety acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, thirty acres of wood and forty shillings of rent in Graundesden Magna, Hardiwyke and Leycote.

59 Between Philip Hatley—and Stephen Cattell', otherwise called Stephen Wryght, of Somersham, and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, six acres and a rood of land and an acre of meadow in Parua Paxston'.

31 Hen. VIII.

60 Between Oliver Leder', esquire, and Frances, his wife—and John Gostwyk', esquire, and Joan, his wife—of the manor or grange of Myddelho, and of a messuage, three hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, one hundred acres of wood and forty shillings of rent in Myddelho, Sowtho, Groffam, Mulsho and Hayleweston.

61 Between Thomas Peryent, esquire—and Lancelot Todde and Margaret, his wife, and John Knotte and Joan, his wife, the daughters and heiresses of Richard Basse, late of Werisley, deceased—of a messuage, four tofts, thirty two acres of land, two acres of meadow and four acres of pasture in Werisley.

62 Between Thomas Carowe and John Knyght—and John Broun, esquire, and Awdry, his wife—of a third part of the manor of Bukworth, and twenty messuages, five hundred acres

¹ This fine is damaged. The parcels are taken from the enrolment of the King's Silver. (*Common Rolls*, No. 109, Roll 895.)

of land, one hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, one hundred acres of wood, two hundred acres of furze and heath, and ten pounds of rent in Bukworth, and also of a third part of the advowson of the church of Bukworth¹.

63 Between Walter Threder'—and Francis Quarles, gentleman, and Cecily, his wife—of a messuage and a toft in the town of S^t Neots².

32 Hen. VIII.

64 Between William Whyted'—and James Barryff and Margaret, his wife—of three messuages and an acre of land in the town of Huntynghon³.

65 Between Walter Luke, knight, a justice of the king's bench—and Richard Willyams, knight, otherwise called Richard Crumwell', knight, and Frances, his wife—of the manor of Towselond', and of six hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, six hundred acres of pasture, forty acres of wood and six pounds of rent in Towselond', Yllyng', Hemyngford' Abbott and Paxton Magna.

33 Hen. VIII.

66 Between William Hatley—and Robert Exall'—of a messuage called Le Antelope in the town of S^t Neots⁴.

67 Between Robert Smyth' and Agnes, his wife—and John Wynde, gentleman, and Alice, his wife—of a messuage called Le Swan, an acre of land and two acres of meadow in Seynt Ives and Nedyngworthe.

68 Between Anthony Andrewes—and Robert Nowell', clerk—of four messuages, one hundred acres of land, one hundred

¹ Made in Hilary term of 29 Hen. VIII. and recorded in Hilary term of this year.

² Made in Hilary term of 31 Hen. VIII. and recorded in Easter term at the end of the same year.

³ The foot and note of this fine are both missing. The above particulars are taken from the enrolment of the King's Silver. (*Common Rolls*, No. 118, Roll 896 d.)

⁴ Made in Hilary term of 32 Hen. VIII. and recorded in Easter term at the beginning of this year.

acres of meadow and one hundred acres of pasture in Huntngdon, Brampton, Alcombury and Magna Styveclaye¹.

69 Between William Sympcote—and John Dycons—of a messuage, sixty acres of land, an acre of meadow and twenty acres of pasture in Leyghton Brounsold.

70 Between Thomas Wauton, esquire—and George Manne, clerk—of a messuage, one hundred and twenty acres of land, three roods of meadow, five acres of pasture and five acres of wood in Stoughton Magna.

71 Between Henry Hylton—and William Henson—of two messuages, two tofts, eighteen acres of land and two acres of pasture in Thornyng'.

34 Hen. VIII.

72 Between George Symcott—and John Bolland' and Mary, his wife, one of the daughters and heiresses of Henry Grauntofte—of a fourth part of two messuages, eighty eight acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, sixteen acres of pasture and five acres of wood in Fennystanton.

73 Between William Pedley—and William Marshall' and Elizabeth, his wife—of two messuages, fifty acres of land, an acre of meadow and three acres of pasture in Weresley².

74 Between Walter Luke, knight—and Thomas Skypwith, esquire, and John, his wife—of two messuages, two hundred and twenty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, eight acres of pasture and six acres of wood in Towseland', Paxton Magna and Weld'.

75 Between William Hale—and Edmund Bendowe and Sibil, his wife—of a messuage, a croft, and a rood of wood, called Bakers, in Everton¹.

76 Between John Sewster, gentleman—and Richard Wyllyams, knight, otherwise called Richard Crumwell', knight, and Frances, his wife—of the manors of Raveley Magna and Moynes,

Made in Easter term at the beginning of this year and recorded in the following term.

¹ This fine contains a warranty against the bishop of Westminster and his successors.

and of fifteen messuages, seven cottages, five hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, two hundred acres of furze and heath, one hundred acres of marsh and forty shillings of rent in Raveley Magna and Moynes.

77 Between Robert Chorleton and Mary, his wife—and Thomas Wrenne, esquire—of one hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture and forty acres of wood in Wodwalton, and of common of pasture for two hundred sheep in Wodwalton.

78 Between John Keche—and William Underwood and Alice, his wife, Thomas Nowell and Anthony Androwes—of two messuages and a barn in Hunt'.

79 Between William Byckellys, gentleman—and Richard Williams, knight, otherwise called Richard Crumwell, knight, and Frances, his wife—of the manor of Catworthe Magna, and of two messuages, four hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture, six acres of wood and six shillings and eight pence of rent in Catworthe Magna and Kymbalton.

80 Between George Symcott—and John Haconby and Joan, his wife—of a messuage called Walys, seventy eight acres of land, fourteen acres of meadow and four acres of pasture in Fennystanton.

35 Hen. VIII.¹

81 Between Thomas Northe, otherwise called Thomas Hauergyll—and William Wylson and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, an orchard², twenty three acres of land, four acres of meadow and three acres of pasture in Sybson.

82 Between George Symcott—and John Clerke and Anne, his wife, William Fowle and Ellen, his wife, and Margaret Grauntofte, daughters and heiresses of Henry Grauntofte—of three parts of two messuages, eighty eight

¹ In Michaelmas term of this year the Common Bench was held at St Albans. (*Common Rolls*, No. 132, Roll 1.)

² Latin 'ortus.'

twenty acres of meadow, sixteen acres of pasture and five acres of wood in Fennystanton and Hylton, into four parts divided.

83 Between Richard Alen, George Alen and Thomas Snap'—and Henry Audeley, gentleman, and Anne Courthop, widow—of the manor of Graundesden' Magna, and of twenty messuages, three hundred and ninety acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, thirty acres of wood and forty shillings of rent in Graundesden Magna, Hardwyke and Leycoote.

84 Between Robert Burgoyne, esquire—and Thomas Grey, esquire, and Anne, his wife—of the manor of Lemyng, otherwise Lymmyng, otherwise Lymmage, and of a messuage, two hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, two hundred acres of wood and one hundred acres of furze and heath in Kymmoltun, otherwise Kymbalton, and Stonley.

85 Between Miles Forest, esquire—and Leonard Stubbes, gentleman—of a messuage, a garden, fifty acres of land, two acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Folksworth.

36 Hen. VIII.

86 Between Mary Carver'—and William Westernne and Ellen, his wife—of two messuages, forty acres of land, forty acres of meadow and one hundred acres of pasture in Stoughton.

87 Between Edward Mountagu, knight—and Robert Burdon, gentleman, and Joan, his wife, Robert Burdon, junior, the son and heir apparent of the aforesaid Robert Burdon, senior, and Richard Daryngton, gentleman, otherwise called Richard Dadyngton, gentleman, otherwise called Richard Dalyngton, gentleman, and Mary, his wife—of the manor of Styvecley, called Rawlyns-maner in Styvecley, and of ten messuages, four cottages, five hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, ten shillings of rent, and of the rent of sixteen hens, one hundred and eighty eggs and two capons in Magna Styvecley, Alcombury and Brampton.

88 Between Nicholas Lestrange, esquire—and John Cressuere, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife—of the manor of Eynsburury, and of ten messuages, six cottages, five hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, free fishing in the water of Eynsburury, and of fifty three shillings and four pence of rent in Eynsburury, Welde and Haylweston.

89 Between John Appesley—and Gilbert Bull' and Mary, his wife—of two messuages, forty acres of land, forty acres of meadow and one hundred acres of pasture in Bechamstede and Stokton Magna.

90 Between Nicholas Luke, a baron of the king's exchequer—and Thomas Spencer, esquire—of two messuages, two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture and six acres of wood in Welde and Caldecott.

91 Between William Shelley, one of the king's justices of the bench, and John Shelley, the son and heir apparent of the same William—and William Heche and Anne, his wife—of a messuage, thirty acres of land, six acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture in Offord' Daycy, otherwise Offord' Dany.

92 Between Thomas Machell'—and William Bouffaye and Joan, his wife—of a messuage and two acres of land in the town of St Neots.

93 Between Roger Porter—and William Porter—of a messuage, eighty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, seven acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Hemyngford' Abbatis.

94 Between Margery Everingham, widow—and Richard Ashewell' and Joan, his wife, and Edward Johnson and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage and two acres of land in Ramesey¹.

95 Between Nicholas Rand—and William Mathewe, gentleman, and Mary, his wife—of twenty six acres of land, three acres of meadow and an acre of pasture in Bythorn.

¹ The foot and note of this fine are both missing. The above particulars are taken from the entry of the King's Silver on the rolls of the Common Bench. (*Common Rolls*, No. 136, Roll 54.)

37 Hen. VIII.¹

96 Between Robert Reyner—and Robert Kyrkham, knight, and Sibil, his wife—of a messuage, eighty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Orton Longevile.

97 Between Robert Chorleton, gentleman, and Mary, his wife, late the wife of Anthony Penycok, deceased—and Humphrey Molsley, gentleman—of the manor of Woodwalton, and of twenty messuages, twenty tofts, two hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood and forty shillings of rent in Woodwalton.

98 Between Robert Palmer—and Elizabeth Borne of the town of Bedford in the county of Bedford, widow, late the wife of William Borne, deceased—of a messuage, twelve acres and a rood of land, three acres and three roods and a half of meadow, two and a half acres of pasture in the town of St Ives, and of two acres and three roods of land in Hemyngham Grey.

99 Between John Doggett—and John Benbowe and Agnes, his wife—of three messuages, an acre of land, an acre of meadow and three acres of pasture in the parish of St John the Baptist in the town of Huntingdon.

100 Between Nicholas Luke, esquire, a baron of the king's exchequer—and Robert Asshefeld, esquire, and Cecily, his wife—of the manor of Gellyng, otherwise Yellyng, called Asshefeld' maner, and of six messuages, two tofts, three hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture and ten shillings of rent, and of the rent of a pound of pepper in Gellyng, otherwise Yellyng'.

101 Between William Tayllard', gentleman, one of the sons of Laurence Tallard, knight, and Mary, his wife—and the same Laurence Tallard, knight—of the manors of Claryvauce and Deves, and of four messuages, six cottages, one dovehouse, two gardens, three hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow,

¹ There was no session of the Common Bench in Trinity term of this year on account of the war with France. See *Calendar of Inner Temple Records*, Vol. I. p. 137.

sixty acres of pasture, fifteen acres of wood and three shillings and four pence of rent in Upwood, Higemansegrave, Raveley and Byggyng'.

38 Hen. VIII.

102 Between John Tunstale—and Robert Kyrkham, knight, and Sibil, his wife—of a messuage, thirty acres of land, two acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Overton Longevile.

103 Between Robert Rayner—and Robert Kyrkeham, knight, and Sibil, his wife—of a messuage, fifty three acres of land, four acres of meadow and four acres of pasture in Overton Longevile.

104 Between George Canne—and Robert Elyott, clerk, and Alice Walbott, widow—of a messuage and a garden in Ramsey.

105 Between Richard Randall'—and Thomas Bulwarde and Margaret, his wife—of two acres of pasture, called Sternes Close, in Fennystanton'.

106 Between Thomas Sewyster—and Andrew Body and Ellen, his wife, and John Thody—of two messuages and an acre of land in Fennystaunton.

107 Between William Hale, gentleman—and Edmund Bendowe of Everton, gentleman, and Sibil, his wife—of a messuage, one hundred and forty acres of land, fourteen acres of meadow, sixty four acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Everton¹.

108 Between Robert Nelson—and William Lawrens—of two messuages, two gardens, two orchards, six pools², called Fyshepondes, and an acre of meadow in Ramsey.

109 Between Matthew Androwe—and Robert Curryar', the brother and heir of John Curryar', deceased, and Catherine, his wife—of two messuages, two shops, a stable and a garden in the parish of All Saints in the town of Huntingdon.

110 Between Thomas Hyll'—and William Mathewe and Mary, his wife—of forty eight acres of land, two acres of

¹ Made in Easter term at the beginning of this year and recorded in the following term.

² Latin 'stagna.'

meadow, and three acres of pasture in Bythorne and common of pasture for all animals in Bythorne aforesaid¹.

1 Ed. VI.²

1 Between Robert Blynkarne—and Robert Curryar and Catherine, his wife—of a messuage in the parish of All Saints in the town of Huntingdon.

2 Between Giles Taylard, gentleman—and Humphrey Copley, gentleman, and Alice, his wife, Henry Williamson and Agnes, his wife—of three messuages, twenty acres of land, three acres of meadow, and three acres of pasture in Woodhurst³.

3 Between John Cokerell—and William Croft^a and Margery, his wife—of a messuage, one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood and sixpence of rent in Eymesbury.

4 Between Richard Slowe—and Robert Strylley, esquire—of two messuages, two tofts, two gardens, one hundred and twenty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture and four acres of wood in Overton Waterfeld' and Chery Orton.

5 Between Anthony Wayte, gentleman—and William Castell', gentleman, and Catherine, his wife—of twelve messuages, four dovehouses, twelve gardens, twelve orchards, five hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, two hundred acres of furze and heath and forty shillings of rent in Glatton and Holme.

See also No. 7 on page 138 below.

2 Ed. VI.

6 Between Robert Rayner—and Robert Kyrkham, knight, and Sibil, his wife—of six messuages, four tofts, four cottages, two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow and fifty

¹ Made in Michaelmas term of this year and recorded in the following term.

² Note 1 on p. 118 above as to the arrangement of the fines in the reign of Hen. VIII. applies to the fines of this and subsequent reigns.

³ Made in Easter term and recorded in Trinity term.

acres of pasture in Overton Longevyle, Overton Waterfyld' and Woodston.

7 Between Nicholas Scott and Henry Thorp'—and Michael Ardres, gentleman—of four messuages, four gardens, two hundred acres of land, forty [acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture], ten acres of wood and two shillings of rent in Yaxley and Denton¹.

8 Between Robert Tyrwhyte, junior, knight, and Elizabeth, his wife—and Gilbert Smythe, clerk, prebendary of the prebend of Leighton Bromeswold, otherwise called Leighton Brymeswold, in the cathedral church of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of Lincoln—of the prebend of Leighton Bromeswold, otherwise called Leighton Brymeswold, and of the manor of Leighton Bromeswold, otherwise called Leighton Brymeswold, and also of forty messuages, twenty tofts, twenty cottages, two mills, four dovehouses, twenty gardens, six hundred and twenty acres of land, six hundred and ten acres of meadow, one thousand acres of pasture, ninety acres of wood, twenty acres of furze and heath, and ten acres of moor, ten acres of reeds², twenty acres of marsh, twenty acres of alders, three fishings and twenty acres of rushes³, and of twenty pounds of rent in Leighton, Leighton Bromeswold', otherwise called Leighton Brymeswold'.

9 Between Robert Moyse—and John Goodgame, otherwise Game—of a messuage, sixty acres of land, an acre of meadow and four acres of pasture in Werysley.

10 Between Henry Money—and John Skyle and Emma, his wife, and Richard Akers and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, two barns and eight acres of arable land in Eryth and Blontesham.

11 Between Thomas Monasty—and John Monasty—of four messuages, two tofts, two gardens, thirty acres of land, three acres of meadow, six acres of pasture and twenty acres of furze and heath in Orton Longvyle.

¹ Made in Hilary term of 1 Ed. VI. and recorded in Easter term at the beginning of this year. The fine being damaged, the above particulars are taken from the enrolment of the King's Silver (*Common Rolls*, No. 148, Roll 85).

² Latin 'iunca.'

³ Latin 'rusca.'

12 Between Robert Rayner—and Robert Kyrkham, knight, and Sibil, his wife—of the manor of Overton Longevile, and of six messuages, five tofts, five hundred acres of land, five hundred acres of pasture, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of furze and heath and of forty shillings of rent, and of free fishing in the water of the Nene in Overton Longevile and Overton Waterfelde, and of the advowson of the church of Overton Longevile.

3 Ed. VI.

13 Between Thomas Hutton, esquire—and Anthony Andrewes and Dorothy, his wife—of thirty acres of land, ten acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture in Huntyngdon and Styveclaye Magna.

14 Between Richard Slowe—and Leonard Stubbes, gentleman—of two messuages, two tofts, two gardens, one hundred and twenty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture and four acres of wood in Overton Waterfeld' and Cheryorton.

15 Between Anthony Dyxson—and John Broun and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in the parish of All Saints in the town of Huntyngdon.

4 Ed. VI.¹

16 Between Edmund Hatley and Joan, his wife—and Robert Palfriman—of a messuage, a croft, a toft, a garden, ten acres of land, an acre of meadow, two acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Sowtho Lovetoft, Dodyngton and Boughton.

17 Between Simon Throgmerton, gentleman—and William Bett^a, gentleman, and Margery, his wife, Gerard Foster and Agnes, his wife, and John Newton and Elizabeth, his wife—of the manor of Fosters in Brampton, and of six messuages, six curtilages, one hundred acres of land, forty acres of pasture, six acres of wood and twenty shillings of rent in Brampton.

¹ The session of the Common Bench was adjourned from the octave of Trinity to the octave of Michaelmas. The writ of adjournment is not recorded on any of the rolls of the court now existing; but on some of the existing rolls there are references to the adjournment (*Common Rolls*, No. 53, Roll 158).

18 Between Richard North—and Edward Woodley and Catherine, his wife—of a cottage and a garden in the town of S^t Neots.

19 Between John Spryng' and Agnes, his wife—and John Elliot^a—of a messuage, a croft, a garden, two acres of land and five roods of pasture in Ramsey.

20 Between Edward Mountagu, knight, chief justice of our lord the king of the bench—and Henry, earl of Westmoreland—of the manor of Caldecote, otherwise Calcott, and of ten messuages, six cottages, six tofts, twelve gardens, four hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, four hundred acres of pasture, one hundred acres of wood, forty shillings of rent in Caldecote, otherwise Calcott, Denton, Stylton, Folkeworth', Wassyngley, and Glatton, and of the advowson of the rectory of the parish church of Caldecote, otherwise Calcott.

21 Between James Stokys—and Nicholas Maye and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in Huntingdon.

22 Between William Freman—and Thomas Hatley—of a fourth part of a messuage, twelve acres of land, two acres of meadow and twelve acres of pasture in Dodyngton, Sowthoo and Boughton.

5 Ed. VI.¹

23 Between William Horwood' and William Bygges—and Lawrence Turkyngton, gentleman, and Martin Broughton, gentleman and Catherine his wife—of five messuages, five tofts, four curtilages, five gardens, one hundred and twenty acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, an acre of wood, and liberty of a foldage for one hundred and twenty sheep in Magna Stewkeley and Parva Stewkeley and Abbott' Rypton.

24 Between Richard Servyngton, gentleman—and Martin Broughton, gentleman, and Catherine, his wife, and Laurence Turkynton, gentleman—of six messuages, four tofts, four crofts, six gardens, sixty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twenty

¹ The session of the Common Bench was adjourned on the octave of Trinity till the octave of Michaelmas following. The writ of adjournment is recorded on the rolls of the court, but it is much damaged (*Common Rolls*, No. 160, Roll 1).

acres of pasture, two acres of wood and of the rent of fifty eight eels in Ramsey, Byggen and Hepmangrove.

25 Between Thomas Freman—and John Sutton—of six messuages, three cottages, three gardens, eighty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, twenty acres of furze and heath and an acre of wood in Overton Longvyle, Chyrry Orton, Woodston and Bottelbrydge.

26 Between John Tebolde and Thomas Harres—and John Baudes and Joan, his wife—of four messuages, four curtilages, four tofts, three gardens, fifty acres of land, six acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture and half an acre of wood in S^t Neots and Wyntryngnam.

27 Between Christopher Dove—and Thomas Morton and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, a croft, thirteen acres of land, an acre of meadow, six acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Parua Paxton.

28 Between Thomas Stevyns—and William Stevyns of Sawtre Moynes in the county of Huntingdon—of a messuage, a cottage, an orchard, a garden, sixty acres of land, five acres of meadow, six acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Sawtrey All Saints' and Sawtrey Saint Andrew's.

6 Ed. VI.

29 Between William Hensune—and Robert Punt, son and heir of Thomas Punt, and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, three crofts, one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of pasture, twelve acres of meadow and five acres of wood in Ellyngton, Sybthorp' and Awkyngbery.

30 Between Thomas Assheton—and Thomas Wolfe—of two messuages, one hundred and sixty acres of land, eight acres of meadow, eight acres of pasture and three acres of wood in Oldweston.

31 Between Thomas Parrell'—and William Beale and Margaret, his wife, and Thomas Beale, son and heir of the said William Beale—of a messuage, thirty acres of land, twenty acres of pasture and ten acres of meadow in East Pery and Groffam.

32 Between Edward Algar—and William Harvye—of a messuage, a toft, a croft, a garden, and an orchard in Kymbalton, otherwise Kymmoltou.

33 Between Gabriel Throkmerton, esquire—and John Mason, knight, and Elizabeth, his wife—of the manor of Elyngton, one hundred messuages, forty tofts, thirty gardens, a thousand acres of land, three hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, a thousand acres of wood with several fishing and thirty pounds of rent in Elyngton and Sybthorpe.

34 Between Lawrence Turkeyngton, gentleman—and Martin Broughton, gentleman, and Catherine, his wife—of four messuages, four crofts, three tofts, four gardens, one hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and four acres of wood in Raveley Magna, Wardeboys and Wystoo.

35 Between William Docetour'—and John Woodward'—of a messuage, a croft, a garden, thirty five acres of land, two acres of meadow, six acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Yellyng'.

36 Between Thomas Curteys—and William Castell', gentleman—of a messuage, a croft, forty eight acres of land, two acres of meadow and six acres of pasture in Glatton.

37 Between Thomas Assheton—and John Poynour and Anne, his wife, and Robert Wolfe—of two messuages, two cottages, three tofts, four crofts, a dovehouse, one hundred and sixty acres of land, fourteen acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and four acres of wood in Olde Weston, Huntyngdon, and Brampton.

38 Between Thomas Negose—and John Skegg^s and Christian, his wife—of three messuages, a cottage, six crofts, four gardens, one hundred and sixty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, two acres of wood and three shillings and four pence of rent in Keyston.

39 Between Gilbert Smythe—and Robert Goddarde—of three messuages, three cottages, three gardens, two orchards and half an acre of land in Huntyngdon.

40 Between Thomas Carnabye—and Margery Parkyns, widow, one of the kinswomen and heiresses of Joan Palmer,

widow, deceased—of a moiety of two messuages, two crofts and two gardens in Ramsey.

41 Between Thomas Mary Wyngfeld, esquire, and Margaret, his wife—and Oliver Leder, esquire, and Frances, his wife—of the site of the late monastery of Stonley, and of three tofts, a windmill, a dovehouse, three gardens, two orchards, seventy acres of land, forty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, forty two acres of wood, and of common of pasture in Agden Grene, in Stoughton Magna, Kymbalton and Stonley.

42 Between John Bucknell—and Peter Johnson, gentleman, and Mary, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, sixty acres of land, six acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Wynwyck.

43 Between John Styles—and Peter Johnson', gentleman, and Mary, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, sixty acres of land, six acres of meadow, and ten acres of pasture in Wynwyck.

44 Between John Beck, senior, and John Beck, junior, the son of the same John—and Thomas Mary Wyngfeld', esquire, and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, a garden, sixty acres of land, ten acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture in Netherstowe, Ouerstowe and Spaldwyck.

7 Ed. VI.

45 Between Nicholas Luke, a baron of our lord the king's exchequer—and George Turpyn, esquire—of the manors of Albottysley and Hardwycke, otherwise Puttokk^a Hardwycke, and of twelve messuages, sixteen tofts, eleven cottages, five hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, sixty acres of furze and heath, forty shillings of rent, and of the rent of half a pound of pepper in Albottysley and Hardwycke, otherwise Puttokk^a Hardwycke, and also of free fishing in the water of the Owse in Albottysley, Eynesbury, and Hardwycke, otherwise Pottokk^a Hardwycke, Welde, Caldecott, Paxton Magna, Barkforde, Weyrysley and Croxton.

1 Mary¹.

1 Between William Coton, esquire, and John Coton and Perin, his wife, Robert Herforth, gentleman, and Margaret, his wife, and John Herforth, son and heir apparent of the aforesaid Robert—of a messuage, a curtilage, two gardens and an orchard in the town of Hunt'.

2 Between Henry Herdson and Thomas Freman—and Robert Penycocke, gentleman—of the manor of Woodwalton, and of twenty messuages, twenty cottages, forty orchards, a thousand acres of land, five hundred acres of meadow, a thousand acres of pasture, one hundred acres of wood, a thousand acres of furze and heath, a thousand acres of moor, a thousand acres of marsh and ten shillings of rent, and of the rent of a pound of cumin in Woodwalton, Sawtry, Rypton and Wenyington.

3 Between Henry Dawson—and Robert Malory, gentleman, and Mary, his wife, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Myller, deceased—of two messuages, a dovehouse, a garden, an orchard and six acres of pasture in Huntynghdon.

4 Between William Becke, gentleman—and Thomas Bayes—of thirty acres of land, two acres of meadow and four acres of pasture in Magna Catworthe.

5 Between Richard Mychell', son and heir of William Mychell' and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Stephen Astod' late of Weresley in the county of Huntingdon, deceased—and Thomas Halle, otherwise Whalcott, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Astod', deceased, son of the aforesaid Stephen—of seventeen acres of land in Weresley.

6 Between William Yonge—and Robert Penycooke—of a messuage, a barn, a stable, two orchards, a garden, one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture and four acres of wood in Graffham and Upton.

7 Between Robert Tyrwhytt, knight, and Elizabeth, his wife—and Thomas Goldeston and Agnes, his wife, and William Cayno—of a messuage, a cottage, a toft, two gardens, one hundred and sixty acres of land, thirty acres of meadow,

¹ See note 1 on p. 118, and note 2 on p. 187 above.

eighty acres of pasture and ten acres of wood in Leyghton Bromsolde and Oldeweston.

8 Between Walter Grey—and Edmund Mordaunt, esquire—of three messuages, three gardens, two orchards, two hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Kymbalton.

9 Between Philip Gardyner—and Thomas Norton and Dorothy, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in the town of S^t Neotts¹.

1 and 2 Philip and Mary.

10 Between Anthony Androwes—and William Whithedd', gentleman—of a messuage, two cottages, and two acres of pasture in Huntingdon.

11 Between Alice Gorram, widow—and Robert Gorlinge and Agnes, his wife—of a moiety of a messuage, sixteen acres of land and four acres of meadow in Hamerton.

12 Between Robert Rowley and Oliver Seynt John, esquires—and Thomas Bowles, senior, esquire, and Anne, his wife, and Thomas Bowles, junior, esquire, son and heir of Richard Bowles, esquire, deceased—of the manor of Rushebeys, otherwise Burtons, and of six messuages, a dove-house, three hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, three hundred acres of furze and heath and twenty shillings of rent, and of liberty of a foldage for three hundred sheep in Abbott Ryppton and Wennyngton, otherwise Wenyngton.

13 Between Robert Brockbanke, gentleman—and Robert Malory, gentleman, and Mary, his wife, daughter and heiress of Bartholomew Myller, gentleman, deceased—of a messuage called The Fawkon and a garden in the town of Huntingdon.

14 Between Robert Dawson—and Robert Payne, gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a croft, a garden, two and a half acres of land and two acres of pasture in S^t Neots.

¹ Made in Easter term and recorded in Trinity term.

15 Between William Wye, 'wollendraper'—and John Treder and Joan Treder, widow—of a messuage and a garden in the town of S^t. Neots.

16 Between John Mordaunt, knight, lord Mordaunt—and William Yarwell' and John Yarwell', son and heir apparent of the aforesaid William—of two messuages, two tofts, two gardens, sixty acres of land, two acres of meadow, six acres of pasture and twenty pence of rent in Bukworth.

See also No. 22 on page 147 opposite.

2 and 3 Philip and Mary.

17 Between Richard Cervyngton, esquire—and William Laurence, esquire—of ten messuages, six cottages, twelve orchards, eighty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture and forty acres of moor and marsh in Ramse[ly], Heithmongrove, Burie and Upwoode.

18 Between William Laurence, esquire—and Lawrence Turkyngton, gentleman, and Mabel, his wife—of the manor of Greate Raveley called Stukeley's Manor, and of one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, four acres of wood and twenty shillings of rent in Greate Raveley aforesaid, Litell' Raveley, Upwood, Wystowe and Wardeboisse.

19 Between Robert Borough'—and Emma Throgmerton, widow, and William Laurence, esquire—of a messuage and an orchard in Ramsey.

20 Between Robert Bouroughe—and Thomas Carnabie and Joan, his wife—of two messuages, two gardens, two acres of land and an acre of pasture in Ramsey.

21 Between Thomas Marie Wingfield, esquire, and Robert Turwhitte, knight—and Henry Herdson, citizen and alderman of London, and Robert Pennycocke of Woodwalton in the county of Huntingdon, gentleman, son and heir of Anthony Penycocke, deceased—of the manor of Woodwalton, and of twenty messuages, twenty cottages, forty orchards, a thousand acres of land, five hundred acres of meadow, a thousand acres of pasture, one hundred acres of wood, a thousand acres of

furze and heath, a thousand acres of moor, a thousand acres of marsh, ten shillings of rent and the rent of a pound of cumin in Woodwalton, Sawtrie, Ripton and Wennington.

22 Between Richard Whorwood'—and Lawrence Turkynton, gentleman—of a messuage, a toft, a garden, one hundred acres of land, seven acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture and three roods of wood, and liberty of a foldage for one hundred and eighty sheep in Stewkley Magna, otherwise called Stevicley Magna¹.

23 Between Thomas Cotton and William Laurence—and Robert Penycocke and Margaret, his wife, and Robert Charleton and Mary, his wife—of a messuage, fifty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture and sixty acres of wood in Woodwalton.

24 Between Thomas Trice, Richard Jacobbe and Robert Herne—and Robert Saye, gentleman, and Agnes, his wife—of two messuages, two tofts and two acres of pasture in Huntynghdon².

25 Between John Mordaunt, knight, lord Mordaunt—and William Yarwell' and Alice, his wife—of two messuages, two tofts, two gardens, sixty acres of land, two acres of meadow, six acres of pasture and twenty pence of rent in Bukworth.

26 Between Thomas Wyseman—and Peter Waynwryghte and Blanch, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, and two acres of pasture in the town of Huntynghdon.

27 Between Henry Hull'—and John Hull' and Elizabeth, his wife, and William Yong' and Mary, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, a garden, eighty acres of land, three acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Upton.

28 Between Edmund Hatley—and Giles Taylard', gentleman—of twelve acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Sowtho, otherwise Sowthe Lovetost.

29 Between George Syncott, gentleman—and Robert Druell', esquire—of four messuages, two barns, four gardens,

¹ Made in Trinity term of 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, and recorded in Michaelmas term of this year.

² No proclamations are endorsed on the foot of this fine. This omission is probably accidental.

thirty six acres of land, twelve acres of pasture and four acres of wood in Huntynghdon.

30 Between Thomas Cotton and William Laurens—and Robert Charelton and Mary, his wife, late the wife of Anthony Pennycok, deceased, and Humphrey Molsleye—of the manor of Woodwalton, and of twenty messuages, twenty cottages, twenty tofts, two hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, five hundred acres of marsh, forty acres of wood, five hundred acres of furze and heath and forty shillings of rent in Woodwalton.

3 and 4 Philip and Mary.

31 Between Thomas Carter, gentleman—and William Haconby and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, three gardens, an orchard, forty four acres of land, sixteen acres of meadow, two acres of pasture, an acre of wood and two acres of marsh in Fenne Stanton.

32 Between Richard Cervington, esquire—and Richard Wakerley, gentleman—of two messuages, two tofts, three gardens, four orchards, forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, four acres of wood and six shillings of rent in Ramsey.

33 Between William Frauncys and William Coseyn—and Thomas Astwoode, senior, and Agnes, his wife, Robert Astwoode, James Astwoode and Thomas Astwoode, junior—of two messuages, two gardens, and thirty six acres of land in Abbottesley¹, otherwise Abbottesley.

34 Between Thomas Peerson—and Thomas Tappe and Agnes, his wife—of a cottage in Erythe.

35 Between Silvester Beddell—and Richard Marten and Lettice, his wife—of twelve acres of land in Awconbury-cum-Weston.

36 Between Thomas Astwood', senior, 'yoman,' and Richard Astwood'—and James Stoner' and Catherine, his wife, Christopher Wannopp' and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in the town of S^t Neots.

37 Between Joan Bawdes, widow, Frances Bawdes and

¹ Probably written in error for Albottesley.

Anne Bawdes—and Anthony Dyxon and Alice, his wife—of two messuages, two shops, two orchards and two gardens in the town of Huntynghdon.

4 and 5 Philip and Mary.

38 Between Nicholas Luke, a baron of the exchequer—and Maurice Barkeley, esquire—of the manor of Eynesburye, and of thirty messuages, twenty cottages, ten tofts, twenty orchards, twenty gardens, a thousand acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood and three pounds of rent and the rent of a pound of pepper, twelve capons and twenty hens in Eynesburye, Hardwycke, Caldecotte, Weelde, S^t Neots, Wyntryngham and Barkeforde, and of free fishing in Eynesburye.

1 ELIZ.¹

1 Between Simon Angell'—and Robert Corbyte, 'powderer,' and Mary, his wife—of a messuage in the parish of S^t Benedict in the town of Huntington.

2 Between William Bugbye, gentleman—and Thomas Lawe and Agnes, his wife, Thomas Crosse and Anne, his wife, Ellen Hatley and Joan Hatley—of three messuages, three cottages, eight tofts, three gardens, three orchards, sixty acres of land, six acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, four acres of wood and four acres of furze and heath in Paxton Magna and Paxton Parua.

3 Between Thomas Bedell'—and John Exall' and Catherine, his wife—of an annual rent of twenty six shillings and eight pence in Groffham, Bugden, Perry and Ellyngton.

4 Between Roger Woodhous, knight—and Simon Throgmerton, gentleman—of the manor of Fosters, and of six messuages, six curtilages, one hundred acres of land, forty acres of pasture, six acres of wood and twenty shillings of rent in Brampton.

¹ See note 1 on p. 118 and note 2 on p. 137 above.

2 Eliz.¹

5 Between Richard Deacon—and Robert Lane, knight, and Catherine, his wife—of six messuages, four tofts, six gardens, four hundred acres of land, fifty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, three acres of wood, forty acres of furze and heath and ten shillings of rent in Kayston, otherwise Keyston.

6 Between Clement Manesty—and Christopher Dove, gentleman, and Agnes, his wife—of three messuages and two gardens in the town of S^t Neots.

7 Between William Sybley and Roger Sedg^sweke—and Leonard Sedg^sweke and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage in the town of S^t Neots.

8 Between William Fluyd' and William Story—and Henry Dackam, gentleman, and Dorothy, his wife—of a capital messuage called Le Garlaund', and of four messuages, two dovehouses, two gardens, two orchards², eighty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture, six acres of wood, twenty acres of furze and heath, ten acres of moor, six acres of marsh, and of common of pasture for one hundred sheep in Huntynghdon', Bramton', Magna Stewckley and Harford'.

9 Between William Smyth', Humphrey Michell' and Richard Byddell'—and Michael Locke and Jane, his wife—of a messuage and ten acres of pasture in Kymbalton, and of the rectory of the parish church of Kymbalton³.

3 Eliz.

10 Between Catherine Dormeyre, widow—and John Dormeyre, William Dormeyre and Ambrose Dormeyre, esquires—of ten messuages, two cottages, ten gardens, ten orchards, two hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, one hundred and sixty acres of pasture, forty acres of wood and one hundred acres of furze and heath in Godmanchester.

¹ It appears from the endorsements of proclamations that Trinity term of this year was adjourned on the octave of Trinity till the octave of Michaelmas. See also Dyer's *Reports*, II. p. 185 b.

² Latin 'ortus.'

³ Made in Trinity term and recorded in Michaelmas term of this year.

11 Between James Dyer, knight, and Margaret, his wife—and Robert Peters and Agnes, his wife—of four messuages, a toft, a dovehouse, four gardens, two orchards, twenty acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, three hundred and forty acres of pasture and one hundred and forty acres of wood in Stoughton Magna, Kymbolton, Hayleweston and Sowtho¹.

12 Between William Hobson—and Gabriel Denney and Cutbridge, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and an orchard in the town of St Neots¹.

13 Between Mathew Androwe—and John Archer' and Margery, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and eight acres of pasture in Huntynghton¹.

14 Between Nicholas Luke, esquire, one of the barons of the queen's exchequer—and Francis, earl of Bedford, and Margaret, his wife—of the manor of Albottysley, otherwise Aubsley, otherwise Abbottysley, and of twenty messuages, twelve tofts, sixteen cottages, six gardens, five hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, sixty acres of furze and heath, twenty shillings of rent and the rent of half a pound of pepper in Albottysley, otherwise Aubsley, otherwise Abbottysley, Hardewyke, otherwise Puttocke Hardewyke, Eynesburye, Welde, Caldecotte, Paxton Magna, Barkeford', Warysley, and Croxton, and also of a free fishing in the water of Owse.

15 Between William Laurens, esquire—and Robert Sapcotes, esquire—of forty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood and six shillings of rent and the rent of three capons in Ellington and Sybthorpp¹.

16 Between Edward Overton, gentleman—and William Goderyche and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a cottage, a garden, an orchard, twenty acres of land, forty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and ten acres of wood in Somersham and Pydley.

17 Between William Luddynghton—and Henry Negose and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, an orchard and a garden in Gyddyng Magna.

¹ Made in Hilary term and recorded in Easter term.

18 Between Thomas Lovett', esquire—and William Matthewe, esquire—of two messuages, a toft, two gardens, two hundred acres of land, forty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood and forty acres of furze and heath in Orton Longfeld, Orton Waterfeld, and Bottelbridge.

19 Between Henry Williamson and Florence, his wife—and Thomas Williamson, gentleman, and Dorothy, his wife—of two messuages, two gardens, two orchards, and a horse-mill in Bugden.

4 Eliz.

20 Between John Watson, gentleman—and Henry Williamson and Florence, his wife—of two messuages, two gardens, two orchards and a horse-mill in Bugden¹.

21 Between Gregory Pormorte—and Lawrence Mylford and Thomasine, his wife, and Andrew Reade, gentleman—of three messuages, two gardens and two acres of pasture in Huntyngham.

22 Between Robert Bevell', gentleman—and John Smythe—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, a barn, forty acres of land, six acres of meadow and six acres of pasture in Chatterton.

23 Between William Fynden—and Robert Bevyll', gentleman—of a toft, twenty acres of land, six acres of meadow, two acres of pasture and common of pasture for all animals in Keyston'.

24 Between John Chapman, junior, 'yoman'—and Martin Moll', otherwise Gryme, and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, two cottages, a garden, an orchard, forty acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and six acres of wood in Fennystanton.

25 Between Francis, earl of Bedford—and Robert Pember-ton, gentleman, and Margaret, his wife—of ten acres of meadow, one hundred and twenty acres of pasture and ten acres of wood in Covington².

¹ Made in Hilary term and recorded in Easter term.

² Made in Trinity term and recorded in Easter term.

26 Between Henry Perrye—and Henry Wylliamson and Agnes, his wife—of four acres and a half of meadow in Seynt Ives.

5 ELIZ.¹

27 Between Edmund Ivatt—and William King' and Agnes, his wife—of two messuages called Le Bull in the town of S^t Neots.

28 Between William Lawrens, esquire—and Robert Bevell', gentleman—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, fifty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, seventy acres of wood and ten shillings of rent in Woodwalton, Denton and Suershay.

29 Between Richard Carryer, senior, and Richard Carryer, junior—and William Bugbye and Elizabeth, his wife—of three messuages, three cottages, eight tofts, three gardens, three orchards, sixty acres of land, six acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, four acres of wood and four acres of furze and heath in Paxton Magna and Paxton Parua.

30 Between Henry Lawrence and William Thomas—and George Walton, gentleman—of the manor of Stoughton, and of two messuages, a toft, a windmill, a dovehouse, two gardens, two hundred and sixty acres of land, fifteen acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, thirty acres of wood and twenty pounds of rent in Stoughton Magna².

31 Between John Randall'—and William Randall'—of two messuages, twelve acres of land, two acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Fennestanton.

32 Between Christopher Foster, clerk—and William Freman and Jane, his wife—of a moiety of a messuage, a garden, ten acres and a half of land, half an acre and a rood of meadow and eight acres of pasture in Sowtho, Dodyngton and Boughton.

33 Between William Thorneton, esquire, and Edward Slegge, gentleman—and John Symcote, gentleman, and Phillis,

¹ It appears from the endorsements of proclamations that Michaelmas term at the end of this year was adjourned on the octave of Michaelmas till the octave of Hilary of the year 6 Eliz. See also Dyer's *Reports*, ii. p. 185 b.

² Made in Hilary term and recorded in Easter term.

his wife, and Anthony Stapleton, esquire—of a capital messuage, two barns, a garden, an orchard, a dovehouse, eighty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture, common of pasture for three hundred sheep and twenty cows and free fishing in Fennestanton.

34 Between John Lyndsey—and Geoffrey Thodye—of nine acres of land in Fennystanton'.

6 Eliz.¹

35 Between William Sewster, gentleman, and William Lawrence, esquire, and Margery, his wife—of the manor of Stukeleys, and of one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, four acres of wood and ten shillings of rent in Magna Raveley, Parua Raveley, and Upwood.

36 Between Gilbert Corbett—and Alice Cordell', widow—of a messuage, a garden and an orchard in the town of St Neots².

37 Between Henry Williams, otherwise Crumwell', esquire—and William Taylard', gentleman, and Mary, his wife—of twenty eight acres of land and three roods of pasture in Upwood' and Bury, otherwise Berry.

38 Between Richard Gollston—and Thomas Hall'—of a messuage, a garden and a barn in Hunt'.

39 Between Thomas Cornewallys, knight, John Sulyard, knight, John Cotton, knight, Edmund Huddylston, Edmund Awedeley, John Cotton, Ferdinand Parys, esquires, John Graye, Charles Huddilston, John Huddilston, John Alden and Edward Flude—and Thomas Lovell', knight, and Elizabeth, his wife—of the manor of Wolley, and of ten messuages, ten tofts, a mill, a dovehouse, ten gardens, a thousand acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, one hundred and eighty acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath and forty shillings of rent in Wolley, and of

¹ The Common Bench was at the Castle of Hertford during Hilary term of this year. The term was adjourned from the octave till the quinzaine of Hilary, *Dyer's Reports*, II. p. 185 b.

² The feet of this and the four following fines are missing. The above particulars are taken from the notes.

liberty of foldage and common of pasture for nine hundred sheep in Wolley.

40 Between Henry Wyllyams, otherwise Cromwell', esquire, and Joan, his wife—and Henry Forest, gentleman—of two messuages, two gardens, twenty acres of land, sixteen acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, twenty acres of furze and heath and ten shillings of rent in Coppyngford'.

41 Between Richard Carier, senior, and Richard Carier, junior—and Thomas Pennyfather and Emma, his wife—of a messuage, two cottages, two tofts, two gardens, three orchards, thirty acres of land and two acres of meadow in Parua Paxton.

42 Between Anthony Stapleton, esquire—and John Simcott, gentleman, and Phillis, his wife—of ten messuages, ten tofts, three dovehouses, ten gardens, ten orchards, two hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, sixty acres of pasture and ten acres of wood in Fennystanton.

7 ELIZ.

43 Between Thomas Rygdon—and Henry Williamson and Florence, his wife—of two messuages, a horse-mill, a barn, two gardens and two orchards in Bugden¹.

44 Between Henry Cranwell'—and Philip Pecocke, son and heir of Parnelle Pecocke, one of the daughters of William Gunnell', lately deceased, and Elizabeth Pecocke, sister of the aforesaid Philip—of two messuages, a garden, an orchard and two acres of pasture in Parua Paxton.

45 Between Silvester Bedell', gentleman, John Bedell', gentleman, and William Bedell'—and Thomas Knyvett, knight, Edmund Knyvett, gentleman, Henry Knyvett, gentleman, Anthony Knyvett, gentleman, John Chetham, gentleman, and Catherine, his wife—of the manor of Hamarton, and of twenty messuages, ten cottages, forty tofts, three dovehouses, thirty gardens, thirty orchards, a thousand acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, thirty acres of

¹ The feet of this and the three following fines are missing. The above particulars are taken from the notes.

wood, forty acres of furze and heath and sixty shillings of rent in Hamarton, and of view of frank pledge and liberty of a foldage in Hamarton.

46 Between Robert Bevell', gentleman, and John Bevell', gentleman—and Walter Waren, otherwise Dyckells, gentleman—of eight messuages, four cottages, two tofts, two dove-houses, ten gardens, six orchards, three hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, three hundred acres of moor, three hundred acres of marsh, four hundred acres of furze and heath and ten shillings of rent in Alcanbury, Copmanforde, Sawtrie, Glatton, Elyngton and Holme.

47 Between William Laddes and William Prior—and Richard Charnock^a, gentleman, and Mary, his wife—of a messuage, seven tofts, one hundred and forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture and twenty acres of furze and heath in Thurnyng', otherwise Thyrynyng, Luddyington and Henyngton¹.

48 Between William Goodeare and Edward Pennant, gentlemen—and Walter, viscount Hereford, lord Ferrers of Chartley—of two messuages, two gardens, four hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, a thousand acres of furze and heath and one hundred shillings of rent in Keyston, and also of the advowson of the church of Keyston².

8 Eliz.

49 Between Henry Darcy, esquire—and John Muscote—of twenty acres of meadow, six acres of pasture and eight acres of wood in Ellyngton and Awconbury.

50 Between William Mason and Ralph Bank'—and Henry

¹ Both the foot and the note of this fine are missing. The above particulars are taken from the manuscript index in the Literary Search Room at the Public Record Office, and from the enrolment of the Queen's Silver (*Common Rolls*, No. 244, Roll 800). The fine was made in Easter term and recorded in Trinity term.

² The feet of this and the two following fines are missing. The above particulars are taken from the notes. This fine was made in Trinity term and recorded in Michaelmas term.

Dackham and Dorothy, his wife—of three messuages, three tofts, a dovehouse, three gardens, three orchards and forty four acres of pasture in Huntingdon.

51 Between William Laurence, esquire—and Richard Henson and Alice, his wife—of seventy two acres of land, eight acres of meadow and three acres of wood in Ellington, Awkenburye and Sybthorp.

52 Between Henry Margett^a, junior—and Henry Pulter—of a windmill and half a rood of land in Browghton.

53 Between Thomas Meade, gentleman—and William Symcott^a and Alice, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and six acres of pasture in Huntynghton.

9 ELIZ.

54 Between Thomas Wye and Frances Hatley—Thomas Saunders and Elizabeth, his wife—of two messuages and two gardens in the town of St Neots¹.

55 Between John Chetham, gentleman—and Henry Dackham and Dorothy, his wife, and William Dackham, gentleman, brother of the same Henry and Benedicta, his wife—of eleven messuages, ten tofts, three dovehouses, twelve gardens, twelve orchards, forty acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, fifty acres of furze and heath, ten acres of moor, ten acres of marsh and three shillings of rent in Huntingdon, Brampton, Magna Stewkley and Harford, and also of free fishing in the water of Gannock^a.

56 Between Thomas Danyell^a—and William Vernam and Margaret, his wife, and Richard Vernam and Margery, his wife—of a messuage, a croft and fourteen acres of land in Parua Stewkley.

57 Between Henry Darcy, knight—and Francis Kellewey, esquire, and Anne, his wife—of the manor of Medlowe, and of two messuages, two cottages, four tofts, two dovehouses, a watermill, two gardens, two orchards, two hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, seven hundred acres of pasture,

¹ The feet of this and the two following fines are missing. The above particulars are taken from the notes.

four hundred acres of wood, three hundred acres of marsh and ten shillings of rent in Medlowe and Mulsowe¹.

58 Between James Dyer, knight, chief justice of our lady the queen of the bench, and Margaret, his wife—and William Bulkeley, esquire—of the manors of Maugrey and Magna Paxton, and of sixty messuages, twenty tofts, twenty cottages, two mills, a dovehouse, sixty gardens, sixty orchards, five hundred acres of land, three hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, two hundred acres of wood, twenty acres of furze and heath, twenty acres of moor and one hundred shillings of rent, and of common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Magna Paxton, Parua Paxton, Southoo, Welde, Hayleweston and Eynesburye, and also of free fishing in the waters next Magna Paxton and Southoo, and also of a third part of five hundred acres of pasture called Greate Maugrey and Lytle Maugrey in Parua Paxton and Hayleweston, and of a third part of the advowson of the church of Eynesburye aforesaid².

59 Between John Lorde—and Thomas Money and Alice, his wife—of a moiety of two messuages, forty acres of land, an acre of meadow, and six acres of pasture in Stoughton Magna.

60 Between Thomas Bedell³, gentleman—and Edward Mulsho, gentleman, and Mary, his wife—of two messuages, two tofts, a dovehouse, two gardens, one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, and ten acres of wood in Eston, Kymbalton, Spaldewycke and Ellyngton'.

61 Between William Freman—and Thomas Underwood and Alice, his wife—of ten acres of land, an acre of meadow, four acres of pasture, and two acres of wood in Dodington, Boughton and Sowthoo.

10 ELIZ.

62 Between William Lawrence, esquire, and Thomas Cotton, esquire—and Henry Williams, otherwise Cromwell', knight, and Joan, his wife—of the manor of Walton, otherwise Woodwallton, and of six messuages, six cottages, six tofts, a windmill,

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Francis and Anne against the heirs of Dame Frances Leder, widow, deceased.

² Made in Trinity term and recorded in Michaelmas term.

ten gardens, twelve orchards, two hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, sixty acres of pasture, five hundred acres of furze and heath, a thousand acres of marsh, twenty shillings of rent and the rent of ten hens in Wallton, otherwise Woodwallton, and of the advowson of the church of Wallton, otherwise Woodwallton.

63 Between Hugh Rychardson—and Philip Pysshe—of three messuages, two barns, two gardens, two orchards, seventy acres of land, two acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Magna Paxton and Towseland¹.

64 Between Robert Grene and Thomas Garnet'—and William Fluyd, clerk, and Swithin Joyce, executors of the testament and last will of John Elington, deceased—of a messuage, one hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Magna Stewkeley.

65 Between William Wallis—and Richard Clampe, gentleman—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and fifteen acres and a half of land in Huntynghton and Balmesholde.

66 Between George Sandever—and Richard Gollston and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and an orchard in Huntynghdon².

67 Between Antony Knyght—and William Lane and Agnes, his wife—of seven acres of land and half an acre of meadow in Wynwycke.

68 Between Robert Holmes—and Thomas Machell' and Margery, his wife—of a messuage in the town of S^t Neots³.

69 Between Richard Warren, esquire, and John Luken', gentleman—and Henry Williams, otherwise Cromwell', knight, and Joan, his wife, and Richard Westley—of seven hundred acres of pasture in Sawtre Moynes and Sawtre Ivet.

¹ The feet of this and the three following fines are missing. The above particulars are taken from the notes.

² Made in Hilary term and recorded in Easter term.

³ Made in Trinity term and recorded in Michaelmas term.

11 Eliz.¹

70 Between Thomas Chester—and Henry Darcy, knight—of the manor of Leyghton Bromeswold, otherwise Leyghton Bromeswold', otherwise Leyghton Brymeswold', and of two hundred messuages, one hundred tofts, six mills, ten dove-houses, one hundred gardens, a thousand acres of land, five hundred acres of meadow, a thousand acres of pasture, five hundred acres of wood, five hundred acres of furze and heath, eighty acres of marsh and twelve pence of rent in Leyghton Bromeswold', otherwise Leighton Bromeswold, otherwise Leighton Brymeswold', otherwise Leighton.

71 Between John Skott, junior—and James Foster and Margaret, his wife, and Thomas Walker and Anne, his wife—of thirteen acres of land and six acres of meadow in Haylywell' and Nedyngworth.

72 Between William Laurence and Henry Laurence—and William Dorceter, otherwise Dossytor, and Alice, his wife—of four messuages, three cottages, four gardens, three hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, two acres of wood and six shillings and eight pence of rent in Yelling', otherwise Yeldyng', Paxton Magna and Pappworth Agnez.

73 Between William Chauncye, esquire, and Anthony Bustard, esquire—and William Kyrkeham, esquire, and Mary, his wife—of the manor of Haddon, and of twenty messuages, twenty tofts, twenty gardens, a windmill, a horse-mill, a thousand acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, ten acres of wood and forty acres of furze and heath in Haddon.

74 Between William Cervington—and John Pounte and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in Huntingdon.

75 Between Richard Lancaster—and Walter Pomys and

¹ It appears from the proclamations and from a note in the manuscript index of fines in the Literary Search Room of the Public Record Office that Michaelmas term of this year was adjourned on the octave of Michaelmas till the morrow of All Souls, and on the morrow of All Souls till the octave of St Hilary. See also Holinshed's *Chronicles*, Edition 1807, Vol. iv. p. 235.

Alice, his wife—of a messuage, a barn, a garden, an orchard, sixteen acres of land, an acre of meadow and common of pasture for all cattle in Graffhame.

12 ELIZ.

76 Between William Lawrence, esquire—and William Holcot' and Ellen, his wife, Paris Corior, otherwise Currier, and Alice, his wife, and John Rasyng and Catherine, his wife—of four messuages, four gardens, three acres of land, ten acres of meadow, two acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Huntingdon, Ellington and Sibsthorpp'.

77 Between Henry Williams, otherwise Cromewell', knight—and William Lawerence, esquire, and Margery, his wife—of the manor of Horleis, and of ten messuages, six gardens, four orchards, two hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, one hundred acres of wood and a hundred shillings of rent in Browghton, Warbois, Wistow, Ramsey, Hemyngrove, Bery Parua and Fenton.

78 Between Edward Thurston and Thomas Thurston—and Robert Wolley and Mary, his wife—of fifty acres of land, eight acres of meadow, eight acres of pasture and eight acres of wood and of two shillings and eight pence halfpenny of rent in Eston and Awconbery Weston.

79 Between Thomas Martyn, esquire—and John Chapman and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, two cottages, a garden, an orchard, fifty seven acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, six acres of wood in Fennystanton¹.

80 Between Edward Mountague, knight—and Robert Forrest, esquire, and Agnes, his wife—of ten acres of land and forty acres of wood in Wassingley and Calcott', otherwise Caldecott'.

81 Between Thomas Awrient—and Gilbert Awrient and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, six acres of land, an acre of meadow, an acre of pasture and an acre of wood in Lughton' Bromeswolde.

82 Between Thomas Wyseman—and John Newman and

¹ Made in Hilary term and recorded in Easter term.

Margaret, his wife—of three acres of meadow in Godmanchester.

13 Eliz.

83 Between James Dyer, knight, chief justice of our lady the queen of the bench—and Walter, Viscount Hereford, lord Ferrers of Charteley—of the manors of Southoo, Magrey, Hayleweston, Paxton and Eynesbury, and of twenty messuages, six cottages, six tofts, three mills, two dovehouses, thirty gardens, twenty orchards, five hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, four hundred acres of pasture, four hundred acres of wood, fifty acres of marsh, two hundred acres of furze and heath, forty shillings of rent and the rent of a pound of pepper and fishing in the water of Ouse, with appurtenances in Southoo, Magrey, Haileweston, Paxton Magna, Paxton Parua, Eynesbury and Welde, and also of view of frank pledge in Southoo, Hayleweston, and Eynesbury, and of the advowson of the church of Eynesbury aforesaid¹.

84 Between Lewis Mordaunt, knight—and Wistan Broune, esquire—of a third part of the manor of Buckworthe, and of a third part of thirty messuages, twenty tofts, a windmill, two dovehouses, five hundred acres of land, one hundred and twenty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, sixty acres of wood, forty acres of furze and heath and thirty shillings of rent in Buckworthe, Alcombery Weston, Wolryche, otherwise Wolley, and Stapley, and also of a third part of the advowson of the church of Buckworthe and a third part of the view of frank pledge in Buckworthe.

85 Between John Pount'—and Edmund Jackson and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a cottage and a garden in the parish of All Saints in the town of Huntynghdon.

86 Between John Wilde, otherwise Merell'—and Henry Palgrave and Margaret, his wife—of a moiety of a messuage, a cottage, a garden, an orchard, forty acres of land, four acres of meadow and three acres of pasture in Stoughton Magna, Perye and Graffam.

87 Between Kenelm Kent and Elizabeth, his wife—and

¹ Made in Michaelmas term at the beginning of this year and recorded in Hilary term.

Francis Williams, otherwise Cromwell', esquire, and Margaret, his wife—of twenty six and a half acres of land and four acres of meadow in Hemmingford Gray.

88 Between William Laurence, esquire—and Philip Barbor and Emma, his wife, and William Holcot' and Ellen, his wife—of three messuages, three gardens, thirty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, eight acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Offord Cluney, Offord Darcey, Ellington and Siphthorp'.

89 Between Edward Stanhope, esquire—and Robert Forrest, esquire, and Henry Forrest, gentleman—of a messuage, a mill, a dovehouse, three gardens, two orchards, one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, one hundred acres of furze and heath, one hundred acres of marsh, forty acres of turbary and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Stylton.

90 Between William Chaderton, clerk—and John Toseland' and Margaret, his wife, and Thomas Toseland' and Mary, his wife—of six messuages, six gardens, six orchards, eighty eight acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture and eight acres of wood in Hallywell' and Nedyngworth'.

91 Between Anthony Knight—and William Lane and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, fifty acres of land, six acres of meadow, four acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Wynwyck'.

92 Between John Ashecomb, gentleman, and Thomas Bedell^a, gentleman—and Lewis Mordaunt, knight, lord Mordaunt—of a third part of the manor of Buckworthe, and thirty messuages, twenty tofts, a windmill, two dovehouses, five hundred acres of land, one hundred and twenty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, sixty acres of wood, forty acres of furze and heath and twenty shillings of rent in Buckworthe, Alcomburye Weston, Wolritche, otherwise Wolley, and Stapley, and of a third part of the advowson of the church of Buckworthe and also of a third part of the view of frank pledge in Buckworthe.

93 Between William Addyson—and Robert Bevell', gentleman—of a messuage, a garden, twenty acres of land, three acres of meadow and three acres of pasture in Glatton.

94 Between William Playfere and Ralph Bestocke, gentlemen—and George Morton, esquire—of the manor of Mowlesworth, and of twelve messuages, twenty tofts, a dovehouse, five hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, four hundred acres of pasture, ten acres of wood and six shillings of rent in Mowlesworth, Bythorn and Catworth Magna, and of the advowson of the church of Mowlesworth¹.

95 Between Robert Bevell', gentleman—and Robert Dyckons and Elizabeth, his wife—of six acres of pasture in Aylton.

96 Between Robert Assheton, the son of Peter Assheton—and the same Peter Assheton—of a messuage, fifty acres of land, five acres of meadow and five acres of pasture in Oldeweston.

14 Eliz.

97 Between George Carter'—and John Bawdewyn, esquire, and Catherine, his wife—of a messuage, a barn, a garden, an orchard, thirty nine acres and a rood of land, two acres and a half of meadow and seven acres of pasture in Stoughton Magna.

98 Between Thomas Burton—and George Carter and Margaret, his wife—of a toft, ten acres of land, a rood of meadow and a rood of wood in Stoughton' Magna and Graffam.

99 Between Richard Browne—and William Barnewell' and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, seven acres of land, two acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Bythorne².

100 Between Roger Walker—and John Page and Ellen, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in Eynesburye.

101 Between Thomas Marshe, esquire—and Edward Denton, gentleman, and Joyce, his wife—of six messuages, six tofts, a dovehouse, twelve gardens, two hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture in Weresley, otherwise Werysley.

102 Between Edward Rouse, gentleman, son and heir

¹ Made in Trinity term and recorded in Michaelmas term.

² The foot of this and the following fine are missing. The above particulars are taken from the notes.

apparent of John Rouse, esquire—and the same John Rouse, esquire—of the manors of Bowton and Sowthoe, and of seven messuages, four cottages, a dovehouse, twelve gardens, six hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath and twenty shillings of rent in Bowton, Sowthoe and Didington.

103 Between Robert Aprece—and Robert Forrest', esquire, and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage called Le George in Stilton, a garden, an orchard, one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and fifty acres of marsh in Stilton.

104 Between Thomas Wodell'—and John Colidge and Anne, his wife—of two messuages in the town of S^t Neots.

105 Between Richard Tryse, gentleman, and Anne, his wife—and William Poulett', knight, lord Seynt John and Agnes, his wife—of a moiety of the manor of Broughtons, and three messuages, six gardens, three hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, twenty acres of furze and heath and eighteen pence of rent in Stewkley Magna and Stewkley Parua¹.

106 Between Richard Hendley and Humphrey Hooper—and Thomas Carter, gentleman, and Anne, his wife, and George Edward², gentleman—of forty acres of land and four acres of meadow in Fenistanton.

15 ELIZ.

107 Between Samuel Wyseman—and Thomas Wyseman—of a toft and two acres of pasture in the town of Huntingdon.

108 Between Thomas Slade, esquire—and Thomas Cooke, esquire—of six acres of land and twelve acres of pasture in Huntynghon and Steveccley Magna.

109 Between Kenelm Kent, gentleman—and George Dawson and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a kitchen³, a barn and an orchard in Huntynghon'.

¹ This fine contains a warranty by William and Agnes against the heirs of John Broughton, esquire, deceased.

² Latin 'coquina.'

110 Between John Aburne—and John Springe and Catherine, his wife—of two messuages, a garden, an orchard, two hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, two acres of wood and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Steple Gyddyng'.

111 Between Nicholas Calton, gentleman—and Humphrey Druell', gentleman—of two messuages, a cottage, four tofts, a dovehouse, two gardens, four orchards, three hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, ten acres of furze and heath and five shillings of rent in Parua Catworth' and Magna Catworth'.

112 Between William Awnor—and Robert Dawson and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, two acres and a half of land and two acres of pasture in the town of St Neots.

113 Between Robert Milsent, gentleman—and Christopher Smythe, gentleman, and Frances, his wife, William Smythe, otherwise Saunders, and Mary, his wife, and Abril Leman and Bridgit, his wife—of six messuages, three cottages, four barns, a dovehouse, six gardens, six orchards, one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, an acre of wood and twenty acres of furze and heath in Overton Waterville, otherwise Cherihorton, Overton Longvile, Bottelbridge, Haddon and Woodston.

114 Between Edward Grawnt—and John Bevell', gentleman, and Frances, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, three acres of land, an acre of pasture and common of pasture for ten sheep in Sawtrye Moynes and Sawtrye Beames.

115 Between William Barnewell', senior—and William Mathewe, gentleman—of twenty acres of land and eight acres of meadow in Keyston.

116 Between Thomas Younge—and William Fawnt, esquire—of a messuage, a cottage, two gardens, sixty acres of land, six acres of meadow, sixteen acres of pasture and eight acres of wood in Wistowe¹.

117 Between Richard Musterd—and William Poulett', knight, lord Seynct John, and Agnes, his wife—of a moiety of a messuage, two cottages, four tofts, four gardens, one

¹ Made in Trinity term and recorded in Michaelmas term.

hundred and twenty acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, fifty acres of pasture, four acres of wood and ten shillings of rent in Hemyngford' Grey.

118 Between William Mylles—and Thomas Eynesworth'—of a messuage, a garden and a rood of land in Ramsey.

16 ELIZ.

119 Between John Turpyn, gentleman—and Walter Horwoode—of a messuage, two barns, a dovehouse and an acre and a half of pasture in Huntyngham.

120 Between James Dyer, knight, our lady the queen's chief justice of the bench—and Maurice Barkley, esquire, and Mary, his wife—of the manor of Eynesbury, otherwise Eynesbury Barkley, and of thirty messuages, twenty cottages, ten tofts, thirty gardens, thirty orchards, a thousand acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, sixty shillings of rent and the rent of a pound of pepper and a pound of cumin in Eynesbury, Hardewycke, Caldecote, Welde, S^t Neots, Wintryngham and Barkforde, and also of view of frank pledge and free fishing in the water of Ovse and Eynesbury in Eynesbury, Hardewycke, Caldecote, Welde, S^t Neots, Wyntryngham and Barkforde.

121 Between William Walpoll'—and Edmund Gale and John Wood and Margaret, his wife—of two parts of a messuage, a barn, a dovehouse, a garden, an orchard, five acres of land, a rood of meadow and four acres of pasture into four parts to be divided in Suthoo.

122 Between Robert Cawthorne—and William Joyse—of a messuage, one hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow and sixty acres of pasture in Awconbery.

123 Between John Woodroff'—and Thomas Bowne and Dorothy, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and three acres of pasture in the parish of S^t Mary the Virgin in the town of Huntington.

124 Between Nicholas Fuller and Thomas Pagitt'—and George Morton, esquire, and Mary, his wife—of seven messuages, twenty two tofts, seven gardens, four hundred and twenty two

acres of land, forty acres of meadow, one hundred and thirty acres of pasture and common of pasture for thirty one horses, six hundred and twenty sheep and four other beasts in Moulesworth, otherwise Mullesworth¹.

125 Between William Farren, gentleman—and George Morton, esquire, and Mary, his wife—of the manor of Mowlesworth, otherwise Mullesworth, and of ten messuages, two cottages, five hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, six hundred acres of pasture, twelve acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath and six shillings of rent in Mowlesworth, otherwise Mullesworth, and Bythorne, and of the advowson of the church of Mowlesworth, otherwise Mullesworth, except three hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, one hundred and thirty acres of pasture in Mowlesworth, otherwise Mullesworth².

126 Between Agnes Collyn', widow—and John Darrington, esquire—of a messuage, a curtilage, a garden and seven acres of land in Parua Catworthe¹.

127 Between Henry Williams, otherwise Cromwell', knight, and Joan, his wife—and Robert Druell', gentleman, Humphrey Druell', esquire, and John Springe, gentleman, and Catherine, his wife—of four messuages, two barns, four gardens, thirty six acres of land, twelve acres of pasture and four acres of wood in Huntynghdon.

17 Eliz.

128 Between Edmund Duloo—and John Bawdwyn, gentleman, and Catherine his wife—of a messuage, eight acres of land and an acre of meadow in Stoughton Magna.

129 Between Edward Woodley—and John Bawdwyn, gentleman, and Catherine, his wife—of three messuages, seven acres of land and an acre of meadow in Stoughton Magna.

130 Between Robert Saunder—and John Bawdwyn, gentleman, and Catherine, his wife—of a messuage, forty six acres of

¹ The foot of this fine is missing. The above particulars are taken from the note.

² Made in Trinity term and recorded in Michaelmas term.

land, two acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Stoughton Magna.

131 Between James Dyer, knight, chief justice of our lady the queen of the bench—and John Bawdwyne, gentleman, and Catherine, his wife—of four acres of meadow and three acres of wood in Stoughton Magna.

132 Between Thomas Edward^a and Henry Adlington—and Walter Horwood^a—of a messuage and a garden in the town of Huntingdon.

133 Between Peter Rosewell^a and Richard Henley—and Francis Mallerye and Ellen, his wife—of two messuages, a cottage, two gardens, one hundred and sixty acres of land, twelve acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture and twelve acres of wood in Ellyngton¹.

134 Between George Carter—Richard Wallys and Agnes, his wife, and Oliver Parrell^a—of a messuage, a barn, a garden, twenty acres of land, an acre of meadow and three acres of pasture in Stoughton Magna.

135 Between Kenelm Kent—and Thomas Yonge and Lucy, his wife—of a messuage, a cottage, a barn, a garden, an orchard, seventy acres of land, ten acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Groffham.

18 ELIZ.

136 Between Edward Woodley—and Richard Wallys and Agnes, his wife, and Oliver Parrell^a—of a messuage, fifty five acres of land, six acres of meadow and seven acres of pasture in Stoughton Magna.

137 Between Richard Harris and Humphrey Keache—and John Keache—of two messuages and a garden in Huntingdon.

138 Between Thomas Cotton, esquire, and Thomas Slade, esquire—and Humphrey Druell^a, esquire, and Awdry, his wife—of two hundred acres of pasture in Gyddynges Parua².

139 Between Richard Coxe, bishop of Ely, and Jane Coxe, otherwise called Jane Turner, otherwise Awdry—and Thomas

¹ Made in Trinity term and recorded in Michaelmas term.

² The feet of this and the four following fines are missing. The above particulars are taken from the notes of fines.

Martyn, esquire, and Margery, his wife—of a messuage, two cottages, a garden, an orchard, fifty seven acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and six acres of wood in Fennystanton.

140 Between Richard Arkenstall', gentleman, and Thomas Awder, gentleman—and William Symcott', gentleman, Jonas Symcott', gentleman, and George Symcott', gentleman—of ten messuages, ten tofts, three dovehouses, ten gardens, ten orchards, two hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, sixty acres of pasture and ten acres of wood in Fennystanton.

141 Between John Sotherton, gentleman—and William Poulett, knight, lord Seynt John, and Agnes, his wife—of two messuages, two gardens, one hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, fifty acres of pasture, two acres of wood, fifty acres of furze and heath and common of pasture in Woodhurst, Woldurst, Seynt Ives and Pydley¹.

142 Between Richard Carter—and William Poulett, knight, lord Seynt John, and Agnes, his wife—of the manor of Colne, and of ten messuages, twenty cottages, thirty gardens, twenty orchards, three hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, two hundred acres of furze and heath, one hundred acres of marsh, two shillings of rent and common of pasture for all beasts in Colne, Somersham, Bluntesham, Erythe, Oldehurste, Woddehurste and Pydley¹.

143 Between Francis Parrell'—and Robert Abbott' and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, three cottages, four gardens, twenty acres of land, an acre of meadow and eight acres of pasture in Magna Stoughton.

144 Between Thomas Younge—and Edward Bennett' and Lettice, his wife—of a messuage, a barn, a garden, ten acres of land and an acre of meadow in Wistowe.

145 Between Thomas Jaye—and John Hartford and William Hartford—of three messuages and an acre of pasture in the town of Huntingdon².

¹ This fine contains a warranty by William Poulett and Agnes, his wife, against the heirs of John Browghton, esquire, deceased.

² Made in Easter term and recorded in Trinity term.

146 Between George Leache and William Leache—and William Exall¹ and Julia, his wife—of a messuage, two gardens, thirteen acres of land and a rood of meadow in the town of St Neots¹.

147 Between Thomas Hollynghedge—and Richard Deynes and Lettice, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and two acres of pasture in Kymbolton, otherwise Kymmoltou².

148 Between Thomas Mayho, junior—and Thomas Mayho, senior—of a messuage, a toft, a garden, fifteen acres of land, two acres of meadow and an acre of pasture in Gyddinge Magna.

149 Between John Shelley, gentleman—and William Shelley, esquire—of the manor of Offord Dacie, otherwise Offord Daynes, and of forty messuages, two mills, two dovehouses, fifty gardens, forty orchards, a thousand acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, sixteen hundred acres of pasture, forty acres of wood and forty shillings of rent in Offord Dacie, otherwise Offord Daynes, and Offord Cluney, and of view of frank pledge and free fishing in the water of Offord with appurtenances in Offord Dacie, otherwise Offord Daynes, and also of the advowson of the church of Offord Dacie, otherwise Offord Daynes.

150 Between Thomas Hollynghedge—and Richard Hollynghedge, George Kyng³ and William Dawson—of a messuage, a garden and an orchard in Kymbalton, otherwise Kymmoltou.

151 Between William Abbott³—and Robert Brudenell³, esquire, and Catherine, his wife—of thirteen acres and a half of land and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Haileweston³.

152 Between Richard Taylefere—and Robert Brudenell³, esquire, and Catherine, his wife—of twenty eight acres and a half of land and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Haileweston.

¹ This fine, which was made in Easter term and recorded in Trinity term, contains a warranty by William and Julia against Robert Exall, the brother of William and his heirs.

² Made in Easter term and recorded in Trinity term.

³ This fine contains a warranty by Robert and Catherine against William Tailor and his heirs.

19 Eliz.

153 Between John Bulmer—and John Bawdwyne, gentleman, and Catherine, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, twenty four acres of land and four acres of pasture in Beachamstede in the parish of Stoughton.

154 Between Thomas Salter—and Edward Payne, gentleman, Thomas Cobbe and Robert Wauker' and Joan, his wife—of two messuages, two gardens and an acre of pasture in the town of St Neots.

155 Between William Maddy—and John Wylde, otherwise Meryell', and Margery, his wife—of a messuage, a cottage, a toft, a garden, two orchards, forty acres of land, an acre and a half of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Perey, Graffham and Magna Stoughton.

156 Between Thomas Salter—and Cuthbert Brand and Bridgit, his wife—of a messuage, a barn and a garden in the town of St Neots.

157 Between William Hetley—and William Gamon—of a messuage, ten acres of land, an acre of meadow and twelve acres of pasture in Swyneshead.

158 Between Nicholas Rawson—and Robert Forrest, esquire—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, sixty eight acres of land, two and a half acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture, half an acre of wood and free fishing in Stylton.

159 Between John Curtys, junior—and Robert Forrest, esquire—of a messuage, a garden, sixty acres of land, four acres of meadow and eight acres of pasture in Stylton.

160 Between George Wauton, gentleman—and Thomas Wauton, gentleman—of two messuages, two gardens, an orchard, ten acres of land, half an acre of meadow and four acres of pasture in Stoughton Magna.

161 Between Robert Assheton—and Edward Assheton—of a messuage, a toft, a garden, one hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture in Old Weston¹.

162 Between Thomas Rankyn—and Nathaniel Barnes—

¹ The fest of this and the following fine are missing. The above particulars are taken from the notes.

of two messuages, a garden, an orchard and ten acres of land in Eymesburye.

20 ELIZ.¹

163 Between Robert Addler and Alice, his wife—and Richard Ackworth, gentleman, and Robert Boston, gentleman—of fifty acres of land, an acre of meadow and four acres of pasture in Gransden Magna.

164 Between Thomas Younge—and Richard Sylvester and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a cottage, a barn, a garden, and an orchard in the parish of St John, Huntington.

165 Between Thomas Ratforde—and Robert Aunger and Agnes, his wife—of eleven acres of land in Gransden Magna.

166 Between Peter Assheton—and Thomas Cecil', knight, and Dorothy, his wife—of a hundred and sixty acres of wood in Eston, otherwise Esson, Stowe Longa and Spaldwycke².

167 Between Humphrey Bucke, otherwise Buckenell'—and Thomas Bucke, otherwise Buckenell'—of a messuage, a barn, a garden and an acre of pasture in Wynwycke³.

168 Between Robert Aprece, esquire—and Robert Forest, esquire, of two messuages, two gardens, one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, sixteen acres of pasture and four acres of wood in Stylton.

169 Between William Watt⁴—and Robert Addler and Alice, his wife—of a toft and half an acre of pasture in Gransden Magna.

170 Between John Martyn—and Wolstan Randall', gentleman, and John Randall', doctor of laws—of six acres and a rood of land in Fenystanton.

171 Between Michael Lewys and Thomas Pagitt—and Robert Sapcott⁵, esquire, and Eleanor, his wife—of the manor

¹ It appears from the dates of the fines of Michaelmas term at the end of this year and from the endorsements of the proclamations, that the term was adjourned until the morrow of St Martin and again from the octave of St Martin until the octave of St Hilary in 21 Eliz. See, however, *Dyer's Reports*, Vol. III. p. 359 b, where the adjournments are stated differently.

² MS. Spaldwyckyeke.

³ The foot of this fine is missing. The above particulars are taken from the notes.

of Upton, and of twelve messuages, six cottages, six hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, two hundred acres of wood, twelve acres of furze and heath, twenty acres of marsh and twenty shillings of rent in Upton, except the advowsons of the churches of Upton and Copmanford.

172 Between John Farewell', gentleman—and Oliver Parrell', Richard Wallys and Agnes, his wife, and George Wauton, esquire—of twenty four acres of land, half an acre of meadow and two acres of pasture in Stoughton Magna.

173 Between Thomas Ware—and John Smyth'—of six messuages, two gardens, two orchards, six acres of land, two acres of meadow, three acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Huntington, the town of S^t Ives and Needingworth.

21 Eliz.

174 Between Ralph Carter—and John Carter and Barbara, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in Graffham.

175 Between John Brockett, gentleman—and William Beck', gentleman, and Winifred, his wife—of twelve acres of land, five acres of pasture and a rood of wood in Kymbolton, Over Stowe, Wormedyche and Newtowne.

176 Between George Wavton, esquire—and Oliver Parrell' and Richard Wallys and Agnes, his wife—of three acres of wood in Stoughton¹.

177 Between Walter Marshall'—and Simon Grey—of two messuages, two gardens and two orchards in the town of S^t Neots.

178 Between John Cox, gentleman—and Thomas Well' and Elizabeth, his wife—of five acres of land, an acre of meadow and half an acre of pasture in Fennestanton.

179 Between Paul Luke, gentleman—and Richard Hale, gentleman, and Constance, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, seventy acres of land, three acres of meadow and four acres of pasture in Aynesburye, Puttocke Hardwike, otherwise Saynt Thomas Hardwicke, Wintringham and the town of S^t Neots.

¹ The foot of this fine is missing. The above particulars are taken from the note.

180 Between Thomas Webbe and John Reynold^a—and Edmund Fount¹—of two messuages, a garden and an orchard in the town of St Neots.

181 Between Thomas Peete—and Robert Brudenell¹, esquire, and Catherine, his wife—of two cottages, two gardens, three acres of meadow and three acres of pasture in Hayleweston¹.

182 Between Robert Apryce, senior, esquire—and Robert Apryce, junior—of four messuages, two tofts, four gardens, one hundred and forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Stilton, Iaxley, otherwise Yaxley, Bottelbridge and Overton Longvile.

183 Between William Cervington, gentleman—and William Clarke and Margery, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and an orchard in Ramsey².

184 Between John Barford¹ and Ellen, his wife—Robert Aprece, esquire, and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, forty one acres of land and four acres of meadow in Yaxley.

185 Between Nicholas Luke, esquire, and Thomas Austell¹, gentleman—and Oliver, lord Saynt John of Bletso, and Elizabeth, his wife—of the manor of Ripton Abbott², otherwise Saynt Johns Ripton, and of forty messuages, twenty cottages, sixty tofts, two dovehouses, sixty gardens, sixty orchards, three thousand acres of land, forty acres of meadow, two thousand acres of pasture, eight hundred acres of wood and ten acres of marsh in Ripton Abbott², otherwise Saynt John's Ripton and Howghton.

22 ELIZ.

186 Between William, bishop of Chester—and Thomas East, gentleman, son and heir of Alexander East—of eight messuages, a dovehouse, eight gardens, two hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture, six acres of wood, common of pasture for all manner of cattle, fold

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Robert and Catherine against William Taylarde, esquire, and his heirs.

² This fine contains a warranty by William and Margery against the heirs of Joan Palmer, widow, deceased.

course, free warren and free fishing in Hallywell' and Nedyng-worthe¹.

187 Between William Wariner and Austin Wariner—and Francis Holcote and Francis Malorye and Ellen, his wife—of five messuages, five tofts, five gardens, three hundred and forty acres of land, forty acres of meadow, twenty six acres of pasture and ten acres of wood in Ellington and Alconburye.

188 Between Clement Manestye—and Thomas Manfeilde and Dorothy, his wife—of fifty acres of land, three acres of meadow and twelve acres of pasture in Spaldwycke and Upthorpe.

189 Between Edward Leigh, esquire, Jerome Fermer, esquire, and Thomas Cotton, esquire—and Henry Darcy, knight—of the manor of Leighton Bromeswold', and of forty messuages, twenty cottages, two thousand five hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, one thousand five hundred acres of pasture, one hundred and twenty acres of wood, thirty acres of furze and heath and six pounds of rent in Leighton Bromeswold' and Oldweston, and of the advowson of the vicarage of Leighton Bromeswold'.

190 Between William Levens, otherwise Gawen—and Thomas Chesterton and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in the town of Huntynndon.

191 Between Henry Williams, otherwise Cromwell', knight, and Joan, his wife—and Edward, earl of Rutland—of the office of the wardenship or warden of the forests of Wabridge and Saple, and of the wages, fees, profits and commodities to the same office appurtenant or belonging in Awconbery, Rypton Regis, Hartford', Stewcley Magna, Elington and Wolley.

192 Between Michael Peter and Constance, his wife—and Robert Jaye and Constance, his wife—of a messuage in the parish of St Benedict in Huntingdon.

193 Between William Lynsey—and Richard Towers and Alice, his wife—of two messuages and an acre of land in Fenstanton.

194 Between John Stevenson and William Crowe—and

¹ Made in Michaelmas term at the beginning of this year and recorded in Hilary term.

Edmund Lawrence and Thomasine, his wife—of two messuages and two gardens in Stoughton Magna.

195 Between William Bedell', gentleman—and William Smythe, gentleman, and Thomasine, his wife, and Humphrey Mychell', gentleman—of a messuage, a toft and ten acres of pasture in Kymbalton, otherwise Kymmoltun, and of the rectory of the church of Kymbalton, otherwise Kymmoltun, and also of the advowson of the vicarage of Kymbalton, otherwise Kynmolton.

196 Between John Brokett', gentleman, and Thomas Pagitt', gentleman—and Thomas Knyvett', knight—of a moiety of the advowson of the church of Thurnynge¹.

197 Between Richard Lynwood—and John Brockett', gentleman, and Catherine, his wife—of a windmill and sixty six feet of land in Catworth Magna².

198 Between Thomas Lenton—and George Rushe and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, two acres and a half of land and a rood of meadow in Sawtrie.

199 Between Henry Williams, otherwise Cromwell', knight, and Joan, his wife—and John Keache and Dorothy, his wife—of forty six and a half acres of land and three acres of pasture in Huntingdon.

200 Between John Pedley—and Walter Cowper and Agnes, his wife—of three messuages, a dovehouse, three gardens, two orchards, one hundred acres of land, four acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Everton and Tetworth.

201 Between William Salmon and Thomas Smythe—and Oliver Parell' and Francis Parell'—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, thirty six acres of land, four acres of meadow, six acres of pasture, four acres of wood and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Stoughton Magna.

202 Between Robert Godfree—and Humphrey Pulter and Agnes, his wife—of two messuages, two gardens, two orchards, sixty acres of land, four acres of meadow, two acres of pasture,

¹ Made in Easter term and recorded in Trinity term.

² This fine contains a warranty by John and Catherine against Thomas Bossyngham and Elizabeth, his wife, and their heirs, and against Thomas Smythe and Agnes, his wife, and their heirs.

an acre of wood and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Broughton.

23 Eliz.¹

203 Between Thomas Parrat—and Thomas Collyn and Alice, his wife—of three messuages, fifty two acres of land, three acres of meadow and six acres of pasture in Leighton Bromeswolde².

204 Between Humphrey Owrmes, esquire, Miles Owrmes, gentleman, and Paul Blundeston, gentleman—and John Forrest, esquire, William Forrest, son and heir apparent of the aforesaid John, and Lawrence Blundeston, esquire—of the manor of Fletton, and of twenty four messuages, eighteen cottages, three tofts, seven hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, forty acres of wood, two hundred acres of furze and heath and forty shillings of rent in Fletton, and also of view of frank pledge of residents in Fletton, and also of the advowson of the church of Fletton.

205 Between Thomas Chrystian—and Edward Jellyn and Elizabeth, his wife—of two messuages, a garden, an orchard, ten acres of land, an acre of meadow, two acres of pasture and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Fenstanton.

206 Between William Arington—and Giles Bownett—of a moiety of a messuage, a garden, two acres of land and three acres of meadow in Somersham and Colne.

207 Between John Raynold^a and Humphrey Hooper—and Richard Tryce, esquire—of the manor of Stewkley, called Camoys manor, and of twelve messuages, twelve cottages, eight tofts, a windmill, four dovehouses, twelve gardens, twelve orchards, five hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, forty acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath, twenty acres of marsh and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Stewkley Magna.

¹ Michaelmas term at the end of this year was adjourned till 27 October. See Dyer's *Reports*, Vol. III. p. 377 b.

² The feet of this and the four following fines are missing. The above particulars are taken from the notes.

208 Between William Aylisbury and Henry Powle—and Philip Hatley, gentleman, and William, son and heir apparent of the aforesaid Philip—of a messuage, a toft and a garden in the town of St Neots.

209 Between Thomas Webbe and Humphrey Hooper'—and Humphrey Drewell', esquire, and Awdry, his wife—of six messuages, four hundred acres of land, one hundred and twenty acres of meadow, five hundred and forty acres of pasture and ten acres of wood in Griddinge Parua, Steple Giddinge, Aukenbury Weston and Stukeley Parua.

210 Between Thomas Bedell', gentleman—and William Beck', gentleman—of a messuage, a garden, sixty acres of land, ten acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture in Spaldwyck' and Upthorpe.

211 Between Thomas Wallys—and Richard Wallys—of a messuage, eight acres of land and an acre and a half of pasture in Huntingdon.

212 Between Thomas Toseland, gentleman—and John Gale—of three messuages, three tofts, three gardens, three orchards, sixty acres of land, three acres of meadow, three acres of pasture, two acres of wood, five acres of furze and heath and three shillings of rent in Steple Gydding' and Hamerton.

213 Between Thomas Wyseman—and Thomas Jaye and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and an acre of pasture in Huntyngdon.

214 Between John Todd—and Bernard Cowper' and John Cowper' and Alice, his wife—of two messuages in Huntyngdon.

215 Between John Tayler'—and William Waple and Agnes, his wife—of four acres of land in Sowtho.

216 Between Stephen Leed*—and John Key—of a messuage, a garden and forty acres of land in Gransden Magna.

217 Between Robert Cotton, gentleman—and Walter Horwood' and Annabil, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and half an acre of pasture in Huntyngdon.

218 Between Thomas Webbe—and Bernard Cowper' and John Todd and Alice, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in Huntyngdon.

219 Between Thomas Wyseman—and Mary Whyttedale,

widow, and Robert Jaye and Constance, his wife—of two messuages, two gardens and two orchards in Huntynghdon.

220 Between Henry Williams, otherwise Cromwell', knight, and Joan, his wife—and Francis Holcott', Francis Mallory and Ellen, his wife, and George Dawson and Agnes, his wife—of two messuages, two gardens, two orchards, twenty five acres of land, two acres of meadow and an acre of pasture in Ellyngton.

221 Between John Turpyn, gentleman—and Richard Byrche and Margery, his wife—of a messuage and an orchard in Huntynghdon.

24 Eliz.¹

222 Between Gilbert Abbott'—and William Lacke and Phillis, his wife, one of the daughters and coheirresses² of Edward Curtys deceased—of a moiety of a third part of a messuage and two virgates of land in Glatten'.

223 Between William Hedley, gentleman—and William Dawson, Thomas Dawson and John Dawson—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and four acres and a rood of land in Kymbalton, otherwise Kynebauton.

224 Between Francis Dorington, doctor of divinity—and Thomas Ware—of a messuage, two acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Saynt Ives and Nedyngworth.

225 Between John Wright, clerk, and William Savidge—and Thomas Lovett', esquire—of four messuages, three tofts, four gardens, three hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, eighty acres of pasture, fourteen acres of wood and forty acres of furze and heath in Overton Waterfeld', Orton Waterfeld', Orton Longfeld' and Cherye Orton³.

226 Between John Bedell', gentleman—and William Mulsho, gentleman, and Anne, his wife—of four messuages, four tofts,

¹ The court was sitting at Hertford Castle in Michaelmas term at the end of this year. It appears from the dates of the fines that the term was adjourned until the morrow of All Souls.

² The word 'coheres' occurs here for the first time among the Huntingdonshire fines.

³ The feet of this and the four following fines are missing. The above particulars are taken from the notes.

a dovehouse, four gardens, four orchards, one hundred acres of land, twelve acres of meadow, eighty acres of pasture and one hundred acres of furze and heath in Steple Giddinge and Hamerton.

227 Between William Caryer' and Isabel, his wife—and Richard Caryer' and Anne, his wife—of three messuages, three gardens, three orchards, eighty acres of land, eight acres of meadow, eight acres of pasture, four acres of wood and four acres of furze and heath in Paxton Magna and Paxton Parua.

228 Between John Bedells—and Thomas Bedells, gentleman, and Anne, his wife—of two messuages, two tofts, a dovehouse, two gardens, eighty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture and six acres of wood in Eston and Kymbolton.

229 Between John Turpyn, gentleman—and William Longworth' and Dorothy, his wife—of a messuage, a barn and a garden in Huntingdon.

230 Between William Kinge—and Simon Sandforth and Catherine, his wife, and Hugh Richardson—of a messuage, an orchard, sixteen acres of land, an acre of meadow and three acres of pasture in Towsland.

231 Between Walter Fraunces—and Henry Jones and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, twenty acres of land and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Abbotesley.

232 Between Henry Williams, otherwise Cromwell', knight, and Joan, his wife—and Margaret Cornewalles, widow, and John Cornewalles, esquire—of one hundred and seventy four acres of pasture and sixty six acres of wood in Sawtree Beames.

233 Between Edward Bell'—and Robert Brudenell', esquire, and Catherine, his wife—of a messuage, fifty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and six acres of wood in Parua Paxton¹.

234 Between William Bedell', gentleman—and John Bennet'

¹ Made in Easter term and recorded in Trinity term.

and Joan, his wife—of sixty acres of land, three acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Catworthe.

235 Between Robert Wollason and Michael Clipsham—and William Lambe and George Lambe—of a messuage, a toft, two barns, a garden and four acres of pasture in Huntington and Brampton.

236 Between William Wittlesay—and Richard Wynde—of two messuages, two gardens, eight acres of land and an acre of meadow in Sayncte Ives, Nedyngworthe and Hurst.

237 Between John Bedell', gentleman—and Swithin Dixon and Frances, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, sixty acres of land, four acres of meadow and six acres of pasture in Steple Gyddinge.

25 Eliz.

238 Between William Huls, gentleman, and John Style, gentleman—and Edmund Ibbett', senior, and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and an orchard in Saynt Nedes.

239 Between William Cervington—and William Noxe and Alice, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, a curtilage and two gardens in Ramsey.

240 Between John Martyn—and John Sotherton, esquire, and Mary, his wife—of two messuages, two gardens, one hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, fifty acres of pasture, two acres of wood, fifty acres of furze and heath and common of pasture in Woodhurste, otherwise Woldhurste, Saynte Ives and Pydley.

241 Between William Levens—and John Can' and Dorothy, his wife—of a messuage and half an acre of land in Huntingdon.

242 Between William Levens, senior, and William Levens, junior—and John Canne and Dorothy, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in the parish of S^t Benedict in Huntingdon.

243 Between John Salman—and Thomas Mott' and William Willigo—of a messuage, a toft and three acres of land in Fenestanton.

244 Between Richard Braye, gentleman—and Thomas Willard, otherwise Willett—of four messuages, three tofts, four

gardens, three hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, eighty acres of pasture, fourteen acres of wood and forty acres of furze and heath in Overton Waterfeld, Orton Waterfeld, Orton Longfeld and Cherye Orton.

245 Between Ralph Sneide, esquire, Robert Parker', gentleman, Thomas Burges and Giles Parker'—and William, bishop of Chester—of seven messuages, a dovehouse, seven gardens, ninety acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture and eight acres of wood in Hallywell' and Nedyngworth.

246 Between John Ekyns—and Henry Goslyn and Bridgit, his wife—of a messuage, a barn, a garden, an orchard, thirty acres of land, four acres of meadow and six acres of pasture in Catworth Magna.

247 Between Edward Bedell*—and John Passheler' and Elizabeth his wife—of a messuage and a garden in Spaldewyck'.

248 Between Mathew Stevens—and William Bedell* and Elizabeth, his wife, William Androwe and Alice, his wife, William Wurlyche and Margery, his wife, and Thomas Carter' and Jane, his wife—of four parts of a messuage, a barn, a garden, an orchard, twenty four acres of land, two acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Mullesworth, otherwise Molesworth, into five parts divided.

249 Between Simon Kydman—and Thomas Kydman—of a messuage, a garden, seventy acres of land, ten acres of pasture and four acres of wood in Gransden Magna.

26 ELIZ.

250 Between Alice Girdler', widow—and Thomas Whitwell' and Edith, his wife, and Anne Lewis, widow—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, an acre of pasture and an acre of wood in Spaldicke.

251 Between John Todd'—and John Keche, gentleman, and Dorothy, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and a rood of pasture in the parishes of All Saints and St' Benedict in Huntingdon.

252 Between William Payne, gentleman, and John Ekynes, senior—and John Ekynes, junior, and Margery, his wife—of six messuages, a dovehouse, six gardens, three hundred

acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, sixty acres of pasture and five acres of wood in Catworth' Magna and Kymbolton, otherwise Kymmoltun.

253 Between Richard Fordham—and John Fordham and Winifred, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in Saynt Neotes, otherwise Saynt Nedes.

254 Between William Carryer', gentleman, and Isabel Carryer', daughter of the same William—and Ralph Goodwyn and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and an acre of land in Yaxley.

255 Between Thomas Martyn, esquire—and John Coxe, gentleman—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, seventy acres of land, sixteen acres of meadow, four acres of pasture, an acre of wood and common of pasture for all cattle in Fennestaunton.

256 Between Robert Milsente—and Edward Sutton, gentleman—of three messuages, six cottages, a dovehouse, six gardens, two orchards, one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, an acre of wood and ten acres of furze and heath in Orton Waterville, otherwise Cherryorton, Orton Longevile, Bottelbridge, Haddon and Woodston.

257 Between John Parker', gentleman, and William Rushe—and John Rushe—of a messuage, a garden, twenty acres of land, two acres of meadow, an acre of pasture and an acre of wood in Hemmingeford Gray.

258 Between Mary Smythe, widow, and Abraham Smythe—and Richard Chesham and Jane, his wife—of a messuage in Paxton Parua.

259 Between William Denny—and John Basse and Joan, his wife—of a messuage and a toft in the town of S^t Neots.

260 Between William Cowles—and George Carre, otherwise Hill', and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and twenty one acres of land in Blythorne.

261 Between Robert Berrye—and Thomas Berrye—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, fifty acres of land, ten acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture in Morende and Magna Stoughton.

262 Between Jerome Grene—and William Gardener' and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, a garden, eighty acres

of land, six acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture and ten acres of furze and heath in Stylton.

263 Between William Tayler'—and William Garner' and Joan, his wife—of a messuage in Stylton.

264 Between John Brokett' and Robert Stevens—and Peter Ayshton and Lettice, his wife, Edward Ayshton' and Elizabeth, his wife, Robert Ayshton and Ellen, his wife, and Thomas Abbott' and Ellen, his wife—of two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow and forty acres of pasture in Olde Weston.

265 Between Thomas Ellys, gentleman, and Austin Erle, gentleman—and Robert Sapcotes, esquire—of ten messuages, ten cottages, sixteen gardens, three hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, two hundred acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath and twenty shillings of rent in Copmanford, otherwise Cop-pingford.

266 Between Henry Dercey, knight—and John Muscoot', gentleman, and Mary, his wife—of seven acres of wood in Ellington.

267 Between William Russell'—and George Carre, otherwise Hyll', and Agnes, his wife, and John Hyll'—of half an acre of pasture in Bythorne.

268 Between Richard Tryce—and Gilbert Smythe, esquire, and Anne, his wife—of a messuage, three tofts, sixty acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, sixty acres of pasture, forty acres of wood, sixty acres of marsh and common of pasture for all cattle in Somarsham, Pidley and Fenton, and of free fishing in Rowhey, otherwise Rowey.

269 Between Richard Hall'—and Robert Frythe and Sarah, his wife—of two cottages and half an acre of land in Stylton.

270 Between Thomas Heddye—and Henry Holder', gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, thirty six acres of land, two acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Colne.

27 Eliz.

271 Between Christopher Tamworth', esquire, and Gilbert Pickeringe, esquire—and Thomas Cotton, esquire, and Dorothy, his wife—of the manors of Connyngton and Denton, and of fifty messuages, forty tofts, a mill, seven dovehouses, sixty gardens, fifteen hundred acres of land, twelve hundred acres of meadow, twelve hundred acres of pasture, one hundred acres of wood, a thousand acres of furze and heath, a thousand acres of marsh, one hundred shillings of rent, and free fishing in the water of Wittlesmere in Connyngton, Denton, Holme, Caldecott' and Glatton', and also of the advowson of the church of Denton, and also of a moiety of the manor of Walton, otherwise Woodwalton, and thirty messuages, ten tofts, thirty gardens, thirteen hundred acres of land, a thousand acres of meadow, a thousand acres of pasture and two thousand acres of marsh in Walton and Woodwalton, and also of a moiety of the advowson of the church of Connyngton.

272 Between Richard Spratte—and George Hill' and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, nine acres of land, an acre of meadow and an acre of pasture in Bythorne.

273 Between John Barnes—and Thomas Howson, senior, and Grace, his wife—of thirty acres of land, an acre of meadow and two acres of pasture in Gyddyng' Magna.

274 Between John Bedell', gentleman—and Thomas Tose-land', gentleman, and Anne, his wife—of a third part of three messuages, a dovehouse, three gardens, three orchards, one hundred and twenty acres of land, eight acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Steple Gyddyng' and Hamerton into three parts divided.

275 Between William Dyssher' and Richard Dyssher'—and Stephen Leed' and Sarah, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and forty acres of land in Gransden Magna.

276 Between Thomas Wye and Edmund Wye—and Thomas Salter' and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a toft and a garden in the town of St Neots.

277 Between James Gosnold—and Thomas Copinger'—of a messuage and an orchard in Huntingdon.

278 Between Richard Parpoynt', otherwise Fairpoynt', and Michael Parpoynt', otherwise Fairpoynt'—and Thomas Nor-manton and Elizabeth, his wife—of a moiety of a messuage, two cottages, two tofts, four acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Holme and Glatton.

279 Between George Carre, otherwise Hyll'—and William Cowes and Edith, his wife—of a messuage, a barn, a garden, an orchard, twenty one acres of land and common of pasture for all cattle in Bythorne.

280 Between Thomas Gore—and William Gamon and Agnes, his wife, and William Hetley—of a messuage, a garden, eight acres of land, an acre of meadow, ten acres of pasture and half an acre of wood in Swanshedd', otherwise Swyneshedd'.

281 Between Nicholas Luke, esquire—and Philip Clopton and Beatrice, his wife—of two messuages, an orchard, eighteen acres of land, a rood of meadow and two acres of pasture in Eynesburye.

282 Between John Flamanck'—and Robert Fletton—of six messuages, six gardens, two hundred and fifteen acres of land, thirty five acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, twenty acres of furze and heath and twenty acres of moor in Fletton, Overton Longeville and Botelbrigge.

28 ELIZ.

283 Between Thomas Cooley—and Richard Yonge, gentleman, and Catherine, his wife—of seven messuages, five gardens, eighty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, an acre of wood, and common of pasture for all cattle in the town of S^t Neots.

284 Between Thomas Thorowgood—and Robert Marton and Joan his wife, and Lawrence Pope and Lettice, his wife—of a messuage, a dovehouse, a garden, one hundred acres of land, forty acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Buckworthe, Barrham, Wooley, Hamerton and Leighton Bromeswold.

285 Between Robert Wells—and Thomas Howson, senior, and Grace, his wife—of a cottage, ten acres of land, two acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Giddinge Magna.

286 Between John Hensoune—and Thomas Howson, senior, and Grace, his wife—of a toft, eight acres of land and an acre of pasture in Gyddyng' Magna.

287 Between John Dorington, esquire—and Thomas Stratton and Agnes, his wife—of sixty acres of land, six acres of meadow and common of pasture for all beasts in Spaldwicke.

288 Between William Barcock'—and Thomas Peete and Anne, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, a garden, two acres of meadow and three acres of pasture in Hayleweston¹.

289 Between Richard Thodye—and Thomas Peete and Anne, his wife—of a messuage, a toft and a garden in Hayleweston².

290 Between Christopher Smythe, gentleman—and Rowland Vyne and Elizabeth, his wife, and Thomas Austen and Margery, his wife—of two parts of a messuage, a barn, a garden, an orchard, thirty acres of land, six acres of meadow, four acres of pasture, half an acre of wood and common of pasture for all cattle in Sybston.

291 Between William Berry—and William Cristenwheate, senior, and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, a barn, a garden, an orchard and a rood of meadow in Bluntsham.

292 Between Ellis³ Jones—and John Cox, esquire—of ten messuages, three dovehouses, ten gardens, ten orchards, two hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, sixty acres of pasture and ten acres of wood in Fennystanton.

293 Between Walter Marshall'—and Robert Marcer'—of a messuage and half an acre of pasture in the town of S^t Neots.

294 Between Walter Luke, esquire—and Philip Clopton and Beatrice, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and three acres of pasture in Eynesburye.

295 Between Richard Berridge—and Francis Holcott', gentleman, and Awdry, his wife—of twenty four acres of land and six acres of pasture in Ellington.

¹ This fine contains warranties by Thomas and Anne against Robert Brudenell', esquire, and Catharine, his wife, and her heirs, and against William Taylard', esquire, and his heirs.

² This fine contains a similar warranty to that in No. 288 above.

³ Latin 'Elizeus.'

296 Between Lawrence Saunderson, clerk, and George Saunderson—and Thomas Michell' and Jane, his wife—of a fifth part of two messuages, two tofts, a dovehouse, two gardens, two orchards, fifty acres of land, six acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture and four acres of wood in Swaneshed', otherwise Swyneshed'.

297 Between William Penfolde, gentleman, and Walter Trumper—and Thomas Robynson, gentleman, Philip Robynson, gentleman, and John Robynson, gentleman—of a messuage, a barn, a garden, an orchard, twenty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and five acres of wood in Ripton Saynt John, otherwise Abbott' Ripton.

29 ELIZ.

298 Between Alexander Lestridge, otherwise Butcher—and Richard West and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage and an orchard in Eareth.

299 Between Richard Luckett—and Edward Hummerston and Isabel, his wife—of a messuage in Eareth.

300 Between William Glover—and John Farewell', gentleman, and Ursula, his wife—of twenty three acres of land, a rood of meadow and two acres of pasture in Stoughton Magna.

301 Between Robert Hall'—and Francis Arnold' and Jane, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in Brampton.

302 Between Robert Gylatt'—and Henry Margett'—of a windmill and half a rood of land in Browghton.

303 Between Nicholas Johnson, otherwise Butler—and John Graves—of forty two acres and a half of land, an acre of meadow and an acre and a half of pasture in Gransden Magna¹.

304 Between Thomas Carter and George Carter—and Henry Kendall' and Margaret, his wife, Thomas Bassyngham and Elizabeth, his wife, John Woodley and Anne, his wife, Samuel Hunt, clerk, and Alice, his wife, Roger Vaughan and Catherine, his wife, and Christopher Phillipps and Mary, his wife

¹ This fine contains warranties by John against Joan, his wife, the heirs of Margaret Graves, widow, the heirs of Robert Graves, grandfather of John, and the heirs of Richard Pedley and Margaret, his wife.

—of eight messuages, two tofts, two dovehouses, ten gardens, one hundred and twenty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Catworth' Magna, Kymbalton, Warmedyche and Newtowne.

305 Between Lewis Mordaunt, knight, lord Mordaunt and Edward Watson, esquire—and William Vaux, lord Harrowdon and Mary, his wife, Henry Vaux, esquire, son and heir apparent of the said William, and George Vaux, esquire, second son of the said William—of the manors of Gydding' Magna and Catworth', and of seven messuages, eight cottages, three dovehouses, fifteen gardens, five hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath and eighty shillings of rent in Gydding' Magna and Catworth', and also of the advowson of the church of Catworth.

306 Between William Walden, gentleman—and Thomas Winston and Agnes, his wife, and John Wallys—of two messuages, a garden and an acre of meadow in the town of Huntynghdon.

307 Between John Allwood', clerk—and Christopher Philipps and Mary, his wife—of a dovehouse, ten acres of land and five acres of pasture in Catworthe Magna.

308 Between Nicholas Johnson, otherwise Butler—and John Durrant, Richard Durrant and Samuel Durrant—of three messuages, three tofts, three gardens, one hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow and twelve acres of pasture in Magna Gransden¹.

309 Between John Barford'—and John Forrest, esquire, and William Forrest, gentleman, son and heir apparent of the aforesaid John—of seven acres and a rood of pasture in Fletton.

310 Between John Allwood, clerk—and Roger Vawghan and Catherine, his wife—of a messuage, twenty acres of land, an acre of meadow, two acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Catworthe Magna.

311 Between Edward Bedell'—and John Beck', gentleman,

¹ This fine contains a warranty by John, Richard and Samuel against the heirs of John Durrant, deceased, the father of the aforesaid John.

and Dorothy, his wife—of ten acres of pasture and four and a half acres of wood in Easton and Spaldwick’.

312 Between William Feildinge, esquire, and Michael Feildinge—and John Bedell’, esquire—of a moiety of the manor of Hammerton, and forty messuages, twenty cottages, ten tofts, eighty gardens, eleven hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, forty acres of wood, two hundred acres of furze and heath and forty shillings of rent in Hammerton.

313 Between William Cawthorne—and Francis Hollcott’ and Awdry, his wife¹—of a messuage, a toft, a barn, a garden, sixty acres of land, five acres and a half of meadow and fifteen acres of pasture in Ellington.

314 Between Thomas Hollynghedge and William Fleete—and Robert Cawthorne and Denise, his wife, and William Joyse—of a messuage, one hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow and sixty acres of pasture in Awconbery.

See also No. 318 below.

30 ELIZ.

315 Between Richard Trice, esquire—and Humphrey Druell’, junior, gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife—of two messuages, a toft, two gardens, eighty acres of land, six acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Parua Stukeley and Alkunbury, otherwise Awconbery, otherwise Alkunbury cum Weston.

316 Between John Brockett’ and Robert Stevens—and George Hyll’, otherwise Carre, and Agnes, his wife, Richard Browne and Grace, his wife, and John Passheler and Alice, his wife—of twenty acres of land, six acres of meadow and two hundred acres of pasture in Bythorne.

317 Between Thomas Ekyns and John Ekyns—and Edward Watson, esquire, and Anne, his wife—of the manor of Catworthe, and of a messuage, ten tofts, a garden, two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of

¹ In this fine she is called ‘Audrea’ instead of ‘Etheldreda,’ which usually represents Awdry in Latin.

pasture, four acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath, four shillings of rent and the rent of two pounds of pepper and two pounds of cumin in Catworthe, and also of the advowson of the church of Catworthe.

318 Between Beman Byrchley, gentleman—and John Becke, gentleman, and Dorothy, his wife—of a rood and a half of pasture in Easton¹.

319 Between William Gening^a—and William Baseley and Alice, his wife—of thirty two acres of land, four acres and a rood of meadow and three acres of pasture in Hemyngford' Graye and Hemyngford' Abbatt'.

320 Between Leonard Nightingale—and William Burrydge and Alice, his wife—of six acres of land in Yelinge.

321 Between William Hatley, gentleman—and Robert Adler and Alice, his wife—of five acres of pasture in Gransden Magna.

322 Between William Chamberleyne—and Robert Bill' and Emma, his wife—of a moiety of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, thirty two acres of land, two acres of meadow and four acres of pasture in Magna Paxton, otherwise Muche Paxton.

323 Between William Astwood'—and Robert Brudenell', esquire, and Catherine, his wife—of a messuage, a barn, a garden, an orchard, fifty acres of land, two acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Tetworth' and Everton.

324 Between John Netter, gentleman, and Dorothy, his wife—and John Farwell', gentleman, and Ursula, his wife—of forty acres of wood in Stowe Longa and Spaldwycke².

31 Eliz.

325 Between Richard Tryce, esquire—and Henry Williams, otherwise Cromwell', knight, and Oliver Williams, otherwise Cromwell', esquire—of the manors of Sawtrey, Sawtrey Moynes and Sawtrey Jewett, and of ten messuages, ten gardens, ten orchards, five hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of

¹ This fine was made in Michaelmas term of 29 Eliz. and recorded in Hilary term of this year. It contains a warranty by John and Dorothy against the heirs of Robert Becke, gentleman, deceased, the brother of John Becke.

² The above particulars are taken from the note, the foot being damaged.

meadow, four hundred acres of pasture, five hundred acres of wood and forty shillings of rent in Sawtrey, Sawtrey Moynes and Sawtrey Jewett'.

326 Between William Clarke, gentleman, and Thomas Wightman, gentleman—and John Bedell', esquire, and William Bedell', gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife—of the manors of Hammerton, and of forty messuages, forty tofts, two mills, forty gardens, eight hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, nine hundred acres of pasture, thirty acres of wood and twenty shillings of rent in Hammerton.

327 Between Robert Cromwell', gentleman, and Eliazer Lock', gentleman—and Oliver Cromwell', esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a dovehouse, a garden, an orchard, five acres of land, ten acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, an acre of wood and ten acres of furze and heath in Ramsey and Bury.

328 Between John Steele—and William Chamberleyn and Alice, his wife—of twenty six acres of land and half an acre of meadow in Magna Paxton.

329 Between John Alwood', clerk—and John Woodley and Anne, his wife—of twenty three acres of land in Catworthe¹.

330 Between Henry Martin—and John Lovell' and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, six acres of land and half an acre of pasture in Stilton.

331 Between William Paige—and Robert Paige and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a barn, a garden, seven acres of land, two acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in S^t Ives.

332 Between Lawrence Torkington, esquire, Thomas Hedington, gentleman, William Spencer, gentleman, and John Humphrye, gentleman—and John Rouse, gentleman—of two messuages, a dovehouse, a barn, a garden, one hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Awconbury².

¹ This fine contains a warranty by John and Anne against the heirs of George Kinge, deceased.

² This fine contains warranties by John Rouse against John Russell', knight, Elizabeth, his wife, and his heirs, and against the heirs of Roger Cholmeley, knight, deceased.

333 Between John Bedell', esquire—and Humphrey Druell', junior, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife, and William Drewe, esquire—of two messuages, two cottages, a dovehouse, four gardens, one hundred and sixty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, fifty acres of pasture, two acres of wood and twenty acres of furze and heath in Steeple Geddinge and Hammerton¹.

334 Between John Belley, doctor of laws—and John Barbor—of a messuage, forty three acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twenty three acres of pasture, two acres of wood and eight acres of land covered with water in Dernford, Paxton Magna, Offord Darcie and Dedington, and also of free fishing in the water of Dernford.

335 Between William Bromsall'—and Thomas Hollingehedge—of four messuages, ten cottages, a dovehouse, six gardens, six orchards, eight acres of land and fourteen acres of pasture in Kymboltoune, otherwise Kymbaltoune, Wormeditch and Newton.

336 Between Gregory Smythe—and William Russell', knight—of the manors of Sybston and Stybbyngton, and of eight messuages, two dovehouses, eight gardens, two orchards, four hundred acres of land, fifty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture and ten acres of wood in Sybston, Stybbyngton and Walmesford', otherwise Waynsforde.

337 Between John Fresshewater—and William Foxe, clerk, and Grace, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, ten acres of land, an acre of meadow, an acre of pasture, an acre of wood and common of pasture for all cattle in Swaneshedd', otherwise Swynshedd'.

338 Between Christopher Marriott', Thomas Pannell' and William Madie—and Francis Howlcatt and Awdry, his wife—of fourteen acres of land, two acres of pasture and common of pasture for all cattle in Ellington.

339 Between Henry Marlyng'—and John Myddleton—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, twelve acres of land, two acres of meadow and four acres of pasture in Catworthe Magna.

340 Between John Rowse, gentleman, Edmund Rowse,

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Humphrey and Elizabeth against the heirs of Robert Druell', the grandfather of Humphrey.

gentleman, Robert Mariott', William Mariott, John Danyell' and Thomas Betells—and John Russell', knight—of five messuages, a dovehouse, five barns, five gardens, two hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, fifty acres of pasture, two acres of wood, and three pence of rent in Awconburie, otherwise Alconburie-cum-Weston, and Ellington, and of a moiety of three messuages, three barns, three gardens, four hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture, five acres of wood and eighteen pence of rent in Stukeley Magna and Stukeley Parua¹.

341 Between Richard Thodye—and John Harvy, esquire, and Mary, his wife—of eight acres of land, two and a half acres of meadow, four acres of pasture and common of pasture for four animals in Hayleweston.

342 Between Richard Tayleffere—and John Harvy, esquire, and Mary, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, a garden, seven acres of land, two and a half acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture and common of pasture for twelve animals in Hayleweston.

343 Between Thomas Dove—and John Harvy, esquire, and Mary, his wife—of fifteen acres of land, half an acre of meadow and four acres of pasture in Hayleweston.

344 Between William Barcocke—and John Harvy, esquire, and Mary, his wife—of twelve acres of land, four acres of pasture and common of pasture for four animals in Hayleweston.

345 Between Nicholas Johnson, otherwise Butler—and John Grave—of a messuage, a croft, a garden, nine acres of land and an acre of meadow in Gransden Magna².

32 ELIZ.

346 Between Anthony Paidge—and Robert Marborowe and Charity, his wife—of three acres and a rood of land in Fennestanton.

¹ The above particulars are taken from the note, the foot being missing. This fine contains a warranty by John Russell, knight, against the heirs of Roger Cholmeley, knight, deceased.

² This fine contains a warranty by John Grave against Richard Pedley and Margaret, his wife, and his heirs, and against the heirs of Robert Grave, the grandfather of John Grave.

347 Between Edmund Smyth—and John Aburne and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, eighty acres of land, four acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Thirninge.

348 Between Richard Barrett—and Arthur Smythe and Anne, his wife, one of the daughters and coheireses of Richard Byschopp—of a third part of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, one hundred and thirty acres of land, an acre of meadow, twelve acres of pasture and three acres of wood in Tetworth and Everton.

349 Between Henry Kendall'—and William Hornesbye and Catherine, his wife, Thomas Dawes and Alice, his wife, John Barnard, Julia Barnard and Margaret Barnard—of a messuage and a garden in Kymbolton.

350 Between William Barcocke—and John Harvy, esquire, and Mary, his wife—of thirty acres of land, six acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture, common of pasture for ten animals and four pence of rent in Hayleweston, and of a moiety of two messuages, two tofts and two gardens in Hayleweston.

351 Between Thomas Dove—and John Harvy, esquire, and Mary, his wife—of ten acres of land, four acres of meadow, sixty acres of pasture and common of pasture for twenty animals and seven pence halfpenny of rent in Hayleweston¹.

352 Between Richard Thodye—and John Harvy, esquire, and Mary, his wife—of thirty acres of land, six acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture, common of pasture for ten animals and four pence of rent in Hayleweston, and of a moiety of two messuages, two tofts and two gardens in Hayleweston.

353 Between Thomas Dale and Walter Marshall'—and William Sparrowe, Richard Sparrowe and Alice, his wife—of a messuage, a cottage, a garden, an orchard, fifty acres of land, two acres of meadow, five acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Hilton and Fennestaunton.

354 Between John Samuell'—and John Owers and Agnes, his wife—of a windmill and a rood of land in Oldhurst.

355 Between Simon Mason, gentleman, and Thomas Mason—and Stephen Lorde and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, four

¹ The foot of this fine is missing. The above particulars are taken from the note.

cottages, a dovehouse, four gardens, two orchards, two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, four acres of wood, liberty of foldage for two hundred sheep and two shillings of rent in Gransden Magna¹.

356 Between Robert Payne—and Henry Darcy, knight, and Catherine, his wife, Catherine Darcy, the daughter of the aforesaid Henry, John Darcy, gentleman, John Dorryngton, esquire, and John Bedell', gentleman—of the manor of Mydlo, and of two messuages, two cottages, four [tofts], a watermill, two dovehouses, two gardens, two orchards, two hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, seven hundred acres of pasture, four hundred acres of wood, three hundred acres of marsh and ten shillings of rent in Mydlo and Moulso.

357 Between John Bedell', esquire—and John Turpyn, gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Robert Turpyn, gentleman—of a messuage, a toft, a garden and an orchard in Huntingdon².

358 Between Roger Smyth, esquire, Henry Herenden, esquire, and Anthony Clipsham, otherwise Rowlett', gentleman—and Henry Darnewell'—of six messuages, a dovehouse, ten gardens, fifty acres of land, ten acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture in Keyston.

359 Between Richard Tryce, esquire, and Anne, his wife—and William Mariott' and Agnes, his wife—of thirty acres of land, four acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Stukeley Magna.

360 Between Richard Tryce and William Abbott—and Hugh Tawyer and Olive, his wife—of ten acres of land, two acres of meadow and three acres of pasture in Stuckley Magna.

361 Between William Mariott—and Richard Tryce, esquire, and Anne, his wife—of a messuage, thirty acres of land, four acres of meadow, and ten acres of pasture in Stukeley Magna.

¹ The feet of this and the two following fines are missing. The above particulars are taken from the note.

² This fine contains warranties by John Turpyn against Thomas Hall and Dorothy Hall, daughter of Thomas Hall, and Thomas Hatfeild and Elizabeth Hatfeild, daughter of Thomas Hatfeild, and their heirs.

362 Between William Webster, gentleman—and Philip Clopton and Beatrice, his wife, and Edward Flacke and Margery, his wife—of the tithes of sheaves and grain, and of all other tithes whatsoever in Eynsbury, and of an annual pension of sixty six shillings and eight pence issuing from the rectory of Eynsbury.

363 Between John Thodye—and Richard Thodye and Edith, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, a garden, ten acres of land, three acres of meadow, six acres of pasture and common of pasture for six animals in Hayleweston.

364 Between Thomas Barre—and Richard Clopton and Elizabeth, his wife—of two messuages, a dovehouse, a garden, ten acres of land, an acre of meadow and six acres of pasture in Eynesburie.

365 Between Paul Luke, gentleman—and Philip Clopton and Beatrice, his wife—of a windmill, three acres and a half and half an acre of pasture in Eynesburie.

366 Between Walter Rowlte—and John Smyth, gentleman, and Jane, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, twenty acres of land, ten acres of meadow and forty acres of pasture in Ripton sancti Iohannis, otherwise Abbott' Ripton.

33 Eliz.

367 Between Robert Cawthorne—and John Papworth—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, seventy acres of land, eight acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Aukenburie Weston.

368 Between Francis Easte, gentleman—and John Willard, otherwise Willett, gentleman, and Isabel, his wife, and Thomas Willard, otherwise Willett, gentleman—of five messuages, three tofts, two cottages, six gardens, six orchards, three hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, eighty acres of pasture, fourteen acres of wood, and forty acres of furze and heath in Overton Waterfeld, Orton Waterfeld, Orton Longfeld, Chery Orton and Bottelbridge.

369 Between John Burgoyne, esquire—and Francis Tanfield, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Henry Fynche and Ursula, his wife—of five messuages, four tofts, a dovehouse, six gardens,

six acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, one hundred and forty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath and sixty shillings of rent in Everton and Tetworthe.

370 Between Edmund Swanne—and John Mychell' and Margaret, his wife—of three messuages, three gardens, three orchards, seventy acres of land, three acres of meadow, six acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Waresley.

371 Between Edward Bell'—and William Wapole and Agnes, his wife, John Taylor and Alice, his wife, and Richard Wapole—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, five acres of land, a rood of meadow, and four acres of pasture in Sowthoe and Didington.

372 Between Henry, earl of Lincoln, and Elizabeth, his wife, Robert Empringham, gentleman, and Edward Pistor, gentleman—and Edward Heron, esquire, and John Nycholas, gentleman—of three messuages, two tofts, two orchards, one hundred and twenty acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood and twenty acres of marsh in Yakesley, otherwise Yaxley, and of the rectory of Yakesley, otherwise Yaxley, and also of all and all manner of tithes whatsoever in Yakesley, otherwise Yaxley, except the advowson of the church of Yakesley, otherwise Yaxley.

373 Between Robert Brudenall', esquire—and William Freman and Lawrence Freman, son and heir apparent of the said William—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, twenty acres of land, two acres of meadow, two acres of pasture and common of pasture for all cattle in Doddington, Sowtho and Boughton.

374 Between Thomas Foster—and Francis Tanfield, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Henry Fynche, esquire—of forty acres of land, two acres of meadow and four acres of pasture in Tetworth and Everton.

375 Between William Hughes, esquire, and Thomas Strode, gentleman—and Francis Tanfield, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Henry Fynche, esquire—of sixty acres of pasture in Tetworth and Everton.

376 Between Matthew Chapman and Mary, his wife—and Francis Tanfield', esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife, and

Henry Fynche, esquire—of a messuage, a garden, one hundred acres of land, four acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture in Tetworth and Everton.

377 Between William Hake, gentleman—and Christopher Toche and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, twenty six acres of land, six acres of meadow, four acres of pasture, common of pasture for all manner of cattle and common of turbary in Glatton and Holme.

378 Between Jasper Tryce, gentleman—and Thomas Lovell, esquire, and Margaret, his wife—of two cottages, a barn, a garden, an orchard, fourteen acres of land, six acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Stewckley Parua.

379 Between George Becke—and John Dawson and Ellen, his wife, George Dawson and John Yeaxley—of a messuage and four acres and a rood of land in Kymbolton and Warmediche.

380 Between Ralph Wells—and Thomas Howson and Grace, his wife—of a messuage, a croft, fifty acres of land, ten acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Gyddinge Magna and Luddington.

381 Between John Steele—and William Chamberlayne and Alice, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, six acres of land and six acres of pasture in Paxton Magna and Tosland.

382 Between Simon Grey—and John Lancaster and Dorothy Lancaster—of seventeen acres of land, two acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Swanshead, otherwise Swyneshead.

383 Between Thomas Seame—and John Harvy and Dorothy, his wife—of ten acres of land and two acres of meadow in Somersham.

384 Between Thomas Eier—and John Steele and Ellen, his wife—of three messuages, two gardens, two orchards and three acres of pasture in S^t Neot'.

385 Between John Best—and John Clopton, Robert Wauton and Philip Clopton—of a messuage and an acre of pasture in Eynesburye.

386 Between Thomas Cooke, clerk—and Thomas Grene, clerk, and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and an acre of pasture in Holme and Glatton.

387 Between John Pedley and James Pedley—and Francis

Tanfield, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Henry Fynche, esquire—of two hundred acres of wood in Everton and Tetworth.

34 ELIZ.¹

388 Between Robert Hatley, gentleman—and Henry Williamson and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and two acres of pasture in S^t Ives.

389 Between Eustace Cockarie and Joan, his wife—and John Mathewe and Lucy, his wife—of thirty six acres and a rood of land and three acres of pasture in Wareslye, otherwise Warslye.

390 Between Thomas Dove—and Richard Thodye and Edith, his wife—of four acres of land and two acres of meadow in Hayleweston.

391 Between Thomas Dove—and John Tyngey and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, a garden, three acres of land and an acre of pasture in Hayleweston.

392 Between Richard Darnewell'—and Henry Darnewell'—of six messuages, six tofts, a dovehouse, six gardens, six orchards, fifty acres of land, six acres of meadow, sixteen acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Keyston,

393 Between Oliver Cromewell', esquire, and Thomas Hesilrigge, junior, gentleman—and Humphrey Druell', junior, gentleman—of a messuage, a windmill, a dovehouse, two gardens, sixty acres of land, fifty acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture and five acres of wood in Parua Giddinge.

394 Between Thomas Wightman, gentleman, and John Morley—and Henry Darcy, knight, and Catherine, his wife, and Francis Holcott' and Awdry, his wife—of a messuage, twenty four acres of land, two acres of meadow, four acres of pasture and fourteen acres of wood in Ellyngton and Sipthorpe.

395 Between Richard Lymwood'—and William Browne and Margery, his wife—of two acres of land and two acres of meadow in Bythorne.

¹ Michaelmas term at the end of this year was adjourned from the octave of S^t Michael till the morrow of All Souls, when the Common Bench was directed to sit at the Castle of Hartford.

396 Between George Hanger—and James Boulton, gentleman, and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, a mill, a dovehouse, three gardens, two orchards, one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, one hundred acres of furze and heath, one hundred acres of marsh, forty acres of turbary and common of pasture for all cattle in Stilton.

397 Between Thomas Cordell'—and William Randall' and Catherine, his wife, and Robert Palmer and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, fifteen and a half acres of land, three acres of meadow, an acre of pasture and an acre of wood in the town of S^t Ives.

398 Between Thomas Grene—and Francis Howlcott and Awdry, his wife—of seventeen acres of land, an acre and a half of meadow and four acres of pasture in Ellyngton.

399 Between Thomas Upchurche, otherwise Cooke—and John Byssoppe and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and common of pasture for two cows and six sheep in Magna Catworth.

400 Between William Lyndsey—and William Burchall' and Anne, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in Fennystanton.

401 Between William Wallopp, esquire, and Richard Beckensawe, esquire—and William, marquess of Winchester, and Agnes, his wife—of the site of the manor of Gaynes Hall', and of a dovehouse, two gardens, two orchards, two hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Stowghton Magna, otherwise Stocton.

35 Eliz.¹

402 Between Thomas Isack'—and John Mathew and Lucy, his wife—of a messuage, sixty acres of land, four acres of meadow and four acres of pasture in Waresley.

403 Between John Gibson—and William Luddington,

¹ Michaelmas term at the end of this year was adjourned from the octave of S^t Michael till the morrow of All Souls, when the Common Bench was directed to sit at St Albans.

senior, and Mary, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and an orchard in Giddinge Magna.

404 Between Henry Sapcotte, esquire—and Robert Dycons and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, sixty acres of land and two acres of meadow in Ailton.

405 Between Robert Syssun, junior—and John Martyn, gentleman, and Margaret, his wife—of two messuages, a cottage, a dovehouse, fifty acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Woodhurst, Pidley and the town of S^t Ives.

406 Between William Blacknall', gentleman, and John Pleydell', gentleman—and Oliver Ayshcombe, gentleman, and Martha his wife—of the manor of Berkford', and of three messuages, three cottages, three tofts, three barns, four hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, forty acres of furze and heath and ten shillings of rent in Berkford and Aynesburye, and also of free fishing in the waters of Owse, and also of view of frankpledge and whatever to frankpledge pertains in Berkford.

407 Between John Allwood'—and Thomas Ekyns and John Ekyns—of thirty acres of land, three acres of meadow, two acres and a rood of pasture and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Magna Catworth¹.

408 Between Edmund Hatley—and Edward Apseley, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife—of two messuages, two tofts, two gardens, two orchards, one hundred and sixty acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture and twenty acres of furze and heath in Overton Waterfield, Orton Waterfield, otherwise Cheriorton.

409 Between Thomas Harrys and William Hawkins—and Owen Bigg^a—of a messuage, a cottage, one hundred acres of land, six acres of meadow and eight acres of pasture in Stoughton Magna and Graffham.

¹ This fine contains warranties by Thomas Ekyns and John Ekyns severally against William Vaux, lord Harrowden, and Mary, his wife, Henry Vaux, George Vaux and Ambrose Vaux, sons of the aforesaid lord Harrowden, and their heirs, and against Lewis, lord Mordaunte, and his heirs, and Edward Watson and Anne, his wife, and his heirs.

410 Between our lady the Queen—and Richard Campinett and Elizabeth, his wife—of twenty messuages, ten cottages, ten tofts, five mills, five dovehouses, ten gardens, six orchards, three hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, twenty acres of furze and heath and ten shillings of rent in Stukeley Magna.

411 Between Henry Williams, otherwise Cromwell', knight—and Nicholas Bushe—of two messuages, two tofts, two gardens and two orchards in Huntingdon.

412 Between Richard Thompson—and William Becke, gentleman—of a messuage, a garden, three acres of land and two acres of pasture in Catworth Magna.

413 Between Clement Harrison—and Thomas Wilson, clerk, and Grace, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, three roods of land, three roods of meadow and an acre of pasture in Eynesburye.

414 Between Simon Grey, gentleman—and John Freshwater and Mary, his wife—of three acres of land and an acre and a half of meadow in Swaneshedd', otherwise Swinshedd'.

415 Between Richard Webster—and Thomas Est and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, seventeen acres of land, two acres of meadow and an acre of pasture in Gyddyngge Magna.

416 Between William Howett, George Waryner and Thomas Dawson—and William Forrest, gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Nicholas Bluneston, gentleman—of six messuages, four cottages, a windmill, ten gardens, one hundred and twenty acres of land, forty acres of meadow and fifteen acres of pasture in Fletton.

417 Between Robert Mordon—and George Carr, otherwise Hill', and Agnes, his wife—of ten acres of land, four acres of pasture and common of pasture for two animals, ten sheep and four pigs in Bythorne.

418 Between William Marshall—and Robert Cotton, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife—of an acre of meadow in Walton, otherwise Woodwalton, and of a moiety of the manors of Walton, otherwise Woodwalton, and thirty three messuages, ten tofts, a windmill, thirty three gardens, four hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, four hundred acres of

pasture, sixty acres of wood, three hundred acres of heath and two thousand acres of marsh in Walton, otherwise Woodwalton, and also of a moiety of the advowson of the church of Walton, otherwise Woodwalton.

419 Between Michael Laxton—and William Marriott and Agnes, his wife, and Jane Cotton—of two messuages, two barns, two gardens, fifty acres of land, ten acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Stewkley Magna.

36 ELIZ.

420 Between John Kippest—and Benedict Foott' and Joan, his wife, William Overton and Mathea, his wife, and Matthias Allyn and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in the town of S^t Neots.

421 Between George Sherley and Jerome Weston—and Robert Aprice, senior—of the manor of Wasshingley, and of a messuage, a toft, two gardens, three hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, eighty acres of wood and forty shillings of rent in Wasshingley.

422 Between John Luke—and John Cranwell' and Thomasine, his wife—of two messuages, two barns, a dovehouse, two gardens, one hundred acres of land, four acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and four acres of wood in Yellinge, otherwise Gillinge.

423 Between David Croft*—and John Croft* and Samuel Croft*, gentleman—of two messuages, a dovehouse, a garden, an orchard, seventy acres of land, four acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Eynesbury Paxston and S^t Neots.

424 Between John Corbett—and Gregory Newman and Catherine, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in the town of S^t Neots.

425 Between Owen Biggs—and Robert Coles and Margaret, his wife—of two cottages, forty acres of land, three acres of meadow, two acres of pasture and half an acre of wood in Stoughton Magna and Graffam.

426 Between Henry Curtys—and John Dorington, esquire, and Dorothy, his wife—of twenty five acres of land, an acre of meadow and three acres of pasture in Barram.

427 Between Beman Byrcheley, gentleman—and John Dorington, esquire, and Dorothy, his wife—of two messuages, two gardens, three acres of pasture and common of pasture for four cattle and twelve sheep in Spaldwycke, otherwise Spaldwyke.

428 Between John Bradley—and John Huscall and Elizabeth, his wife—of twenty acres of land and four acres of pasture in Bryncton, otherwise Brynton.

429 Between Eusebeus Ingram—and John Darington, esquire, and Dorothy, his wife—of twenty one acres of land and an acre of pasture in Barram.

430 Between George Clapham—and Alice Hall', widow, John Hall' and Anne, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, ten acres of land, two acres of meadow, and six acres of pasture in Brington.

431 Between Thomas Paratt, gentleman—and Edward Asheton and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a dovehouse, a garden, an orchard, one hundred and ten acres of land, three acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, two acres of wood and common of pasture for twelve horses, sixteen cows, one hundred sheep and thirty two pigs in Weston, otherwise Owld Wessen' and Bryngton.

432 Between Edward Payne, gentleman—and Christopher Phillipe and Mary, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, a garden, four acres of land, an acre and a half of pasture in the town of S^t Neots.

433 Between John Pedley—and John Lyte and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and forty acres of land in Tetworth.

434 Between Robert Payne—and John Baldweyn—of the manor of Medlowe, and of two messuages, two cottages, four tofts, a watermill, two dovehouses, two gardens, two orchards, two hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, seven hundred acres of pasture, four hundred acres of wood, three hundred acres of marsh and seventeen pounds, three shillings and four pence of rent in Medlowe and Mulsowe.

435 Between Thomas Astrie, gentleman—and John Brett, gentleman—of two messuages, two barns, a dovehouse, a

garden, twenty four acres of land, six acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Somersham.

37 ELIZ.

436 Between John Wyseman—and Edward Astwodd' and Susan, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and three acres of land in the town of S^t Neots.

437 Between Robert Lancaster—and William Bromesall'—of twenty acres of land, four acres of meadow, three acres of pasture and six acres of wood in Swanshead, otherwise Swinshead.

438 Between Richard Buckland, gentleman—and George Butler, gentleman, and Dorothy, his wife—of the manor of Waresley, and of six messuages, six gardens, six orchards, one hundred and sixty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture, twelve acres of wood, six acres of furze and heath and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Waresley.

439 Between Stephen Huckell'—and Thomas Preston and Alice, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and an orchard in Eynesburye.

440 Between Robert Levytt—and Thomas Odell'—of a messuage, a toft, a garden and an acre of pasture in the town of S^t Neots.

441 Between Thomas Odell'—and Thomas Kyrbye and Mary, his wife—of a messuage, a toft and a garden in the town of S^t Neots¹.

442 Between John Crosse—and Edmund Rowse, gentleman, and Judith, his wife—of two messuages, a dovehouse, a garden, an orchard, one hundred and twenty acres of land, thirty acres of meadow and twenty six acres of pasture in Awconburye Weston.

443 Between William Bate, clerk, and Elizabeth, his wife—and Edward Shereman and Jane, his wife, Anne Darnwell' and Elizabeth Darnwell'—of a messuage, a toft, a garden, six

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Thomas and Mary against the heirs of William Kyrbie and Thomas Kirbie, deceased.

acres of land and half an acre of meadow and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Keston.

444 Between James Olyver—and John Maund' and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and an acre of pasture in the town of St Neots.

445 Between Thomas Salter'—and Thomas Cobbe and Grace, his wife—of two messuages, two tofts, two gardens, two acres of land and two acres of pasture in the town of St Neots.

446 Between Gilbert Abbot—and Thomas Webster and Phillis, his wife—of a moiety of a messuage, thirty two acres of land, three acres of meadow and four acres of pasture in Glatton¹.

447 Between John Hyde, gentleman—and John Netter and Dorothy, his wife—of fifty acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Stowe Longa and Spaldewyke.

448 Between Lewis Mordaunt, knight, lord Mordaunt—and George Mordaunt, esquire, and Cecily, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, sixty acres of land, six acres of meadow and six acres of pasture in Buckworth and Wolley.

449 Between Henry Perrye—and Matthew Albe, otherwise Brewster', and Catherine, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and an acre of land in Erith.

450 Between Thomas Carter—and George Bedell', gentleman, and Susan, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, thirty four acres of land, six acres of meadow and fourteen acres of pasture in Spaldwycke and Upthorpe.

451 Between John Turpyn, gentleman—and William Walden, gentleman, and Rebecca, his wife—of two messuages, a barn, a garden and an acre of pasture in Huntingdon.

452 Between William Halles, doctor of divinity—and William Mariott and Agnes, his wife—of two messuages, forty acres of land, six acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Stewkley Magna.

453 Between Simon Mason, gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife—and Thomas Daunger' and Elizabeth, his wife—of a

¹ Made in Michaelmas term of 36 Eliz. and recorded in Easter term of this year.

messuage, three cottages, one hundred and sixty eight acres of land, sixteen acres of meadow, twenty two acres of pasture, five acres of wood and two shillings and eight pence rent in Gransden Magna.

454 Between Thomas Barnes—and John Barnes and Anne, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, forty six acres of land, two acres of meadow and six acres of pasture in Gyddinge Magna.

455 Between Ralph Hatley—and Robert Hallam and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and an orchard in the town of S^t Neots.

456 Between John Hutton, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife—and John Pette and Joan, his wife, Thomas Nicolson and Alice, his wife, and Giles Heyward and Elizabeth, his wife—of ten acres of land, an acre of meadow and an acre of pasture in Boxworth.

457 Between Edward Apsley, esquire—and William Forrest, gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife—of the manor of Fletton, and of ten messuages, ten cottages, ten tofts, five hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture and five shillings in Fletton, and also of the tithes of the demesne lands of the manor of Fletton, and also of common of pasture for three hundred cattle in Fassett, Peterborowe and Fletton, and of view of frankpledge of the residents of Fletton.

458 Between Thomas Cooley—and William Willoughby, gentleman, and Catherine, his wife—of seven messuages, five gardens, eighty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, an acre of wood and common of pasture for all cattle in the town of S^t Neots.

38 ELIZ.

459 Between John Pashler—and William Papworth and Bridgit, his wife—of an acre of meadow in Alconbury.

460 Between Henry Hodson—and William Papworth and Bridgit, his wife—of two acres of land, two acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Alconburye.

461 Between John Whittelsey and William Reedman—and

John Olyver—of a messuage, three acres and three roods of land and an acre of meadow in Colne.

462 Between John Bellye, doctor of laws—and John Barbor and Joan, his wife—of forty acres of land in Paxton Magna, Paxton Parva and Offorde Darcy, otherwise Dacie.

463 Between Francis Ryngstede and Anne, his wife—and George Pount, gentleman, and Margery, his wife—of a messuage, an orchard and a garden in Huntingdon.

464 Between Gervase Clyfton, esquire—and Humphrey Drewell', senior, esquire, and Humphrey Drewell', junior, esquire—of the manor of Giddinge Parva, and of four messuages, a windmill, a dovehouse, four gardens, four orchards, four hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture and twenty acres of wood in Gyddinge Parva.

465 Between Edward Wingfeild', knight, and Marmaduke Darell', esquire—and William Becke, esquire—of sixty acres of land, thirty acres of meadow and forty acres of pasture in Overstowe, Wormedyche and Newton.

466 Between Thomas Mychell'—and George Hyll'—of twenty acres of land and two acres of pasture in Bythorne¹.

467 Between William Fletewood, esquire, and Jane, his wife—and Richard Grene, gentleman—of forty acres of land, four acres of meadow, six acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Magna Stewkley.

468 Between John Abbott—and Richard Grene—of a messuage, twenty four acres of land, two acres of pasture and common of pasture for all cattle in Stewkeley Magna.

469 Between Edward Bedell'—and John Bedell', junior, gentleman, and Helen, his wife—of twenty two acres of pasture in Eston².

470 Between Thomas Mason—and Thomas Maryott—of a messuage, a dovehouse, ten acres of land, an acre of meadow and an acre of pasture in Hemyngford Grey.

471 Between Thomas Dove—and Robert Gardyner' and

¹ This fine contains a warranty by George Hyll' against the heirs of Thomas Hyll', deceased.

² The feet of this and the five following fines are missing. The above particulars are taken from the notes.

Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, two shops, a toft, a dovehouse, a garden, an orchard and an acre of pasture in the town of S^t Neots.

39 ELIZ.

472 Between Robert Beville, esquire, and Nathaniel Byshoppe, gentleman—and Robert Forrest, esquire, Miles Forest, esquire, and Anthony Forrest, gentleman—of the manor of Morborne, and of six messuages, ten cottages, a dovehouse, six gardens, six orchards, six hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, four hundred and fifty acres of pasture and six acres of wood in Morborne, Ogerston and Folxworth, and of the advowson of the church of Morborne.

473 Between Edward Bell—and Edward Mountagu, knight, and Elizabeth, his wife, Edward Mountagu, esquire, son and heir apparent of the said Edward Mountagu, knight, Roger Mountagu, esquire, Simon Mountagu, esquire, and Anne, his wife, and Henry Mountagu, esquire, one of the sons of the said Edward Mountagu, knight—of an acre of meadow and thirty two acres of pasture in Kimbolton, otherwise Kymolton.

474 Between William Wytteley—and Samuel Wyseman, gentleman—of a messuage, four cottages, four gardens, six acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Huntingdon and Gunecestre, otherwise Godmanchester¹.

475 Between William Wylkes—and Samuel Wyseman and Simon Wyseman and Susan, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in Huntingdon.

476 Between William Otye—and Thomas Carter and Dorothy, his wife—of seven acres of meadow in Earithe.

477 Between Robert Berrye—and Thomas Smyth' and Joan, his wife, Catherine Smyth' and John Steed—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, thirty six acres of land, four acres of meadow, six acres of pasture and four acres of wood in Stoughton Magna.

478 Between Thomas Dove, gentleman—and Richard Taylefare and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a garden,

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Samuel against the heirs of Thomas Wyseman, deceased, father of the aforesaid Samuel.

an orchard, five acres of land, two acres of pasture and pasture for four cows in Hayleweston.

479 Between Thomas Dove, gentleman—and Christopher Phillipp and Mary, his wife—of two messuages, two gardens, two orchards, five acres of land and two acres of pasture in S^t Neots¹.

480 Between Richard Comes—and Christopher Phillipp and Mary, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and an orchard in S^t Neots.

481 Between Gawin Levans—and Edward Bell' and Anne, his wife—of a messuage, a dovehouse, a garden, an orchard, five acres of land, a rood of meadow and four acres of pasture in Sowthoe and Dodington.

482 Between William Pentlowe, clerk—and Simon Grey and Judith, his wife—of a messuage, a dovehouse, a garden, twenty eight acres of land, two acres of meadow and eight acres of pasture in Swanshed', otherwise Swinshed'.

483 Between Roger Vaughan—and Margaret Kendale, widow, and Mark Kendale and Sibil, his wife—of three messuages, three gardens, three orchards, eight acres of land and four acres of pasture in Kymbalton.

484 Between Jane Cotton—and Samuel Wiseman and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a kitchen, a barn and an orchard in the town of Huntingdon.

485 Between John Freman and Thomas Drawater'—and Robert Asheton—of a messuage, a cottage, two gardens, one hundred and thirty acres of land, eight acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, four acres of wood and fifty acres of furze and heath in Oldweston, Brynton, Laxton, Hamerton and Wynwick'.

486 Between William Hawkyns, gentleman—and Fulk Stockley—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, fifteen acres of land, three acres of meadow, two acres of pasture and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Kynebalton, otherwise Kymbalton, otherwise Kymolton².

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Christopher and Mary against Richard Phillip and his heirs and against Thomas Smythe and Agnes, his wife, and the heirs of Agnes.

² This fine contains a warranty by Fulk against William Smyth and his

487 Between Thomas Dove—and John Frounte—of two messuages, a garden and an orchard in the town of S^t Neots.

488 Between Andrew Arborowghe—and Edward Barker and Alice, his wife—of a third part of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and a rood of land in Fenestanton.

489 Between John Corbet—and Francis Corbet and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage in Sancte Neot'.

490 Between Thomas Parratt—and John Picheley and Catherine, his wife—of a cottage, a garden, nine acres of land, half an acre of meadow and half an acre of pasture in Bythorne.

491 Between John Bedell', esquire—and Nicholas Totnell' and Elizabeth, his wife—of three roods of wood in Steple Giddinge.

492 Between John Bedell', esquire—and William Bedell', gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Silvester Bedell', gentleman—of twenty messuages, twenty tofts, twenty gardens, four hundred acres of land, fifty acres of meadow, four hundred and fifty acres of pasture, fifteen acres of wood and ten shillings of rent in Hammerton, and of a moiety of the manors of Knevett', otherwise Hammerton, and le Priores of Royston, and also of a windmill and a maltmill in Hammerton.

493 Between Richard Chicheley—and William Wittlesey and Sarah, his wife—of two messuages, a garden, an orchard and an acre of land in the town of S^t Ives.

494 Between William Walter, gentleman—and James Bowlton, gentleman, and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, a dovehouse, a garden, an orchard, fifty acres of land, eight acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Stilton.

495 Between Thomas Cordell'—and John Ashwoode and Susan, his wife—of a messuage and two gardens in the town of S^t Ives.

496 Between John Whysson and Christopher Whysson—and Richard Buckland, gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife—of the manor of Waresley, and of six messuages, six gardens, six orchards, one hundred and sixty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture, twelve acres of wood, six heirs, Thomas Smyth and his heirs, Margaret Kendall' and her heirs and Thomas Wyld, otherwise Meryell', and his heirs.

acres of furze and heath and common of pasture for all cattle in Waresley.

40 Eliz.

497 Between William Halls, doctor of divinity—and Richard Brawghton, gentleman, and Anne, his wife, and Margaret Brawghton, widow—of six acres of land, thirteen acres of meadow and seventy five acres of pasture in Stewkeley Magna.

498 Between Edward Hubberde—and Thomas, Seeme and Margaret, his wife—of ten acres of land and two acres of meadow in Somersham.

499 Between William Hawkyns, gentleman—and Roger Vaughan, gentleman, and Catherine, his wife—of eight acres of land, four acres of pasture and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Kymolton, otherwise Kymbalton.

500 Between John Bradeley—and John Bedell', esquire—of a messuage, a dovehouse, a garden, an orchard, eighty acres of land, six acres of meadow, seven acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Steple Gyddyng', otherwise Abbott' Gyddyng'.

501 Between Robert Slade, gentleman, and Elizabeth Paris—and Francis Holcott and Awdry, his wife—of seven acres of land, two acres of meadow and four acres of pasture in Ellington.

502 Between Christopher Norman—and Ambrose Lawe and Frances, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, an orchard and an acre of pasture in the town of S^t Neots¹.

503 Between William Smyth'—and Thomas Burges—of the manor of Colne, otherwise Colnes, and of ten messuages, two dovehouses, ten gardens, one hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, ten shillings of rent, common of pasture and liberty of foldage for four hundred sheep in Colne, otherwise Colnes, Bluntesham, Earethe and Somersham.

504 Between Philip Broughton, gentleman, and Richard Broughton, gentleman, and Margaret Broughton, widow—of two messuages, four cottages, a dovehouse, six gardens, six

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Ambrose and Frances against the heirs of Philip Hatley, deceased.

orchards, two hundred acres of land, sixteen acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and four acres of wood in Magna Stuckley.

505 Between William Chaderton, bishop of Lincoln—and John Rowse, esquire, and Eleanor, his wife, Edward Rowse, gentleman, son and heir apparent of the aforesaid John, and John Rowse, gentleman, son and heir apparent of the aforesaid Edward—of the manors of Bowton and Sowthoe, and of eight messuages, four cottages, a dovehouse, twelve gardens, five hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, seven acres of wood, forty acres of furze and heath and seven pounds and ten shillings rent in Bowton, Sowthoe, Dyddington and Overton Waterfeild', otherwise Cherrye Horton.

506 Between Gabriel Wylson—and Thomas Wightman, gentleman, and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and an acre of land in Ramsey.

507 Between William Hatley—and Robert Adler' and Alice, his wife—of fifteen and a half acres of land in Gransden Magna.

508 Between Edmund Rous, gentleman—and Philip Broughton, gentleman, and Catherine, his wife—of two messuages, four cottages, a dovehouse, six gardens, six orchards, two hundred acres of land, sixteen acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, four acres of wood, common of pasture for one hundred and twenty sheep and liberty of a foldage for the aforesaid one hundred and twenty sheep in Stewkley Magna, Stewkley Parva and Abbott' Repton¹.

509 Between Philip Parys, gentleman, and Paris Parys, gentleman—and William Becke, esquire—of fourteen acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Kymbalton and Stowe.

510 Between Austin Piggott—and John Bradley and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, twenty nine acres of land, five acres of pasture and common of pasture for all cattle in Brinton.

511 Between Edward Bell'—and Thomas Clarke and Joan,

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Philip and Catherine against Richard Broughton and his heirs.

his wife, and Thomas Ayre and Alice, his wife—of a messuage, a barn, a garden, fourteen acres of land, an acre of meadow, six acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Paxton Parva.

512 Between William Bedell—and Oliver Farren, gentleman, and Frances, his wife—of twenty acres of meadow, two hundred and sixty acres of pasture and four acres of wood in Mowlesworth, Molesworth, Brington, Bryneton, Bythorne and Clopton¹.

513 Between Edward Leeds, gentleman—and Thomas Leeds, gentleman, and Faith, his wife—of the manor of Magna Gransdon, otherwise Gransden Berristeed'.

514 Between William Whithead, gentleman, and Robert Whithead, gentleman—and William Squyer, senior—of ten acres of land and an acre of meadow in Barram.

515 Between John Baldwyn, esquire—and Edward Woodley, Thomas Woodley and Oliver Woodley—of a windmill and half a rood of land in Stoughton Magna.

41 Eliz.

516 Between Robert Sapcot', esquire, and Anne, his wife—and John Lenton—of two messuages, two gardens, two orchards, four acres of land, half an acre of meadow and four acres of pasture in Sautre St Andrewes and All' Hallowes.

517 Between Edward Nicholas, gentleman, and John Rosewell', gentleman—and Agnes, marchioness of Winchester, widow—of the manor of Gaynes, and of forty messuages, forty gardens, a thousand acres of land, six hundred acres of meadow, eight hundred acres of pasture, three hundred acres of wood, a thousand acres of furze and heath, two hundred and fifty acres of moor and two hundred and fifty acres of marsh in Gaynes, Dellington, otherwise Dyllington, Perry and Croffham, otherwise Groffham.

518 Between William Smyth—and Richard Tayler' and Elizabeth, his wife, and Gregory Tayler' and Thomasine, his wife—of three messuages, three gardens, two orchards and two acres of land in Erith and Blunsham.

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Oliver and Frances against the heirs of William Farren, the father of the same Oliver.

519 Between William Hatley and Thomas Hetley—and Robert Adler and Alice, his wife—of twenty seven acres of land, three acres of meadow and six acres of pasture in Gransden Magna¹.

520 Between Robert Slade, gentleman—and Thomas Grene and Jane, his wife—of seventeen acres of land, an acre and a half of meadow and four acres of pasture in Ellington.

521 Between Edmund Ibbet—and John Belley, gentleman, and Constance, his wife, and Robert Hale, gentleman—of two messuages, two gardens and two orchards in the town of S^t Neots.

522 Between Henry Hubbert—and Samuel Croft^a, gentleman, John Croft^a and David Croft^a and Anne, his wife—of two messuages, a dovehouse, a garden, an orchard, three acres of land and two acres of pasture in Eynesburye.

523 Between Thomas Cooke—and Richard Cooke, senior—of two messuages, twenty acres of land, two acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Gyddinge Magna. .

524 Between Richard Symond', gentleman—and William Walter', gentleman, and Clemence, his wife—of two messuages, two orchards, fifty acres of land, ten acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture in Stilton.

525 Between Thomas Carter, gentleman—and John Faldo, gentleman, and Margaret, his wife—of four messuages, four gardens, four orchards, twenty four acres of land, three acres of meadow, seven acres of pasture and three acres of wood in Fenystanton and Graffam.

526 Between William Folliatt, otherwise Follye—and George Carter, gentleman, and Mary, his wife—of a cottage and half an acre of pasture in Stoughton Magna.

527 Between Thomas Brudenell', esquire—and William Foster'—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, six acres of land, an acre of meadow and twenty acres of pasture in Sowtho, Dodington and Boughton.

¹ This fine contains a warranty by Robert and Alice against Richard Acworth, Robert Beston, Percival Bowes, John Moyser, William Cantrell', Nicholas Myne and the heirs of the aforesaid Richard.

42 Eliz.

528 Between Henry Warren—and William Boone—of a messuage, a toft, a garden, an orchard, fifteen acres of land, three acres of meadow and five acres of pasture in Gidding' Magna.

529 Between William Chaderton, bishop of Lincoln—and Richard Dyer, knight, and Mary, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and four acres of pasture in Southo.

530 Between Henry Hubbert—and Samuel Croft^s, gentleman, John Croft^s, David Croft^s and Anne, his wife, and John Samford and Alice, his wife—of a messuage and eighteen acres of land in Eynesburie.

531 Between Edward Leedes, gentleman—and Agnes, marchioness of Winchester, widow, Giles Broughton, knight, and Catherine, his wife—of the manor of Groffham, otherwise Graffham, and four messuages, three cottages, four gardens, four orchards, two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, eighty acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath, thirty acres of moor, thirty acres of marsh and twenty shillings of rent in Groffham, otherwise Graffham, and also of the advowson of the church of Groffham, otherwise Graffham.

532 Between John Spencer, knight—and Henry Berkeley, knight, lord Berkeley and Jane, his wife, Thomas Berkeley, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife, Ambrose Cooper, gentleman, John Smyth, gentleman—of the manors of Aucunbury cum Weston, otherwise Alcunbury, otherwise Alcmundbury and Weston, otherwise Alcomebury and Weston, Alcumbery Woodweston, Fennystanton and Hilton, otherwise Staunton and Hilton, and of three hundred messuages, twenty tofts, four mills, four dovehouses, one hundred gardens, two thousand acres of land, three hundred acres of meadow, two thousand acres of pasture, three hundred acres of wood, five hundred acres of furze and heath, five hundred acres of moor, eight hundred acres of marsh and twenty pounds of rent in Aucunbury Weston, Alcumbery Woodweston, Fennystanton, Hilton, Felmyngham, Saint Ives, Woodweston and Hollywell', and of

free warren, view of frankpledge, fairs, markets and tolls in Aucunbury Weston, Alcumbery and Fennystanton.

533 Between Oliver Cromwell', esquire, and Christopher Hodson, gentleman—and Kenelm Pulter', clerk, and Catherine, his wife, Margaret Ellys, Nicholas Bedford and Agnes, his wife—of four messuages, twenty tofts, two windmills, one dovehouse, four gardens, three hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, eighty acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, two hundred acres of furze and heath in Fenton, Pidley, Somersham, Blunsham, Erith, Cone, Hollywell', Nedingworth, Ramsey and Hurst.

534 Between Richard Faldo, gentleman—and Thomas Jones—of four messuages, four gardens, four orchards, eighteen acres of land, two acres of meadow, thirty five acres of pasture and two acres of wood in Bryngton.

535 Between Thomas Emery, gentleman—and Edward Leedes, gentleman, and Alice, his wife—of the manor of Groffham, otherwise Graffham, and of four messuages, three cottages, four gardens, four orchards, two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, eighty acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath, thirty acres of moor, thirty acres of marsh and twenty shillings of rent in Groffham, otherwise Graffham, and also of the advowson of the church of Groffham, otherwise Graffham.

536 Between Oliver Williams, otherwise Cromwell'—and Agnes, marchioness of Winchester, widow, and Giles Broughton¹, knight, and Catherine, his wife—of the manors of Gaynes Hall, otherwise Gaynes, Perrye and Dillington, and of forty messuages, forty gardens, a thousand acres of land, six hundred acres of meadow, eight hundred acres of pasture, three hundred acres of wood, a thousand acres of furze and heath, two hundred and fifty acres of moor and two hundred and fifty acres of marsh in Stowghton Magna, Dellington, otherwise Dyllington, Perrye and Croffham, otherwise Groffham².

537 Between the Master, fellows and scholars of Emmanuel

¹ This name is written erroneously in the original as Wroughton.

² This fine contains a warranty by the marchioness against all persons claiming through John Broughton, knight, deceased, grandfather of the same marchioness.

College in the university of Cambridge—and Edward Leedes, gentleman, and Alice, his wife—of the manor of Gransdon, otherwise Gransden Berysteed', and of fifty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture and twenty six acres of wood in Gransdon, otherwise Gransden.

538 Between Humphrey Wynche, esquire—and John Burgoyne, esquire—of five messuages, four tofts, a dovehouse, six gardens, six acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, one hundred and fifty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath and six shillings of rent in Everton and Tetworthe¹.

539 Between Thomas Marshall' and William Johnson, gentleman—and Robert Adler' and Alice, his wife—of a windmill and half an acre of land in Gransden Magna.

540 Between Austin Pigott, clerk—and John Berriffe and Anne, his wife, and Agnes Berriffe, widow—of twenty acres of land, two acres of meadow and three acres of pasture in Brington.

541 Between Edward Hollinghedge—and Thomas Wield', otherwise Merill', and Margaret, his wife, and Edward Bugg', esquire, and Mary, his wife—of a messuage, two gardens, an orchard, fifty acres of land, two acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture and common of pasture for all cattle in Kymbalton.

542 Between Edward Hollinghedge, gentleman—and Edward Aspyn, otherwise James, and Agnes, his wife—of fourteen acres of pasture in Kymbalton.

543 Between Henry Williams, otherwise Cromwell', esquire—and Lawrence Taylard, gentleman, and Alice, his wife—of six acres of land and four acres of pasture in Highmanfeld' and Upwood'.

544 Between Arthur Capell', knight—and John Bedell', esquire—of the manor of Hamerton, and of ten messuages, ten cottages, a windmill, a dovehouse, twelve hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of meadow, eight hundred acres of pasture, forty acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath and forty shillings of rent and common of pasture for

¹ Made in Trinity term and recorded in Michaelmas term of this year.

all manner of cattle in Hamerton, Winwick and Giddyng', and also of the advowson of the church of Hamerton.

43 ELIZ.

545 Between William Bedells, gentleman, and Gabriel Throckmorton, gentleman—and Francis Holcott, gentleman, and Awdry, his wife—of two messuages, a cottage, two tofts, two gardens, one hundred and twenty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture and three acres of wood in Ellington and Awkenbery.

546 Between Richard Brodwaye, gentleman—and Edward Rowlte, gentleman, Robert Castle, gentleman, and Robert Durrant—of a messuage, a dovehouse, forty three acres of land, six acres of meadow, five acres of pasture and common of pasture for all cattle in Wotton and Howghton.

547 Between Richard Bowen—and Robert Poulter and Christian, his wife—of a cottage, an orchard and an acre of land in Broughton.

548 Between Henry Hubberd and Edmund Ibbott'—and Robert Hale, gentleman, and Susan, his wife, and John Belley, gentleman, and Constance, his wife—of four messuages, three roods of meadow and three acres of pasture in the town of S^t Neots.

549 Between William Baseley and Henry Baseley—and Ralph Hatley and Catherine, his wife—of a messuage, a toft and a garden in the town of S^t Neots.

550 Between Thomas Bardoll'—and Thomas Lord and Catherine, his wife, and John Thurston and Joan, his wife—of two cottages, two curtilages, thirty four acres of land, three acres of meadow and five acres of pasture in Stoughton Magna¹.

551 Between Henry Glover—and William Bullmer' and Alice, his wife, Thomas Lord and Catherine, his wife, and John Thurston and Joan, his wife—of two acres of pasture in Stoughton Magna.

¹ This fine contains warranties by Thomas and Catherine against William Bullmer and Alice, his wife, and their heirs, and by John and Joan against the same William and Alice and the heirs of Alice.

552 Between Thomas Kyng'—and John Bullocke and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a toft and a garden in the town of S^t Neots.

553 Between George Kyng—and Robert Coollingworthe and Joan, his wife, and William Barr and Margaret, his wife—of two messuages, two tofts, a dovehouse and two gardens in Eynesburye.

554 Between Richard Wynde—and Robert Durrant and Elizabeth, his wife—of six acres of land, an acre of meadow, an acre of pasture and three acres of wood in Houghton and Witton.

555 Between Henry Wylliams, otherwise Cromwell', knight—and Henry Edwardes and Joan, his wife, and Henry Adlington, gentleman—of a cottage, a barn and five acres of pasture in Huntingdon.

556 Between Thomas Hallam—and Robert Hallam and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage and a garden in the town of S^t Neots.

557 Between Thomas Cropley, gentleman—and Robert Smythe, gentleman—of the manor of Sibston, and of twelve messuages, four hundred acres of land, fifty acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood and forty shillings of rent in Sibston, Orton, Overton Longfilde, Overton Waterfilde, Botilbrige, Lutton, Thurninge, Stepington, Woodston and Walnesforde.

558 Between John Martyn and Henry Browne—and Thomas Rygnale and Catherine, his wife, Leonard Rygnale, William Randale and Catherine, his wife, and Thomas Randale and Mary, his wife—of a messuage, a garden and seven acres of land in Fennystanton.

559 Between Thomas Waller, junior, gentleman, and Christopher Martyn, gentleman—and John Lawrence, esquire—of ten messuages, seven cottages, three tofts, a dovehouse, seventeen gardens, seventeen orchards, three hundred and fifty acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture, eighty acres of wood and twenty acres of furze and heath in Yealding, otherwise Yealing', Papworthe, Paxton Magna, Offord Cluney, Offord Darcey, Fenystanton and Hilton, otherwise

Fennystanton and Hilton, Walton, otherwise Woodwalton, and Denton, and of a moiety of the manors of Walton Beavills and Cornwalles, otherwise Cromwells, and thirty messuages, eight tofts, a windmill, two dovehouses, thirty gardens, thirty orchards, three hundred and fifty acres of land, thirty six acres of meadow, two hundred and forty acres of pasture, forty acres of wood, three hundred acres of moor, two hundred acres of furze and heath and ten shillings of rent in Walton, otherwise Woodwalton, and Denton, and of a moiety of the advowson of the church of Walton, otherwise Woodwalton.

560 Between John Best'—and Thomas Everest', otherwise Everedge, and Barbara, his wife—of a messuage in Eynesbury.

561 Between Thomas Hetley, gentleman, and William Walden, gentleman—and Lewis Mordant, knight, lord Mordant and Henry Mordant, esquire, son and heir apparent of the said Lewis, and Margaret, his wife—of the manor of Buckworth and of ten messuages, ten tofts, a thousand acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, fifty acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and twenty shillings of rent in Buckworth, Awconbury and Wolley, and also of the advowson of the church of Buckworth¹.

562 Between Henry Norwood', gentleman, and Thomas Greene, gentleman—and William Geares, gentleman, and Clemence, his wife—of an annual rent of ten pounds issuing out of forty messuages, two mills, forty gardens, two hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture and twenty acres of furze and heath in Huntingdon.

563 Between Walter Frauncis—and Nicholas Astwood' and Catherine, his wife—of a barn, seventy acres of land, two acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Abbottisley.

564 Between Thomas Hodgson—and Thomas Knowlis, gentleman—of twenty acres of land in the parish of St Neots.

565 Between Richard Angell'—and John Bedell', esquire—of a messuage, a toft and a garden in Huntingdon.

¹ This foot of this fine is a little damaged. Some of the above particulars are taken from the note. The fine contains several warranties by Lewis Mordant and his son Henry against all other persons claiming through John Mordant, knight, deceased, grandfather of the aforesaid Lewis Mordant.

566 Between Jonas Collyn—and John Bedelles, junior, and Ellen, his wife, and William Cooke and Goodith, his wife—of a messuage, a cottage, two tofts, a dovehouse, two gardens, two orchards, six acres of land, ten acres of pasture, and five acres of wood in Easton and Kimbalton, otherwise Kimbolton.

567 Between Owen Bigg^a—and Francis Robynson and Eleanor, his wife—of four cottages, forty acres of land, three acres of meadow, three acres of pasture and an acre of wood in Stoughton Magna and Graffham.

568 Between Richard Biscoe—and John Watt^a and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, sixty acres of land, an acre of meadow and an acre of pasture in Gransden Magna.

569 Between Abel Smyth', clerk—and Christopher Smyth', esquire, and Joan, his wife, and John Chamberlin and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, twenty six acres of land, five acres of meadow and two acres of pasture in Sibston and Stibington.

570 Between William Warryner'—and Thomas Warryner' and Margery, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, eight acres of land and two acres of pasture in Glatton.

571 Between William Bedell', gentleman—and Robert Jackman, gentleman, and Judith, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard and thirteen acres of pasture in Kimbalton, otherwise Kimbolton.

572 Between Henry Bull'—and William Wylks and Mary, his wife, and Walter Freleton, gentleman, and Margaret, his wife—of a messuage in Huntingdon.

573 Between Thomas Jones—and John Costarde and Agnes, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, five acres of land and two acres of pasture in Brynton.

574 Between Richard Berridge—and Thomas Warriner' and Margery, his wife—of ten acres of land in Glatton and Sawtry.

44 Eliz.

575 Between William Bedell', gentleman, and Silvester Bedell', gentleman—and Oliver Farren, gentleman, and Frances,

his wife, and William Farren, gentleman, son and heir apparent of the aforesaid Oliver, and William Becke, esquire, and Margaret, his wife—of the manor of Mowlesworth, otherwise Mullesworth, and of two messuages, six cottages, a windmill, two gardens, two hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, twelve acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath and six shillings of rent in Mowlesworth, otherwise Mullesworth, and also of the advowson of the church of Mowlesworth, otherwise Mullesworth.

576 Between Francis Saynt John, esquire, and Francis Ventreys, esquire—and Richard Trice, esquire, and Anne, his wife—of the manor of Camoyes, and of twelve messuages, eight tofts, a windmill, four dovehouses, twelve gardens, three hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, forty acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath, twenty acres of marsh, and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Stewkley Magna, and also of a moiety of the manor of Broughton, and three messuages, three gardens, three hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, twenty acres of furze and heath and eighteen pence of rent in Stewkley Magna and Stewkley Parua.

577 Between Thomas Parratt—and Edmund Beriffe and Agnes, his wife, and Thomas Beriffe and Catherine, his wife—of sixty three acres of land, an acre of meadow, eighteen acres of pasture, and common of pasture for six horses, twelve cows, sixty two sheep and twenty pigs in Brinton.

578 Between John Pynchbeck—and Thomas Warrener' and Margery, his wife—of twenty acres of land, an acre of meadow and two acres of pasture in Glatton.

579 Between Robert Ashton, senior, Peter Barriffe and John Grymbole—and Robert Ashton, junior, and Catherine, his wife—of fourteen acres of land, three acres of pasture and common of pasture for sixty sheep, six horses, eight heifers and sixteen pigs in Oldweston.

580 Between Henry Marlyn—and Edward Pasheler' and Alice, his wife—of a messuage, two cottages, two barns, a

stable, two curtilages, three gardens, an orchard, seven acres of land, four acres of meadow, three acres of pasture and common of pasture for all manner of cattle in Catworth Magna.

581 Between William Silbye and Alice, his wife—and Edward Apsley, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife—of three messuages, two tofts, eighty seven acres of land, ten acres of meadow, three acres of pasture and common of pasture for one hundred and forty sheep and twenty eight cattle in Orton Longevile and Overton Longfeild’.

582 Between Sidney Mountagu, esquire—and Edward Mountagu, esquire, and Roger Mountagu—of the manor of Styvecley Parua, otherwise Stukeley Parua, otherwise called the manor of Rawlyns in Styvecley Parua, otherwise Stukeley Parua, and of seven messuages, a windmill, seven gardens, two hundred and twenty acres of land, twenty six acres of meadow, fifty acres of pasture, five acres of wood, twenty acres of furze and heath and four shillings of rent in Styvecley Parua, otherwise Stukeley Parua, Styvecley Magna, otherwise Stukeley Magna, Alcombury, otherwise Alcornbury and Brampton.

583 Between Robert Beck—and William Henson and Bridget, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, fifteen acres of land, an acre of meadow and three acres of pasture in Mowlesworth.

584 Between Thomas Parratt—and Robert Ashton and Helen, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, forty four acres of land, an acre of meadow, three acres of pasture and common of pasture for four horses, eight cows, fifty sheep and eleven pigs in Wessen, otherwise Oldweston.

585 Between Thomas Hustwaite—and Austin Pigott, clerk, Thomas Jones and Dorothy, his wife, Robert Jones and Oliver Jones—of a messuage, fifteen acres of land and ten acres of pasture and common of pasture for two cows and five sheep in Brinton and Bythorne.

586 Between John Dyckon—and Henry Waryn and Emma, his wife, and Thomas Waryn and Elizabeth, his wife—of a messuage, a toft, a garden, an orchard, eight acres of land and two acres of pasture in Gyddyng Magna and Wynwicke.

587 Between William Darnewell' and John Sutton—and Alexander Williams, gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Richard Darnewell'—of four messuages, four gardens, eighty acres of land, ten acres of meadow and thirty acres of pasture in Keyston.

45 ELIZ.

588 Between Thomas Isaake—and Eustace Cockarie and Joan, his wife—of a messuage, a garden, sixty acres of land, an acre of meadow and four acres of pasture in Wareslye.

589 Between William Hawkyns, gentleman—and William Wylde, otherwise Meryll'—of a messuage, a barn, a garden, an orchard, fifty two acres of land, four acres of meadow and four acres of pasture in Kymbolton, otherwise Kymolton.

INDEX OF NAMES.

PART I.

5 RIC. I. TO 23 RIC. II.

Note. Places which are preceded in the text by the word "of" are printed whenever they occur in this index under their modern spellings. The ancient spellings are printed after the names of the places, where they are indexed in chief. Thus the entry "Johannes Scot of Eton" is indexed as follows:—

Eaton, Eton, Johannes Scot of, 93
Eton, *see* Eaton
Scot, Johannes, of Eaton, 93

- Abbotsley, Albodeale, Alboldeale, Alboteale
Johannes Scot of, 58
Johannes filius Henrici Scot of, 53
Robertus Beuerich of, 56
Isabella, his wife, 56
Willelmus Scot of, 51
Johanna, his wife, 51
Willelmus filius Henrici de, 58
Johanna, his wife, 58
Abyndon, Johannes de, citizen and clothier of London, 75
Acke, Thomas, of Bedford, 23
Margeria, his wife, 23
Ainesford, Willelmus de, 4
Alberd, Ricardus, of Yaxley, 72, 73, 76
Ricardus, his son, 72, 73
Albodeale, *see* Abbotsley
Alconbury, Alcumdebyry
Adam le Lord of, 53
Johanna, his widow, 53
Willelmus filius Ade le Lord of, 53
Aleyn, Thomas, 72
Elizabetha, his wife, 72
Almarie, Walterus, 89
Alno, Anno, Agnes de, 2, 6
Alred, Willelmus, of Godmanchester, 59
Alyngton
Ricardus de, chaplain, 78
Master Stephanus de, 47
Ambrosden, Aumbresdon, the parson of, Johannes de Capella, 57
Amundeuille, Amundeuill', Amunde-will', Aumundeuill', Mundenill'
Alicia de, 6 *bis*, 7, 24, 39
Elias de, 10
Nigellus de, 16, 24, 26 *note*, 29, 30
Robertus de, 35
Alicia, his widow, 35
Andreu, Ricardus, 78
Johanna, his wife, 78
Angeuin, Galfridus le, 25
Ardern', Willelmus de, 42
Matillis, his widow, 42
Argenteum, Master Willelmus de, 12
Arundell, Thomas de, bishop of Ely, 94
Ashley, Ashele, Asahele, Johannes filius Petri le Chapeleyn of, 48
bis
Askeby, Robertus de, 48
Juliana, his wife, 48
Assheby, Robertus de, chaplain, 61
Aston, Johannes de, 82
Alicia, his wife, 82
Atry, Thomas filius Willelmi, of Clapton, 41
Attewell, Willelmus filius Johannis, of Sutton, 40
Beatricia, his wife, 40
Auere, Auere, Johannes, 52, 60
Matillis, his wife, 52, 60
Augmoner, Adam le, of Peterborough, 47
Agnes, his wife, 47
Augo
Aluredus de, 8
Matilda de, 3
Aumbresdon, *see* Ambrosden

- Aumflis, Nicholaus, chaplain, 86
 Auno, *see* Alno
 Aurifaber, le Orfeure
 Elias, 8
 Isolda, his wife, 8
 Ricardus filius Willelmi, 11
 Willelmus le, 16
 Mabillia, his daughter, 16
 Willelmus filius Willelmi, 11
 Ausseuill', Ricardus de, 34
 Austyn, Rogerus, 94
 Auure, *see* Aueree
 Aylbern, Galfridus, 81
 Margareta, his wife, 81
 Ayllington, Aylington, Aylyngton, *see*
 Elton
 Aylward, Nigallus, 47
 Beatrix, his wife, 47
 Ayse, Robertus, of Yaxley, 55
 Felicia, his wife, 55

 Baa
 Robertus, 91, 93 *bis*, 94 *bis*, 95
 Margareta, his wife, 95
 Robertus de, 95
 Babyngton, Hugo de, 69
 Baggele
 Johannes de, of Hemingford Abbots,
 74
 Beatrix, his wife, 74
 Radulfus de, 74
 Balocis, Bayhus, Bayuse
 Alexander de, 67
 Johannes de, 37
 Ricardus de, knight, 61, 67 *bis*, 68,
 78
 Katerina, his wife, 61, 67 *bis*, 68,
 78
 Ricardus, his son, 78
 Robertus de, 54
 Baiuill, Ricardus de, 2
 Baldyngdon
 Luca de, parson of Swineshead, 63
 Willelmus de, parson of Sibbertoft,
 63
 Balehorn, Osbertus, 9
 Ballard
 Johannes, 55
 Ricardus filius Johannis, 55
 Balliolo, Bayllal, Johannes de, 30
 Dernerguilla, his widow, 44
 Barat, Baret, Willelmus, of Folks-
 worth, 35, 36
 Johanna, his wife, 35, 36
 Barbour, Willelmus, of Hackney, 86
 Barewe, Johannes de, 78
 Cristiana, his wife, 78
 Barkere, Barker
 Johannes, chaplain, 96
 Johannes le, of Huntingdon, 56
 Agnes, his wife, 56

 Rogerus, of Caxton, 81
 Alicia, his wife, 81
 Rogerus, of Little Gransden, 81
 Alicia, his wife, 81
 Thomas le, 60
 Agnes, his wife, 60
 Barnham, Walterus de, 68
 Margareta, his wife, 68
 Barnwell, Bernewelle, Margareta Moynes
 of, 45
 Bassingburne
 Edmundus de, 44
 Warinus de, 44
 Isabella, his widow, 44
 Bassingham, Johannes de, 15
 Baston, Thomas, clerk, 95
 Bate, Johannes, 84
 Anna, his wife, 84
 Baude
 Cristiana, of Huntingdon, 59
 Ricardus, of Huntingdon, 41, 42
 Simon, of Huntingdon, 30
 Baumes, *see* Bello Messuagio
 Bauston, Johannes, of Hargrave, 72
 Alesia, his wife, 72
 Bautre
 Henricus filius Nicholai de, of
 St Neots, 58
 Mabilla, his wife, 58
 Johannes de, of Gainsborough, 74
 Johanna, his wife, 74
 Bauuill, Robertus de, 10
 Bayhus, Bayuse, *see* Baiocis
 Bayllal, *see* Balliolo
 Beachampstead, Bichhamstede, Ri-
 cardus de Haille of, 57
 Matillis, his wife, 57
 Beaufou, Galfridus de, 40
 Amicia, his wife, 40
 Beaumeys, Beaumes, Beaumeis, Beau-
 mys, Beaumis, Belmis, *see* Bello
 Messuagio
 Becco, Stephanus de, 54 *bis*
 Bedehampton, Robertus de, 53
 Margareta, his wife, 53
 Bedel, Johannes, 91
 Bedford, Bedeford
 Rogerus le Mire of, 18
 Roysia, his wife, 18
 Rogerus de, 'medicus,' 21
 Roesia, his wife, 21
 Thomas Acke of, 23
 Margeria, his wife, 23
 Bekeryng, Thomas filius Thome de,
 knight, 70
 Isabella, his wife, 70
 Belgrauc, Petrus de, parson of Blun-
 ham, 89
 Belle, Andreas, of Great Gidding, 64
 Bellemakere, Willelmus, 91 *bis*
 Bello Messuagio, Baumes, Beaumes,

- Beaumeis, Beaumeyis, Beaumis,
 Beaumys, Belmis
 Robertus, 87, 92
 Robertus de, 4, 7, 16, 17
 Thomas, 85
 Katerina, his wife, 85
 Walterus de, 1
 Belton, Johannes, of Stamford, 86
 Belyngham, Alanus de, 90
 Benethebrok', Thomas, of Hunting-
 don, 66
 Beneyt, Johannes, of Somersham, 80
 Emma, his wife, 80
 Berdolf, Ricardus, 55
 Bere, Johannes le, 18, 19, 20
 Berford, Berford
 Johannes, 90
 Johannes, senior, 93
 Radulfus, 13 *bis*, 40
 Johanna, his wife, 40
 Isabella, his wife, 13
 Bernard, Burnard
 Ricardus, 7
 Willelmus, 43
 Emma, his wife, 43
 Bernek', Ricardus filius Ricardi de, 28
 Bernewelle, *see* Barnwell
 Bernolby, Johannes de, 54
 Matillis, his wife, 54
 Berton, Alanus filius Willelmi de, of
 Swaffham Prior, 67
 Beuerich, Robertus, of Abbotsley, 56
 Isabella, his wife, 56
 Beuerlaco, Radulfus de, of Stan-
 ground, 51
 Alicia, his wife, 51
 Beury, Albinus de, 51
 Agnes, his daughter, 51
 Margareta, his wife, 51
 Beufleur, Jacobus, 61
 Beuyle, Beyuill
 Robertus, 93
 Robertus de, 67 *bis*
 Elizabetha, his wife, 67
 Thomas de, 46
 Willelmus de, 19
 Isolda, his wife, 19
 Beynuill, Ricardus de, 40
 Fretheocenta, his wife, 40
 Bichhamstede, *see* Beachampstead
 Bigenore, Paulinus, of Huntingdon, 74
 Alicia, his wife, 74
 Biggleswade, Bikliswade, Bykeleswade
 Thomas Child of, 85
 Willelmus de, 'irnemongere,' 68
 Cristiana, his wife, 68
 Bissopemedwe, *see* Bushmead
 Bithurst, Johannes, 96
 Margareta, his wife, 96
 Blakedone, Thomas de, of Little
 Staughton, 56
 Alicia, his wife, 56
 Blande, Bland, Willelmus de, parson
 of Woodwalton, 80 *ter*
 Bliborn, David de, 84
 Mabilia, his wife, 34
 Blome, Bloame
 Semanus, 90
 Willelmus, of Offord Cluney, chap-
 lain, 87
 Blounham, *see* Blunham
 Bloy
 Robertus, 6
 Lucia, his widow, 10
 Wiscardus, 10
 Blundus, le Blund
 Hugo, 9
 Walterus, of North Collingham, 48
 Blunham, Blounham, the parson of,
 Petrus de Belgraue, 89
 Bluntisham, Johannes de, chaplain, 12
 Bobby, Walterus de, 14
 Hawisia, his wife, 14
 Bockeworth, *see* Buckworth
 Bodekesham, Hugo de, 7
 Bohun
 Humfridus de, earl of Hereford and
 Essex, 18, 34, 46, 54
 Elizabetha, his wife, 54
 Johanna de, countess of Hereford
 and Essex, 94
 Milo de, 34
 Bokeden, *see* Buckden
 Bokesworth, *see* Buckworth
 Bolebek, Isabella de, countess of Ox-
 ford, 17
 Bolesore, Alanus, 85
 Margeria, his wife, 85
 Bolewyk, Johannes de, 57 *bis*
 Margeria, his wife, 57 *bis*
 Bolnhirst, Bolnehurst, Bollehurst
 Johannes, parson of, 68
 Walterus de, 42 *bis*
 Nicholas, his wife, 42 *bis*
 Bonyngton, Johannes de, clerk, 85
 Bosco, Arnaldus de, 38
 Botalbrig', *see* Botolph Bridge
 Boteler, Botiller
 Ricardus, 94, 95
 Robertus, clerk, 85
 Botolph Bridge, Botelbrig', the parson
 of, Robertus de Neuill', 8
 Bouk, Alexander filius Ade, 51
 Cecilia, his wife, 51
 Boutetourte, Butetourt, Buteturt
 Johannes, 45, 62, 77
 Matillis, his wife, 45, 62
 Bouton, Galfridus de, chaplain, 70
 Boweles, Johannes de, 45 *bis*
 Bowyare, Bowyere, Robertus le, 48, 52
 Cristiana, his wife, 52
 Boys, Willelmus, parson of Mursley, 89

- Bramerton, Radulfus de, 63
 Bramford, Hubertus de, 8
 Roesia, his wife, 8
 Brampton, Branton
 Hugo de, 88
 Johannes Massi of, 58
 Johannes, of Somersham, 88
 Isabella, his wife, 88
 Stephanus de, 19
 Willelmus de, 24
 Agnes, his wife, 24
 Willelmus filius Johannis de, 23
 Agnes, his wife, 23
 Clemencia, her sister, 23
 Willelmus Daules of, 18
 Juliana, his wife, 18
 Bray
 Alicia, 92 *bis*
 Radulfus de, 6
 Braybrok', Laurencius de, 28
 Brekeley, Willelmus de, 82
 Bret
 Simon, of St Neots, 85
 Walterus le, 57, 74
 Sarra, his wife, 57
 Breton, le, *see* Brito
 Brewer, Johannes, of Somersham, 92
 bis
 Brian, Hugo, 89
 Cristiana, his wife, 89
 Bridgford, Briggeford, the parson of,
 Thomas de Outhby, 69
 Bristol, Johannes de, of Huntingdon,
 'seler,' 61
 Sarra, his wife, 61
 Brito, le Breton, le Bretun
 Galfridus, 7
 Hugo, 22, 31
 Thomas, 36
 Willelmus, 7, 22
 Broughton, *see* Broughton
 Brokle, Brokkelee, Willelmus, 91 *ter*
 Broughton, Broghton, Broghtone
 Henricus de, clerk, chaplain, 72,
 73, 74
 Johannes Coupere of, 84
 Johannes filius Johannis of, 63
 Johannes filius Thome le Clerk of, 69
 Agnes, his wife, 69
 Nicholaus Shepeherde of, 81
 Mariota, his wife, 81
 Ricardus de, clerk, 50
 Ricardus Caunt of, 78, 86
 Katerina, his wife, 78, 86
 Robertus Calon of, 81
 Thomas le Clerk of, 73
 Johanna, his wife, 73
 Thomas filius Ricardi de, 50
 Willelmus de, 42
 Alicia, his wife, 42
 Willelmus filius Johannis de, 63
 Broun, Andreas, 94
 Katerina, his wife, 94
 Brun
 Alanus, of Thornham, 20, 21
 Matillis, his wife, 20, 21
 Robertus, 53 *bis*
 Emma, his wife, 53 *bis*
 Brunne
 Johannes, 93, 95
 Johannes de, 72
 Brus
 Bernardus de, 65
 Agnes, his wife, 65
 Bernardus filius Bernardi de, 62
 Bernardus filius Johannis de, 62
 Robertus le, clerk, 65
 Buchan, the earl of, Alexander Comyn,
 35
 Elyzabez, his wife, 35
 Buckden, Bokeden, Thomas Parker
 of, 87
 Buckworth, Bockeworth, Bokesworth,
 Buckesworth, Buckeswrth, Buk-
 worth
 Felicia de, 24
 Henricus de, 46
 Juliana, his wife, 46
 Johannes, his son, 46
 parsons of,
 Rogerus, 46
 Willelmus Payn, 84
 Ricardus Caunt of, 84 *bis*
 Katerina, his wife, 84 *bis*
 Tristramus de, 49
 Budington, Brianus de, 19
 Philippa, his wife, 19
 Buketon
 Philippus de, 14
 Willelmus de, 26
 Bullebroc, Radulfus de, 4
 Angnes, his wife, 4
 Bullock, Bullok
 Johannes, 91 *bis*
 Ricardus, of Folksworth, 35
 Mabillia, his wife, 35
 Bully, Ricardus, of Huntingdon, 47
 Johanna, his wife, 47
 Bungler, Willelmus, 85
 Buntingford, Buntynghord, Johannes
 Taillour of, 81
 Johanna, his wife, 81
 Burdon, Ricardus, 43
 Henricus, his son, 43
 Burforde, Robertus de, 55
 Burges, Burgeys
 Simon, of Huntingdon, 56, 65
 Margareta, his wife, 56, 65
 Burgh
 Ricardus de, of Great Stukeley, 79
 Agnes, his wife, 79
 Simon de, 94

- Burghard, *see* Burward
 Burgus sancti Petri, *see* Peterborough
 Burnard, *see* Bernard
 Burstlere, Robertus, knight, 69
 Burton
 Thomas de, of Kingsley, 82
 Willelmus de, knight, 78
 Burward, Burghard
 Johanna de, 65
 Robertus filius Willelmi de, 47
 Johanna, his wife, 47
 Bushmead, Bissopemedwe, Byssemedede,
 the prior of
 Johannes, 16
 Simon, 32
 But, Robertus, of Norwich, 75
 Johanna, his wife, 75
 Butetourt, *see* Boutetourte
 Buxton, Walterus, chaplain, 67
 Byock
 Alicia, 69
 Ricardus, 69
 Agnes, his wife, 69
 Byssemedede, *see* Bushmead
 Bythern, Reginaldus de, 42
 Cristiana, his wife, 42

 Caketon, Ricardus de, 40
 Juliana, his wife, 40
 Callon, Robertus, of Great Stukeley, 78
 Agnes, his wife, 78
 Calon, Robertus, of Broughton, 81
 Caltoft, Willelmus de, 47
 Katerina, his wife, 47
 Cantebri', Rogerus de, 60
 Cantilupo, Rogerus de, 29
 Elicia, his daughter, 45
 Capella, Johannes de, parson of Am-
 broden, 57
 Capellanus, le Capeleyn, le Chapeleyn,
 le Schapeleyn
 Johannes, 16
 Johannes filius Petri, of Ashley,
 48 *bis*
 Michael, of Huntingdon, 25
 Thomas, 22
 Caperoun, Willelmus, 57
 Alicia, his wife, 57
 Carbonel, Willelmus, 34
 Nicholaa, his wife, 34
 Carleby, Ricardus de, 41
 Emma, his wife, 41
 Carnaylie, Robertus de la, 12
 Carpentarius, le Carpent', le Char-
 penter
 Adam filius Gileberti, 12
 Gilebertus, 1
 Rogerus, 29
 Isabella, his wife, 29
 Stephanus, 13
 Clarissa, his wife, 13

 Caryte, Johannes, of Ramsey, 68
 Emma, his wife, 68
 Cassell, Gerardus de, 4
 Caterina, his wife, 4
 Cassy, Johannes, 93
 Castel, Willelmus del, 84
 Castellacre, Willelmus, 83
 Castle Rising, Castelrysingg', Johannes
 de Sefulgh of, 50
 Isabella, his wife, 50
 Castre, Aslotus de, 50
 Castro, Bartholomeus de, 40
 Cateby
 Robertus filius Willelmi de, of
 Glatton, 68
 Willelmus de, 68
 Athelina, his wife, 68
 Catoun, Willelmus, parson of All
 Saints', Sawtry, 81
 Catworth, Catteworth, Cattewurth
 parsons of
 Robertus de Paunton, 70
 Thomas Warde, 94
 Ricardus de, 85
 Robertus Huntynghdon of, 83 *bis*,
 86, 88, 94
 Thomas filius Ade de, 38
 Caumull', Caunuille, Thomas, 79, 80
 Fina, his wife, 79
 Caun
 Ricardus, 81
 Katerina, his wife, 81
 Rogerus le, of Panfield, 60
 Caunt, Kaunt
 Ricardus, 90
 Katerina, his wife, 90
 Ricardus, of Broughton, 78, 86
 Katerina, his wife, 78, 86
 Ricardus, of Buckworth, 84 *bis*
 Katerina, his wife, 84 *bis*
 Caxton
 Gaufridus de, 2 *note*
 Rogerus Barkere of, 81
 Alicia, his wife, 81
 Cestreton, *see* Chesterton
 Chacepork, Henricus, 33
 Lucia, his wife, 33
 Chaluersterne, *see* Chawston
 Champyon, Chaumpion
 Ricardus le, 58
 Isolda, his wife, 58
 Wybertus, 53
 Matillis, his wife, 53
 Chantemerl', de Chantemerle, Rober-
 tus, 8 *bis*
 Chapeleyn, Schapeleyn, *see* Capella-
 nus
 Chartres
 Johannes, 76
 Master Henricus de, parson of
 Woolley, 70

- Charwelton, Master Henricus de, vicar of Doddington, 61, 64
- Chamberleyn, Chaumberleng
Benedictus le, 61
Johanna, his wife, 61
Warinus le, 25 *note*
- Chawston, Chaluesterne, Johannes filius Roberti Clerk of, senior, 82
- Chenney, Johannes de, 36
- Cherche, Johannes atte, chaplain, 75
- Chester, the constable of, Johannes, earl of Lincoln, 15
Margareta, his wife, 15
- Chesterfeld, Adam de, clerk, 89
- Chesterton, Cesterton, Cestreton
Adam de, 29 *bis*
Johannes le Warde of, 64
Cristiana, his wife, 64
- Matillis de, 29
- Radulfus de, 2, 7
- Radulfus Waldeschef of, 88
Beatrix, his wife, 38
- Rogerus Leycestre of, 85
Margareta, his wife, 85
- Willelmus Conquest of, 64
Emma, his wife, 64
- Cheyney, Henricus de, 47
Margeria, his wife, 47
- Chicksand, the prior of, 1
- Child, Thomas, of Biggleswade, 85
- Chycheestre, Walterus de, of London, 'spicer,' 79
Agnes, his wife, 79
- Clapton, Clopton
Ricardus de, 57
Rogerus de, 45
Thomas filius Willelmi Atry of, 41
Willelmus de Hotot of, 41
- Clare
Gilebertus de, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 39
Ricardus de, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 30, 32 *note*
- Clarel, Johannes, 82
- Claxton
Johannes de, 69
Ricardus de, 69
- Clement, Petrus, of Keyston, 75
Agnes, his wife, 75
- Clereuans, Clernaus
Johannes, chaplain, 62
Johannes, of Upwood, 61
Michael de, 4
- Clericus, Clero, le Clerk, Clerk
Eudo, of Staunton, 36
Galfridus, 25
Johannes filius Roberti, of Chawston, senior, 82
Johannes filius Thome, of Broughton, 69
Agnes, his wife, 69
- Oliverus, 20
Elicia, his wife, 20
- Ricardus, of Coppingford, 52
Muriella, his wife, 52
- Ricardus, of Southoe, 51 *bis*
Agnes, his wife, 51 *bis*
- Rogerus, 3
- Rogerus filius Nicholai le, of Eaton, 60
Amicia, his wife, 60
- Simon, 87, 89
Elena, his wife, 87, 89
- Simon, of Winwick, 45
Elizabetha, his wife, 45
- Simon, of Warboys, 62
Auicia, his wife, 62
- Thomas, 28
Agnes, his wife, 28
- Thomas, of Broughton, 73
Johanna, his wife, 73
- Thomas filius Radulfi, of Offord
Cluney, 41
Willelmus, of Stukeley, 38
Johanna, his wife, 38
Willelmus, chaplain, 89
- Clopton, *see* Clapton
- Codeham, Henricus de, 16, 17
- Coe
Felicia de, 39
Radulfus de, 89
- Cokat, Willelmus, 86
Katerina, his wife, 86
- Colby, Willelmus filius Radulfi de, 66
Alicia, his wife, 66
- Colchester, the abbot of St John of, Robertus, 45
- Colesdon, Collesdon-iuxta-Eaton, Johannes Lord of, 90, 93, 94
- Colne
Baldwynus de, 59
Henricus de, 13
Johannes, 86
Alicia, his wife, 86
Johannes Heruy of, 78
Margareta, his wife, 78
Thomas Martyn of, 60
Margareta, his wife, 60
- Coluile, Johannes, knight, 85
Alicia, his wife, 85
- Colynson, Johannes, 90
Alicia, his wife, 90
- Comyn, Alexander, earl of Buchan, 35
Elizabaz, his wife, 35
- Connington, Comigton, Comynton, Conyngton, Conyton, Cunyngton
Adam Freman of, 47
Alanus filius Roberti de, 49
Alanus filius Roberti le Freman of, 49
Johannes, 92
Johannes Fraunceys of, 96
Johannes Gent of, 59
Agnes, his wife, 59

- Johannes Johannesson of, chaplain, 91
 Robertus, 92
 Thomas, 41
 Isolda, his wife, 41
 Thomas filius Johannis Fulweder
 of, 40
 Emma, his wife, 40
 Conquest, Willelmus, of Chesterton,
 64
 Emma, his wife, 64
 Cook
 Radulfus, clerk, 95
 Willelmus filius Walteri, of Eaton,
 chaplain, 82
 Cope, Johannes, chaplain, 86
 Copmanford, *see* Coppingford
 Coppingford, Copmanford, Copman-
 ford
 Johannes filius Agnetis de, 28
 the parson of, Radulfus Engayne, 52
 Ricardus le Clerk of, 52
 Muriella, his wife, 52
 Symon de, 24, 28
 Corant, Johannes, 32
 Beatrice, his daughter, 32
 Corby, Johannes, chaplain, 75
 Cornayll, Godefridus de, 22, 25
 Alicia, his wife, 22, 25
 Cornubia
 Ricardus de, 58
 Ricardus de, knight, 67
 Johanna, his wife, 67
 Willelmus de, of St Neots, 57
 Agnes, his widow, 57
 Cornwaleys, Petrus le, 33
 Alicia, his wife, 33
 Cors, Rogerus, of Huntingdon, 45
 Sarra, his wife, 45
 Corton, Willelmus de, 64
 Costentin, Johannes, 30
 Cotflat, Johannes de, 78
 Couesgrave
 Johannes, 93
 Johannes, of Eaton, 82, 83 *bis*, 85, 88
 Johannes de, of Eaton, 83
 Willelmus, 86
 Coupere, Couper
 Johannes, of Broughton, 84
 Ricardus, of Dunton, 95
 Matillis, his wife, 95
 Coventry, the bishop of, Walterus de
 Langton, 51 *bis*, 52 *bis*, 55
 Cowe, Willelmus de, 16
 Felicia, his wife, 16
 Coxford, Kokesford, the prior of,
 Adam, 21
 Coynte, Willelmus le, 31
 Alicia, his wife, 31
 Crane, Rogerus, 61
 Johanna, his wife, 61
 Cranfield, Craunfeld
 Johannes de, 69
 Willelmus, his brother, 69
 Rogerus de, of Needingworth, 68
 Willelmus Rodelond of, 88
 Creting, Cretyng
 Adam de, 40, 43, 44 *bis*
 Nicholas, his wife, 40, 43, 44
 Edmundus de, knight, 75
 Johannes de, 60
 Crisp, Crysp, Johannes, of Yaxley,
 senior, 75, 76
 Johanna, his wife, 75, 76
 Cristemasse, Willelmus, of Hunting-
 don, 61
 Croft', Hugo de, 71
 Crokeston, Johannes de, 32
 Alicia, his wife, 32
 Cross, Johannes, of Steeple Gidding, 95
 Elena, his wife, 95
 Crouch, Johannes, chaplain, 88 *bis*
 Crowe, Thomas, of Little Staughton, 92
 Crowland, abbots of
 Henricus, 3, 13
 Ricardus, 41
 Crull, Johannes, 96
 Dacus, le Daneys, le Deneys
 Johannes, 19
 Willelmus, 2, 6, 13, 19, 32
 Elena, the daughter of, 13
 Dale, Master Henricus de la, parson
 of Higham Ferrers, 72
 Darcy, Normannus, 45
 Margeria, his wife, 45
 Daubeney, Johannes, 56
 Agnes, his wife, 56
 Daules, Willelmus, of Brampton, 18
 Juliana, his wife, 18
 Debenham, Johannes de, 28
 Deeping, Depyng, the parson of,
 Thomas, 66
 Dekeswell, Dekyswell, Dykeswell,
 Robertus, 92, 93 *bis*, 94
 Dene
 Johannes de, of Huntingdon, 66
 Matillis, his wife, 66
 Johannes filius Roberti de Wodeford
 of, 62
 Matillis, his wife, 62
 Stephanus de, chaplain, 64
 Willelmus de, 60
 Mariota, his wife, 60
 See also Denes
 le Dene Rothingg, *see* Rottingdean
 Denes, Nicholas filius Johannis del,
 53
 Denford, Deneford
 the parson of, Willelmus de Strixton,
 54
 Walterus de, 16, 17
 Sarra, his wife, 16, 17

- Dengaigne, Dengayne (*see also* Engayne)
 Johannes, 70
 Johanna, his wife, 70
 Johannes, of Teversham, 75
 Depying, *see* Deeping
- Derby
 the earl of, Willelmus de Ferariis, 35
 Margareta, his widow, 35
 Johannes de, of Keyston, 68
 Agnes, his wife, 68
- Derham
 Petrus de, merchant, 45
 Amabilia, his wife, 45
 Simon, of Great Gransden, 'taillour,' 83
- Diddington, *see* Doddington
- Discey, Dysei
 Radulfus, 49 *note*
 Robertus, of Folksworth, 49 *ter*
 Alicia, his wife, 49
 Edelina, his daughter, 49
 Robertus filius Roberti, iunior, 49
- Dissahre, Johannes, of Great Gransden, 87
- Doddington (*now called* Diddington),
 Dodington, Dodyngton, Dudington, Dudyngton
 Johannes de Waldeshof of, 61
 Cecilia, his wife, 61
 Johannes Waldeshof of, 64, 66
 Cecilia, his wife, 64, 66
 Ricardus Waldeshof of, 56
 vicars of
 Master Henricus de Charwelton, 61
 Master Radulfus de Leycestre, 42
 Walterus de, parson of Fen Drayton, 67
- Doget, Willelmus, 61
- Dore, Henricus, 36
 Amabilia, his wife, 36
- Douere, Ricardus de, 25
- Dousot, Johannes, 56
 Alicia, his wife, 56
- Draper, Willelmus le, 66
- Drayton
 Galfridus de, 87
 Simon de, 57, 64
 Margareta, his wife, 64
- Duloe, Dyuelho, Rogerus Wyttrich of, 55
 Alicia, his wife, 55
- Dunham, Reginaldus de, 55
- Dunstable, Dunstapele, Willelmus filius
 Thome Inge of, 45 *bis*
- Dunton
 Johannes, 82
 Matillis, his wife, 82
 Ricardus Couper of, 95
 Matillis, his wife, 95
- Durame, Dureme
- Jollanus de, 55
 Ada, his wife, 55
 Thomas de, 30
 Isabella, his widow, 30
- Dyke, Simon, of Graveley, 74
 Amicia, his wife, 74
- Dykeswell, *see* Dekeswell
- Dynesdene, Willelmus filius Lucie
 Fraunkelayn of, 63
- Dyte, Ricardus, of Raundes, 88
 Margeria, his wife, 88
- Dyuelho, *see* Duloe
- Eastwood, Estwod', Rogerus Keston of, 91
- Eaton, Eton
 Johannes Couesgrave of, 82, 83 *bis*, 85, 88
 Johannes de Couesgrave of, 83
 Johannes Scot of, 93
 Emma, his wife, 93
 Johannes Smyth of, 93
 Johanna, his wife, 93
- Matilda de, 6
 Rogerus filius Nicholai de, 63
 Amicia, his wife, 63
 Rogerus filius Nicholai le Clerk of, 60
 Amicia, his wife, 60
 Willelmus filius Walteri Cook of, chaplain, 82
- Eboracum, *see* York
- Edinburgh, Elyas the abbot of Holy Cross, 15
- Edward, Johannes, chaplain, 83
- Ellesworth, Elleswrth, Eleswrth
 Johannes de, 18
 Thomas, 89
 Willelmus de, 12
- Ellington, Elyngton, Elynton
 Galfridus de, 11
 Martinus de, 11
 Ricardus, 93
- Elteslegth, Willelmus de, 40
 Nicholaa, his wife, 40
- Elton, Ayllington, Aylyngton
 Gilebertus de, chaplain, 63
 the parson of, Johannes de Goushill, 77 *bis*
- Reginaldus de, 23, 33
 Athelina, his wife, 23
- Robertus de, 32
 Alicia, his wife, 32
- Willelmus Ketel of, 40
- Ely, bishops of
 Hugo, 12 *bis*, 13 *ter*, 16
 Thomas de Arundell, 94
- Emberton, Nicholaus de, 26
- Emelot, Augustinus, 41
 Mariota, his wife, 41
- Empol, Johannes, 87

- Engayne, Engain, Engaine, Engayne,
Engayn, Eyngayne, Engaigne,
Engainn
Henricus, 4, 26
Johannes, 43, 50, 61
Elena, his wife, 50, 61
Radulfus, 17
Radulfus, parson of Coppingford, 52
Robertus, 2, 9
Willelmus, his son, 9
Vitalis, 18, 21
Warnerus, 17
Willelmus, 38
Cecilia, his wife, 38
Willelmus de, 3
Willelmus, senior, 52
See also Dengaigne
Engyne, Engyn, Johannes, of St Ives,
84, 85
Beatrix, his wife, 85
Ennemed, Enemeth
Alexander de, 69
Alexander, of Yaxley, 65
le Enueyse, le Enueise
Johannes, 22
Jordanus, 12, 16
Selvester, 22
Siluio, 38
Isabella, his wife, 38
Erdele
Johannes, of Yaxley, 72, 73
Brightsua, his wife, 72, 73
Ricardus de, 69
Mabilla, his wife, 69
Ernistede, Johannes de, 55
Essee, Ricardus, 86
Especer, Henricus le, 37
Cristiana, his wife, 37
Essex, earl of, and Hereford, Hum-
fridus de Bohun, 34, 46, 54
Elizabetha, his wife, 54
Est, Willelmus, of Luddington, 79
Agnes, his wife, 79
Eston, Thomas de, 89
Margareta, his wife, 89
Estwod', *see* Eastwood
Eton, *see* Eaton
d'Eu, the countess, Alicia, 10
Evenley, Euenle, Thomas Pesch' of, 64
Emma, his wife, 64
Euerard, Galfridus, of Great Staugh-
ton, 55
Euere, Willelmus de, of Huntingdon,
59
Margareta, his wife, 59
Everton
Johannes Pottare of, 95
Nicholaus filius Rogeri de, 22
Eustace, Johannes, of Hilton, 72
Exton Petrus de, 44
Eye, Ricardus de, 80 *bis*
- Eynesbury
Henricus le Tailour of, 67
Ricardus Pope of, 63
Faber, le Feure
Iuo, of Huntingdon, 1
Katerina, his wife, 1
Ricardus filius Willelmi, 6
Robertus, 1 *bis*
Havisia, his wife, 1 *bis*
Walterus, 67
Alicia, his wife, 67
Farendon, Johannes de, 71
Farenham, Johannes de, 43
Cecilia, his wife, 43
Fauconer, Fauconer, Faukener
Ricardus le, of Keyston, clerk, 48 *ter*
Thomas, 91, 92
Elizabetha, his wife, 91, 92
Felmeresham, Johannes de, 86
Cristiana, his wife, 86
Felsted, Felstede, Johannes le Bous
of, 54
Fen Drayton, parsons of
Johannes de Hilton, 75
Walterus de Dodyngton, 67
Fendur, Robertus le, 33
Fen Stanton, Fennystanton
Johannes Not' of, 76
Johanna, his wife, 76
Johannes Ode of, senior, 84
Robertus de Lauache of, 76
Elena, his wife, 76
Simon Walsham of, 84
Margeria, his wife, 84
Thomas Filers of, 68
Matillis, his wife, 68
Thomas Flesshewere of, 79
Alicia, his wife, 79
Willelmus Plomer of, 86
Ferariis, Ferrariis
Thomas de, of Peak, 42
Elena, his wife, 42
Willelmus de, earl of Derby, 35
Margareta, his widow, 35
Fermer, Johannes, 86
Margeria, his wife, 86
Fermerie, Fermerye
Johannes de la, of Huntingdon, 74
Willelmus de la, 59
Agnes, his wife, 59
Ferour
Thomas le, of St Ives, 76
Margareta, his wife, 76
Willelmus, vicar of Malling, 94
Feure, le, *see* Faber
Filers, Thomas, of Fen Stanton, 68
Matillis, his wife, 68
Filia Abrae, Cristiana, 14
,, Baldewini, Alicia, 56
,, Nicholai, Beatricia, 12

- Filia Radulfi, Margareta, 3
 „ „ Matildis, 7
 „ „ Roesia, 3
 „ Ranulfi, Margeria, 25
 „ Willelmi, Emma, 14
 „ „ Mabilia, 33
 Filius Achillis, Willelmus, 11
 „ Ade
 „ Hugo, 35
 „ Amicia, his wife, 35
 „ Robertus, 1
 „ Rogerus, 37
 „ Agnetis, Willelmus, 7
 „ Akar', Galfridus, 8
 „ Alani, Alanus, 11
 „ Alexandri, Walterus, 7
 „ Aluredi, Robertus, 31
 „ Andree, Elias, 17
 „ „ Amicia, his wife, 17
 „ Arnaldi, Willelmus, 11
 „ Augustini, Willelmus, 37
 „ Baldwini
 „ Johannes, 9
 „ Simon, 14
 „ „ Pelagia, his wife, 14
 „ Bernardi, Walterus, 4, 8
 „ Cutberti, Laurencius, 3
 „ Daud, Willelmus, 16
 „ Drogonis, Adam, 5
 „ Eborardi, Ricardus, 15
 „ Edithe,
 „ Fulco, 3
 „ Johannes, 6
 „ Elye, Ricardus, 33
 „ Eudonis, Willelmus, 36
 „ Galfridi, Gaufridi
 „ Johannes, 14
 „ Reginaldus, 3
 „ Simon, 15
 „ Walterus, 25
 „ „ Alicia, his wife, 25
 „ Gerardi, Willelmus, 29
 „ Geruasii, Achilles, 2
 „ Ginant, Elias, 3
 „ Godefridi, Willelmus, 37
 „ Godrici, Willelmus, 35
 „ Harald, Willelmus, 8
 „ Henrici
 „ Osbertus, 5
 „ Radulfus, 2
 „ Theobaldus, 5
 „ Heruei, Heruey
 „ Adam, 15
 „ Johannes, 15
 „ Heylewise, Nicholaus, 16
 „ Hugonis
 „ Johannes, 12
 „ Walterus, 11
 „ Iuonis, Willelmus, 14 *ter*
 „ Johannis
 „ Ranulphus, 37
 Symon, 23
 Margeria, his wife, 23
 Filius Katerine, Ricardus, 14
 „ Nicholai, Thomas, 72
 „ Sarra, his wife, 72
 „ Johannes, his son, 72
 „ Osberti, Walterus, 2
 „ Ottonis, Willelmus filius, 21 *bis*,
 24
 „ Radulfi
 „ Alardus, 2 *bis*
 „ Nicholaus, 51
 „ Radulphus, 7
 „ Robertus, 37
 „ Walterus, 23
 „ Willelmus, 37
 „ Ranulfi, Willelmus, 29
 „ Reginaldi
 „ Radulfus, 10
 „ Rogerus, 4
 „ „ Eufemia, his wife, 4
 „ Willelmus, 6 *bis*
 „ Ricardi
 „ Nicholaus, 2
 „ Robertus, 13
 „ Rogerus, 2
 „ Simon, 23, 24, 53
 „ Willelmus, 3
 „ Matillis, 3
 „ Roberti
 „ Johannes, 20
 „ Nicholaus, 8
 „ Reginaldus, 8
 „ Seralie, Gregorius, 14
 „ Simonis
 „ Johannes, 21
 „ Ricardus, 10, 24, 46
 „ Agnes, his widow, 24
 „ Amicia, his wife, 46, 53
 „ Simon, 25
 „ Stephanus, 8
 „ Thome
 „ Thomas, 7
 „ Willelmus, 6, 12, 22
 „ Thome filii Nicholai, Johannes,
 72
 „ Sarra, his wife, 72
 „ Thurketyn, Ricardus, 18
 „ Walteri
 „ Fulco, 24
 „ Johannes, 22
 „ Walterus, 9
 „ Willelmus, 24
 „ Margeria, his wife, 24
 „ Warini, Reginaldus, 17
 „ Willelmi
 „ Elyas, 15
 „ Johannes, 19, 25
 „ Otto, 21, 24
 „ Radulfus, 2
 „ Thomas, 14

- Willelmus, 89
 Alicia, his wife, 39
- Fin, Fyn
 Galfridus, 22, 26
 Johannes, of Huntingdon, 67
 Margareta, his wife, 67
 Margareta filia Roberti, 86
 Matillis, of Huntingdon, 43
 Robertus, 20, 22, 23
 Robertus, parson of S^t Benedict, Huntingdon, 71
- Finchyngfeld, Ricardus de, 49
 Johanna, his wife, 49
- Fisshere, Ricardus le, of Yaxley, 70
 Rosa, his wife, 70
- Fitz Ernest, *see* Fuyz Ernys
 Fitz Eustace, Thomas, 83
 Alienora, his wife, 83
- Fitz Wyth
 Elizabetha, 90
 Ricardus, of Titchmarsh, 76, 77
 Elizabetha, his wife, 76, 77
- Flamstede, Thomas de, 72
 Johanna, his wife, 72
- Flaundrys, Johannes, 98
- Fleg, Johannes de, 46
 Idonia, his wife, 46
- Flesshewere, Thomas, of Fen Stanton, 79
 Alicia, his wife, 79
- Fletton, Alexander de, 78
 Nicholaa, his wife, 78
- Foderingeye, *see* Fotheringhay
- Folksworth, Fokisworth, Folkeswrth, Folkesworth, Folkesworthe, Folkeswrze, Fokiworth, Foukesworth
 Henricus de, 17, 29
 Johannes de, 32
 Ricardus Bullock of, 35
 Mabillia, his wife, 35
 Robertus Dysoi of, 49 *ter*
 Alicia, his wife, 49
 Edelina, his daughter, 49
 Robertus Russel of, 34, 65
 Emma, his wife, 65
 Willelmus de, 33, 74
 Willelmus Barat or Baret, 35, 36
 Johanna, his wife, 35, 36
- Forestarius, le Forester
 Alanus, 19
 Galfridus le, of Somersham, 61
- Fotheringhay, Foderingeye, Hugo filius Edmundi le Stedeman of, 47
 Matillis, his wife, 47
- Foulweder, Fulweder
 Edmundus, 91
 Alicia, his wife, 91
 Thomas filius Johannis, of Connington, 40
 Emma, his wife, 40
- Foxham, Robertus de, 29
- Fraunceys
 Alicia, 12 *note*
 Johannes, of Connington, 96
 Johannes le, of Wimpole, 66
 Willelmus le, of Hemingford, 26
- Fraunkelayn, Fraunckeleyn
 Johannes le, 27
 Willelmus filius Lucie, of Dynesdene, 63
- Freende, Johannes, of Holme, 90
- Freman
 Adam, of Connington, 47
 Alanus filius Roberti le, of Connington, 49
 Johannes le, of Glatton, 60
 Ricardus, clerk, 91 *bis*
 Ricardus filius Rogeri le, of Leigh-ton, 48
 Robertus, of Orton Longueville, 47
 Isabella, his wife, 48
- Fresingefeld, Willelmus de, 36
- Frith, Gilebertus del, 62
 Emma, his wife, 62
- Fulweder, *see* Foulweder
- Fuyz Ernys, Philippus, 58
 Sarra, his wife, 58
- Fyn, *see* Fin
- Gainsborough, Geynesburgh, Johannes de Bautre of, 74
 Johanna, his wife, 74
- Galeys, Johannes, of S^t Neots, 69, 73
 Emma, his wife, 69, 73
- Gamelyn, Johannes, chaplain, 73
- Garniges, Gimeges, Willelmus de, 9, 10
- Ganet
 Johannes, 79
 Willelmus, 62, 79
 Matillis, his daughter, 79
- Gardour, Johannes, 50
 Matillis, his wife, 50
- Garlaund, Henricus, 56
 Isolda, his wife, 56
- Gascoigne, Willelmus, 93
- Gavelok
 Johannes, of Needingworth, 68
 Rosa, his wife, 68
 Johannes, of Over, 71
 Rosa, his wife, 71
- Gedeworth, *see* Jedburgh
- Gemys, Robertus le, of Stagsden, 43
- Gent, Johannes, of Connington, 59
 Agnes, his wife, 59
- Gerbaud, Adam, of Great Gransden, 75
- Gere
 Alanus, 14
 Johannes, 19, 36
 Sibilla, his daughter, 36
 Johannes, of Holywell, 36
 Thomas, of Holywell, 68
 Agnes, his wife, 68

- Gernun, Ricardus, 2
 Gerueys
 Adam, 61
 Agnes, his wife, 61
 Willelmus, 92
 Matillis, his wife, 92
 Geynesburgh, *see* Gainsborough
 Giddyng, Gyddyng
 Nicholaus de, chaplain, 67
 Radulfus, of Huntingdon, 88
 Symon de, 51
 Gilemor, Ricardus, 11
 Gillyngs, *see* Yelling
 Gimeges, *see* Gamiges
 Girtton, Gritton, the parson of, Willelmus de Sautre, 67
 Glatton
 Galfridus de, 64
 Johannes, 88, 91
 Johannes de, 90
 Johannes le Freman of, 60
 Johannes Skele of, 85
 Robertus filius Willelmi de Cateby of, 68
 Rogerus de, 43
 Gloucester, earls of, and Hertford
 Gilebertus de Clare, 89
 Ricardus de Clare, 30, 32 *note*
 Gocelin, Gocelyn
 Anabilia filia Willelmi, 41
 Thomas filius Willelmi, 41 *note*
 Godewyf, Margareta, 85
 Godmanchester, Gormecestre, Gurmoundcestre
 Johannes in the lane de, of Huntingdon, 59
 Beatrix, his wife, 59
 Willelmus Alred of, 59
 Godynch, Johannes, chaplain, 82
 Goldington, Goldyngton
 Johannes, 85
 Jocosa, his wife, 85
 Johannes de, 83
 Jocosa, his wife, 83
 Willelmus Gray of, 86 *bis*
 Johanna, his wife, 86 *bis*
 Gormecestre, *see* Godmanchester
 Goushill, Gouscill, Johannes de, parson of Elton, 77 *bis*
 Graffham, Grapham, Graffham
 Burwardus de, 24, 25
 Alicia, his wife, 24, 25
 Sibilla, her sister, 24, 25
 Robertus de, of Huntingdon, 60
 Alicia, his wife, 60
 Robertus filius Rogeri de, chaplain, 74
 Simon le Noble de, 24
 Viel filius Thome de, 43
 Leticia, his wife, 43
 Vitalis de, 8
 Willelmus de, 2, 24
 Agnes, his wife, 24
 Grancestre, Grantessete
 Jacobus de, 93
 Ricardus filius Johannis de, of Oakington, 73
 Gransden, Grantesdaen, Hugo le Personesseriaunt of, 58
 Katerina, his wife, 58
 Grantessete, *see* Grancestre
 Gras, Robertus le, 7
 Graveley, Grauele
 the parson of, Johannes de Huntingdon, 73
 Ricardus le Mareschal of, 47
 Symon Dyke of, 74
 Amicia, his wife, 74
 Graveshende, Stephanus de, 36
 Gray, *see* Grey
 Graylen, Robertus, 40
 Great Catworth, Magna Catteworth
 Simon Russel of, 58
 Willelmus filius Simonis Russel of, 58
 Great Gidding, Magna Giddyng
 Andreas Belle of, 64
 Johannes Taylour of, 79
 Great Gransden, Magna Grantesdaene, Magna Grantesdaen
 Adam Gerbaud of, 75
 Johannes Disshere of, 87
 Johannes Neubonde of, 81
 Ricardus Prudhorne of, 51
 Robertus Huchoun of, 75
 Simon Derham of, 'taillour,' 83
 Simon Taillour of, 85
 Agnes, his wife, 85
 Thomas Mayster of, 83
 Sarra, his wife, 83
 See also Gransden
 Great Paxton, Magna Paxton
 Robertus filius Roberti de, 82
 Willelmus du Lay of, 66
 Sarra, his wife, 66
 See also Paxton
 Great Staughton, Magna Stoctun, Magna Stokton
 Galfridus Euerard of, 55
 parsons of
 Ricardus del Ile, 60
 Ricardus Parker, 89
 Rogerus de Lidyate of, 57
 Rogerus Gregori of, 92
 Johanna, his wife, 92
 See also Staughton
 Great Stukeley, Magna Stiuekele, Magna Styuecle, Magna Styuekele
 Alicia Pressay of, 35
 Margeria filia Roberti le Sumunur de, 35

- Ricardus de Burgh of, 79
 Agnes, his wife, 79
 Robertus Callon of, 78
 Agnes, his wife, 78
 Simon, the son of Simon de Seynt-
 lys of, 83
See also Stukeley
 Gregori, Rogerus, of Great Staughton,
 92
 Johanna, his wife, 92
 Greinuill, Eustachius de, 23
 Grendale, Grendal'
 Ricardus de, 16, 59
 Constanca, his wife, 59
 Thomas, 95 *bis*
 Grene
 Nicholaus, 82
 Johanna, his wife, 82
 Walterus filius Henrici atte, of
 Orton Longueville, 53
 Margereta, his wife, 53
 Grenham, Hugo, 92
 Katerina, his wife, 92
 Gretford, Robertus de, 61
 Johanna, his wife, 61
 Grey, Grei, Gray
 Johannes de, 54
 Reginaldus de, 39, 41
 Willelmus, 1
 Willelmus, of Goldington, 86 *bis*
 Johanna, his wife, 86 *bis*
 Gritton, *see* Girton
 Growethorp, Willelmus, 85
 Grymbaud
 Adam, of Winwick, 64, 67
 Isolda, his wife, 67
 Johannes, his son, 67
 Willelmus, 39
 Mabilia, his wife, 39
 Gumberi, Reginaldus, 3
 Gunson, Johannes, of Somersham, 84
 Emma, his wife, 84
 Gurel, Stephanus, 16 *bis*
 Isolda, his wife, 16 *bis*
 Gurmondeestre, *see* Godmanchester
 Gyffard, Willelmus, parson of Rad-
 winter, 70
 Gynay, Gyney
 Matheus de, 29
 Mabilia, his wife, 29
 Walterus de, 14
 Hackney, Hakenay, Willelmus Barbour
 of, 86
 Hadestoke, Willelmus filius Ricardi
 de, 56
 Elena, his wife, 56
 Haille, *see* Hale
 Hakewell, *see* Hawkwell
 Hakford, Robertus, 90
 Hale, la Hale, Hales, Haille, Heyle
 Paulinus de, 46, 58
 Roesia, his wife, 46, 58
 Ricardus de, of Beachampstead, 57
 Matillis, his wife, 57
 Robertus filius Stephani de, 40
 Robertus de, of Keyston, 68
 Petronilla, his wife, 68
 Symon de, 26
 Thomas de, clerk, 34
 Sibilla, his wife, 34
 Haliwell, *see* Holywell
 Halstede, Willelmus, 96
 Isabella, his wife, 96
 Hameldon, Johannes de, 60
 Hamerton
 Hugo Waudtyn of, 65
 Isabella, his wife, 65
 Johannes de, of Huntingdon, 55
 Elena, his wife, 55
 Robertus de, 63
 Alicia, his wife, 63
 Robertus filius Nigilli de, 57
 Hamond, Johannes, of Marston, chap-
 lain, 81
 Hardel, Hardele
 Laurencius, 54
 Sarra, his wife, 54
 Nicholaus de, 64
 Hardredishill, Willelmus de, 32
 Harebergh, Johannes de, chaplain, 69
 Hargrave, Johannes Bauston of, 72
 Alesia, his wife, 72
 Harlyngton, *see* Herlyngton
 Hasting'
 Henricus de, 20
 Ada, his wife, 20
 Johannes de, 42
 Haunes, Ricardus de, 57
 Alicia, his wife, 57
 Hawkwell, Hakewell, the parson of,
 Walterus de Upton, 67 *bis*
 Haya, Haia, la Haya, l'Hay
 Ingelramus de, 36
 Julianus de, 18 *note*, 22
 Mauricius de, 11
 Saulcia, his widow, 11
 Haysand, Gilebertus de, 80 *ter*
 Amia, his wife, 80 *ter*
 Hayward, Johannes le, of Heming-
 ford, 70
 Sarra, his wife, 70
 Hegham Ferrers, *see* Higham Ferrers
 Helewys, Johannes filius Ricardi, 62
 Helpeston
 Johannes de, 37
 Alicia, his wife, 37
 Rogerus de, 12
 Hemingford, Heminford, Hemmyng-
 ford, Hemmyngford
 Johannes, 84, 85
 Johanna, his wife, 84

- Johannes de, 52, 83, 92 *bis*
 Johanna, his wife, 83
 Johannes le Hayward of, 70
 Sarra, his wife, 70
 the parson of, Robertus de Sautre,
 54
 Ricardus de, 92 *bis*
 the vicar of, Willelmus, 23
 Willelmus le Fraunceys of, 26
 Hemingford Abbots
 Johannes de Bagge of, 74
 Beatrix, his wife, 74
 Symon filius Willelmi le Mayster of,
 33
 Hemingford Grey
 Nicholaus de, 81, 83
 Matillis, his wife, 81, 83
 the vicar of, Willelmus, 83
 Hemington, Heminton, Hemmigton,
 Hemmington, Hemyngton
 Reginaldus de, 7
 Ricardus de, 2, 29, 32 *note*
 Amicia, his wife, 32 *note*
 Ricardus de, 74
 Deruergulla, his wife, 74
 Ricardus filius Johannis de, 41,
 72
 Ricardus filius Ricardi de, 72
 Deruergulla, his wife, 72
 Thomas, 92
 Willelmus de, 34
 Elena, his wife, 34
 Hengham
 Henricus de, 57
 Johannes de, 57
 Sabina, his wife, 57
 Her, Heyr
 Beatricia, 24
 Emma, her sister, 24
 Henricus de, 59
 Herdwic, Herdwyk
 Nigelius de, 32
 Petrus de, chaplain, 54
 Hereford and Essex
 the countess of, Johanna de Bohun,
 94
 the earl of, Humfridus de Bohun,
 18, 34, 46, 54
 Elizabetha, his wife, 54
 Hereford, Herford (now Hartford, co.
 Hunts)
 Johannes de, of Huntingdon, 79
 Pelagia, his widow, 79
 Imbertus de, 13, 14
 Cecilia, his wife, 13, 14
 Isabella de, 51
 Ricardus de, 28
 Robertus de, 32
 Isabella, his widow, 52
 Robertus filius Rogeri de, 52
 Rogerus de, 43, 52
 Hereward, Alanus, 62
 Amabilia, his wife, 62
 Herleston, Willelmus de, clerk, 71,
 72, 74
 Herlyngton, Harlyngton
 Johannes, 96
 Johannes de, 91
 Johannes, junior, 93 *bis*, 94
 Johannes, senior, 94
 Herrysson, Johannes, 84
 Alicia, his wife, 84
 Hertford, earls of, and Gloucester
 Gilebertus de Clare, 39
 Ricardus de Clare, 30, 32 *note*
 Heruy
 Johannes, 93 *bis*
 Johannes, of Colne, 78
 Margareta, his wife, 78
 Heryng, Andreas, of St Neots, 63
 Margeria, his wife, 63
 Hethe, Robertus, 93
 Heyghtmondegrove, *see* Highmangrove
 Heyle, *see* Hale
 Heyr, *see* Her
 Hibernia, Michael filius Johannis de,
 46
 Emma, his wife, 46
 Higham Ferrers, Hegham Ferrers, the
 parson of, Master Henricus de la
 Dale, 72
 Highmangrove, Heyghtmondegrove,
 Ricardus de Pentesbury of, 80
 Katerina, his wife, 80
 Hildegard, Hildegare
 Galfridus, 83, 88
 Nicholaus, 49
 Thomas, 91, 93
 Agnes, his wife, 91
 Willelmus, 49
 Hilton
 Johannes Eustace of, 72
 Johannes de, parson of Fen Drayton,
 75
 Rogerus Westmilne of, 73
 Custancia, his wife, 73
 Willelmus de, 7
 Willelmus filius Simonis de, 64
 Alicia, his wife, 64
 Willelmus Westmilne of, 73
 Hinton, Hynton
 Johannes de, 67
 Isabella, his wife, 67
 Willelmus, his son, 67
 Radulfus de, of Thetford, 82
 Johannes, his son, knight, 82
 Hirst, Hyrst
 Rogerus de, 59
 Thomas filius Iuonis de, 34
 See also Old Hurst and Woodhurst
 Hocton, Houghton, *see* Houghton
 Hokyngton, *see* Oakington

- Holbeche
 Petrus de, 66
 Emma, his wife, 66
 Willelmus Soot de, of Yaxley,
 fishere, 83
 Emma, his wife, 83
 Holme, Holm, Hulmus
 Gilebertus de, 28
 Johannes Freende of, 90
 Margareta de, 74 *bis*
 Robertus Lully of, 45
 Robertus Mathewe of, 90
 Margareta, his wife, 90
 Willelmus de, 74
 Holt
 Johannes, 90
 Johannes, knight, 92, 93, 94
 Holywell, Haliwell
 Alexander de, 7, 16
 Apsolon de, 27
 Sybilla, his widow, 27
 Johannes Gere of, 86
 Sibilla, his daughter, 86
 Thomas Gere of, 68
 Agnes, his wife, 68
 Hore, Henrious le, 64
 Johanna, his wife, 64
 Horkestowe, Johannes de, 56
 Horneby, Robertus de, 82
 Hors
 Willelmus, 69
 Willelmus, of St Ives, 76 *bis*, 78
 Hose, Thomas de la, 29
 Hothum, Willelmus, 86
 Hotot, *see* Houetot
 Houetot, Hotot
 Ricardus de, 82
 Mariota, his wife, 82
 Willelmus de, of Clapton, 41
 Houghton, Hooton, Hoheton, Howton
 Johannes de, carpenter, 62
 Agnes, his wife, 62
 Ricardus de, 82
 Robertus filius Roberti de, 82 *note*
 Simon de, 17
 Houseby, Johannes, chaplain, 86
 Huchoun, Robertus, of Great Grans-
 den, 75
 Hulle, Simon, of Huntingdon, 59
 Juliana, his wife, 59
 Hulmus, *see* Holme
 Hulot, Andreas, of Little Stukeley,
 chaplain, 79
 Huntingdon, Hunt', Huntindon, Hunt-
 yngdon, Huntyngton, Huntedon,
 Huntedone
 Alanus le Lytstere of, 62
 Bartholomeus de sancto Licio of, 44
 Cristiana Baude of, 59
 the earl of, Johannes de Scoicia, 15
 Elias le Tannere of, 53
 Cecilia, his wife, 53
 Johannes de, parson of Graveley, 73
 Johannes le Barkere of, 56
 Agnes, his wife, 56
 Johannes de Bristol of, 'seler,' 61
 Sarra, his wife, 61
 Johannes de Dene of, 66
 Matillis, his wife, 66
 Johannes de la Fermerye of, 74
 Johannes filius Johannis atte Lanes-
 ende of, 68
 Johannes Fyn of, 67
 Margareta, his wife, 67
 Johannes de Hamerton of, 55
 Elena, his wife, 55
 Johannes de Hereford of, 79
 Pelagia, his widow, 79
 Johannes In the lane de Gorme-
 cestre of, 59
 Beatrix, his wife, 59
 Johannes Russel of, 57, 65, 66
 Leticia, his wife, 66
 Johannes Russel of, merchant, 53
 Johannes Serle of, 65
 Johannes Tauerner of, 96
 Isabella, his wife, 96
 Johannes Upheys of, 82
 Iuo Faber of, 1
 Katerina, his wife, 1
 Martinus filius Martini le Rus of, 47
 the master of the hospital of St
 John at, Johannes, 33
 Matillis Fyn of, 43
 Michael Capellanus of, 25
 the parson of All Sainte, Philippus
 de Ranele, 65
 the parson of St Benedict, Robertus
 Fyn, 71
 Paulinus Bigenore of, 74
 Alicia, his wife, 74
 priors of
 Johannes, 4, 8
 Ricardus, 19 *bis*, 25, 26 *quater*,
 27 *ter*, 28, 29
 Rogerus, 10, 12
 unnamed, 23 *note*
 Willelmus, 2
 Radulfus filius Martini of, 41
 Radulfus Giddyng of, 88
 Ricardus Baude of, 42
 Ricardus Bully of, 47
 Johanna, his wife, 47
 Robertus, 91 *bis*, 94
 Robertus de, 88
 Robertus, of Catworth, 88 *bis*, 86,
 88, 94
 Robertus filius Martini of, 41
 Robertus filius Willelmi filii Gosce-
 lini de, 54
 Sarra, his wife, 54
 Robertus de Grafham of, 60
 Alicia, his wife, 60
 Rogerus Cors of, 45

- Sarra, his wife, 45
 Symon Baude de, 80
 Simon Burges of, 65
 Margareta, his wife, 65
 Simon Hulles of, 59
 Juliana, his wife, 59
 Thomas Benethebrok of, 66
 Thomas le Sauoner of, 33
 Warinus de, merchant, 54
 Willelmus Cristemasse of, 61
 Willelmus de Euere of, 59
 Margareta, his wife, 59
 Willelmus Oyldeboef of, 71
 Alicia, his wife, 71
 Huntingesfeld, Rogerus de, 18
 Johanna, his wife, 18

 Jedburgh, Gedeworth, the abbot of, Nicholas, 88
 Ile, Ricardus del, parson of Great Staughton, 60
 Inge
 Willelmus, 81
 Blanchia, his wife, 81
 Willelmus filius Thome, of Dunstable, 45 *bis*
 Inthelane
 Johannes, de Gormeoestre of Huntingdon, 59
 Beatrix, his wife, 59
 Johannes filius Johannis, 59
 Ioce, Johannes, of S^t Neots, 85
 Iohanesson, Johannes, of Connington, chaplain, 91
 Jordan, Johannes, 50
 Johanna, his wife, 50
 Joye, Willelmus, 46
 Agnes, his wife, 46
 Irtlyngeborg, Rogerus de, 88
 Hugelina, his wife, 88
 Iselham, Rogerus de, chaplain, 78

 Kant, Kent
 Johannes de, 20, 21 *bis*, 22
 Simon de, 71, 78
 Alicia, his wife, 78
 Kardun, Johannes, 88
 Benyngna, his wife, 88
 Karnell, Hugo de la, 24
 Kaukeswef, Robertus, 28
 Albrede, his widow, 28
 Kaunt, *see* Caunt
 Kaynho, Ricardus de, 78
 Johanna, his wife, 78
 Kelahull, Willelmus, 91
 Kent, *see* Kant
 Keston, *see* Keyston
 Ketel, Willelmus, of Elton, 40
 Keu, Robertus le, 87
 Keyston, Keston, Keston
 Johannes de Derby of, 68

 Agnes, his wife, 68
 Johannes Kyng of, 75
 Agnes, his wife, 75
 Petrus Clement of, 75
 Agnes, his wife, 75
 Ricardus le Fauconer of, clerk, 48 *ter*
 Robertus de Hale of, 68
 Petronilla, his wife, 68
 Rogerus, 91 *bis*, 94
 Rogerus, of Eastwood, 91.
 Kingeston, Kyngeston, Simon de, 32, 36 *bis*
 Johanna, his wife, 32, 36 *bis*
 Kingsley, Kynnesley, Thomas de Burton of, 82
 Kiriell, Kyriel
 Willelmus, 44
 Willelmus de, 43
 Kirkeby, Robertus, parson of S^t Peter's (Paul's Wharf), London, 89
 Kirketon, Johannes de, 59
 Amabilia, his wife, 59
 Knyuet
 Johannes, 77
 Johannes, knight, 85
 Kokelin, Reginaldus, 42
 Agnes, his wife, 42
 Kokesford, *see* Coxford
 Kyng
 Hugo le, 48
 Agnes, his wife, 48
 Johannes, of Keyston, 75
 Agnes, his wife, 75
 Walterus, 55
 Kynnesley, *see* Kingsley

 Laeford, Hubertus de, chaplain, 88
 Lacu, Radulfus de, of Orton Longueville, 57
 Alicia, his wife, 57
 Lamberd, Ricardus, 24
 Lanesende, Johannes filius Johannis atte, of Huntingdon, 68
 Langestok', Nicholas de, 50
 Langton, Langeton'
 Nicholaus de, 63, 64, 65
 Walterus de, bishop of Coventry, 51 *bis*, 52 *bis*, 55
 Willelmus de, parson of Stibbington, 63, 64, 65
 Lauache, Robertus de, of Fen Stanton, 76
 Elena, his wife, 76
 Launcelin, Lancelin
 Albrede, 24
 Robertus, 2
 Laurenz, Benedictus, of Pavenham, 45
 Agnes, his daughter, 45
 Lay
 Johannes du, 60
 Isabella, his wife, 60

- Willelmus de, 60
 Sarra, his wife, 60
 Willelmus du, of Great Paxton, 66
 Sarra, his wife, 66
 Lecke, Leke, Lek
 Henricus de, 4
 Henricus filius Henrici de, 21
 Johannes de, 15
 Theobaldus de, 4, 8, 17
 Ledere, Ricardus, 87
 Agnes, his wife, 87
 Lee, Willelmus de la, of Swaffham, 95
 Elizabetha, his wife, 95
 Lefay, Thomas, 14
 Basilia, his widow, 14
 Lega, Bartholomeus de, 5
 Emma, his widow, 5
 Legat, Robertus, 35
 Leighton, Leghton
 Johannes Lord of, 91
 Reginaldus de, 48
 Alicia, his wife, 48
 Ricardus filius Rogeri le Freman
 of, 48
 Thomas Terry of, 28
 Leke, *see* Lecke
 Lencilton, Geroldus de, 14
 Lenn, Ricardus Lomb of, 39
 Cristiana, his wife, 39
 Lenuyse, Walterus, 63
 Amicia, his wife, 63
 Leonard, Bartholomeus filius Roberti,
 of St Neots, 45
 Lepham, Willelmus, 86
 Lese, Robertus de la, 44
 Agnes, his daughter, 44
 Lesquier, Rogerus, 9
 Letistere, *see* Lytstere
 Lettres, Henricus de, 46
 Idonea, his wife, 46
 Leycestre
 Paskettus de, 30
 Felicia, his wife, 30
 Master Radulfus de, vicar of Dod-
 dington, 42
 Rogerus, of Chesterton, 85
 Margareta, his wife, 85
 Willelmus de, 30 *bis*
 Leye, Thomas de, 67
 Lidyate, Rogerus de, of Great Staughton,
 57
 Lilleford, Rogerus de, 48
 Alicia, his wife, 48
 Lincoln
 the bishop of, Ricardus, 32 *note*, 36
 a canon of, and archdeacon of
 Wells, Willelmus, 13
 the countess of, Hauwisia de Quency,
 15
 the earl of, and constable of Chester,
 Johannes, 15
 Margareta, his wife, 15
 Johannes, clerk, 94
 Lindes, Thomas de, 13
 Lindon, Osbertus de, 13
 Little Gransden, Parua Grantesden,
 Rogerus Barker of, 81
 Alicia, his wife, 81
 See also Gransden
 Little Staughton, Parua Stokton
 Johannes filius Simonis of, 55
 Thomas de Blakedone of, 56
 Alicia, his wife, 56
 Thomas Crowe of, 92
 See also Staughton
 Little Stukeley, Parua Styuecle
 Andreas Hulot of, chaplain, 79
 Cristiana the daughter of Willelmus
 filius Thome of, 42
 Willelmus Petit of, 45
 Johanna, his wife, 45
 See also Stukeley
 Little Thurlow, Parua Thillowe, the
 parson of, Robertus de Wymund[e-
 wold], 75
 Littlebyry, Littlbyr', Litlebyr, Litte-
 byr', Lytlebyr
 Galfridus filius Thome de, 33
 Johannes de, 24, 29 *bis*
 Margeria, his wife, 29 *bis*
 Johannes filius Johannis de, 24,
 29 *note*
 Roesia, his wife, 29 *note*
 Rogerus de, 42, 53
 Lodwyk, Robertus filius Willelmi de, 28
 Lokesley, Lokesl', Lockesale, Lockel'
 Robertus de, 20, 21 *bis*
 Thomas de, 22
 Lolleworth, Willelmus, 95
 Lolly, Ricardus, 26
 Lomb
 Ricardus, of Lenn, 39
 Cristiana, his wife, 39
 Willelmus, 59
 Amabilia, his wife, 59
 London
 citizen and clothier of, Johannes de
 Abyndon, 75
 Edmundus Neue of, 65
 Johannes de, 72
 parson of St Peters (Pauls Wharf),
 Robertus Kirkeby, 89
 Walterus de Chychestre of, 'spicer',
 79
 Agnes, his wife, 79
 Longailla, Lungemill'
 Henricus de, 9
 Reginaldus de, 6
 Beatricia, his widow, 6
 Longus, le Longe
 Johannes filius Ricardi, of Shudy
 Camps, 79

Felicia, his wife, 79
 Simon, 11
 Lord
 Adam le, of Alconbury, 53
 Johanna, his widow, 53
 Willelmus, his son, 53
 Johannes, 86, 93
 Johannes, of Colesdon, 90, 93, 94
 Johannes, of Leighton, 91
 Louetot, Luuetot
 Nigellus de, 8
 Rogerus de, 23, 26, 29
 Roisia de, 10
 Thomas de, 43
 Low, Johannes le, 46
 Cecilia, his wife, 46
 Lucas, Johannes, parson of All Saints,
 Sawtry, 93, 95
 Luddington, Lullinton, Lullyngton
 Hugo de, 14
 Angnes, his wife, 14
 Robertus le Sweyn of, 35
 Willelmus Est of, 79
 Agnes, his wife, 79
 Lully, Robertus, of Holme, 45
 Lutlington, Willelmus de, chaplain, 49
 Luton, Thomas de, 66
 Luuet, Robertus, 18
 Lyndeseye, Cristiana de, 80
 Lythfot, Galfridus, 37
 Margeria, his wife, 37
 Lytstere, Lytstere, Letistere
 Alanus le, of Huntingdon, 62, 63 *bis*
 Johanna, his wife, 63 *bis*
 Simon le, of S^t Neots, 57
 Katerina, his wife, 57
 Mabot, Johannes, 85
 Magna Bradele, Willelmus filius
 Walteri de, 34
 Emma, his wife, 34
 Magna Catteworth, *see* Great Catworth
 Magna Gidding, *see* Great Gidding
 Magna Grantesden, *see* Great Gransden
 Magna Paxton, *see* Great Paxton
 Magna Stootun, *see* Great Staughton
 Magna Styuecle, *see* Great Stukeley
 Maister, Simon, 89
 Malarcoor', Walterus, 7
 Alicia, his widow, 7
 Malling, Mallyng, the vicar of, Willelmus Ferour, 94
 Manhale, Ricardus, 89, 90
 Alicia, his wife, 89
 Manypeny, Johannes, 66
 Agnes, his wife, 66
 Mare, Robertus de la, 24
 Marescal, *le, see* Marscallus
 Marham, Johannes, chaplain, 82, 83
 Mariot, Galfridus, 77
 Agnes, his wife, 77

Marscallus, Marchal, le Marescall, le
 Mareschal
 Johannes, of Yelling, 64
 Alicia, his wife, 64
 Petrus, 55
 Isabella, his wife, 55
 Ricardus, of Graveley, 47
 Robertus, 85
 Robertus, of S^t Neots, 60
 Beatrix, his wife, 60
 Willelmus, 33
 Pelegia, his wife, 33
 Willelmus, of Ramsey, 11
 Marston, Mersshton, Johannes Hamond
 of, chaplain, 81
 Martel, Alanus, master of the Knights
 Templars, 9
 Martin, Martyn
 Galfridus, 63
 Elizabetha, his daughter, 63
 Johannes, 63
 Matillis, his wife, 63
 Thomas, of Colne, 60
 Margareta, his wife, 60
 Willelmus filius Willelmi, 31
 Alicia, his wife, 31
 Masoun
 Hugo le, 70
 Alicia, his wife, 70
 Nicholaus filius Willelmi le, of S^t
 Neots, 56
 Massi, Johannes, of Brampton, 58
 Maten, Nicholaus de, 2
 Matehale, Rogerus de, 52
 Cristiana, his wife, 52
 Mathewe, Robertus, of Holme, 90
 Margareta, his wife, 90
 Mauduyt, Thomas, 53
 Alienora, his wife, 53
 Maydewelle, Maydewell', Robertus de,
 47, 59 *bis*
 Johanna, his wife, 47, 59 *bis*
 Mayster, Mester
 Hamo fiz le, 32
 Alina, his daughter, 32
 Leticia, his daughter, 32
 Symon filius Willelmi le, of Hem-
 ingford Abbots, 33
 Thomas, of Great Gransden, 83
 Sarra, his wife, 83
 Medbourne, Johannes de, chaplain,
 73
 Meldeburn, Henricus de, 24
 Allotta, his wife, 24
 Merc, Merk
 Hugo de, 35
 Maria de, 35
 Walterus de, 5
 Merch, Thomas de, 72
 Beatrix, his widow, 72
 Mersshton, *see* Marston

- Merton
 Nicholaus de, 17
 Isolda, his wife, 17
 the warden of the house of scholars
 of, Ricardus de Werplesdon, 42
 Mesnill, Robertus de, 27
 Messager, Ricardus le, 26
 Mester, *see* Mayster
 Meurerel, Nicholaus, 20, 21 *bis*, 22
 Mewes, Andreas, chaplain, 84, 87
 Meynell, Robertus, 93
 Michel
 Johannes, chaplain, 95
 Willelmus, chaplain, 95
 Middleton, Johannes filius Edmundi,
 of Radclive, 83
 Milcombe, Laurencius, 88
 Mire, Rogerus le, of Bedford, 18
 Roisia, his wife, 18
 Moin, le Moigne, *see* Monacus
 Molendinarius, le Muner
 Johannes, 25
 Felicia, his wife, 25
 Robertus, 11
 Cristiana, his wife, 11
 Molesworth, Molesworthe, Moleswrth,
 Moleswrthe, Molleswrth, Mules-
 wrth, Mullesworth
 Ricardus de, 27
 Ricardus filius Hugonis de, 64
 Simon de, 22
 Thomas de, 8
 Walterus de, 41 *bis*, 50, 54
 Matillis, his wife, 41
 Katerina, his wife, 54
 Moltone, Rogerus de, 59
 Dionisia, his wife, 59
 Monacus, Moin, le Moine, Moigne,
 le Moigne, le Moygne, le Moyn,
 Moynes, le Moynes
 Andreas, 46, 49 *note*
 Berengerus, 5, 7, 26 *quater*, 27 *quater*,
 39 *note*
 Isabella, his wife, 5
 Gilebertus, 18, 20, 21
 Johannes, 15 *note*, 16
 Iuo, 12, 17
 Margareta, of Barnwell, 45
 Oliuerus, 11
 Philippus, 21 *bis*
 Radulfus, 78
 Johanna, his wife, 73
 Reginaldus, 10, 13, 19, 26
 Robertus, 1, 31, 46, 49 *note*
 Johanna, his widow, 46
 Thomas, 8
 Willelmus, 71
 Johanna, his wife, 71
 Willelmus, of Baveley, iunior, 43
 Willelmus, knight, of Baveley, 76,
 77, 93, 95
 Maria, his wife, 93, 95
 Willelmus, of Baveley, senior, 43
 Willelmus, of Staughton, 33
 Mora, Moor, Mor
 Willelmus de, 27
 Isolda, his wife, 27
 Willelmus atte, 80, 82
 Margeria, his wife, 80, 82
 Morborne, Morbourn
 Robertus de, chaplain, 61
 Thomas Ode of, 84
 Cristiana, his wife, 84
 Morel
 Johannes, 61
 Reginaldus, 6, 10, 16, 19
 Robertus, 27
 Walterus, 6 *note*, 7 *note*
 Morewyk, Willelmus filius Ade filii
 Willelmi de, 90
 Morton, Robertus de, parson of
 Smallburgh, 75
 Mortymer, de Mortuo Mari
 Hugo, knight, 77
 Margareta, his wife, 77
 Thomas, knight, 93
 Moryn, Johannes, 30
 Matilda, his wife, 30
 Morys, Johannes, clerk, 90
 Mowin, Mowyn
 Johannes, iunior, 37
 Ascelina, his wife, 37
 Johannes, senior, 11, 37
 Johannes, of Sawtry, 54
 Walterus, 37 *series*, 38 *bis*
 Willelmus, 11, 59
 Mabilla, his wife, 59
 Mulsho, Johannes, 95
 Multon, Thomas de, chaplain, 58
 Mundeuill, *see* Amundeuille
 Muner, *see* Molendinarius
 Mursley, Murale, the parson of,
 Willelmus Boys, 89
 Musche, Willelmus de la, 5
 Musegrau, Willelmus de, 47
 Myles, Philippus, of Somersham, 85
 Nassington, Master Robertus de, 73
 Needingworth, Niddingworth, Nideng-
 wrthe, Nidingworth, Nydingworth
 Johannes Ganelok of, 68
 Rosa, his wife, 68
 Isabella de, 10
 Rogerus de Craunfeld of, 68
 Willelmus Smyth of, 71
 Matillis his wife, 71
 Neel, Robertus, of Tilbrook, 42
 Cecilia, his wife, 42
 Nepos, Hugo, 9
 Neubonde, Newebond
 Johannes, of Great Gransden, 81
 Simon, 87
 Katerina, his wife, 87
 Neue, Edmundus, of London, 65

- Neuehous, Willelmus, 85
 Neuill', Robertus de, parson of Botolph Bridge, 8
 Newebond, *see* Neubonde
 Newerk, Nicolaus de, chaplain 70
 Newton, Neuton
 Rogerus Sausemere of, 69
 Willelmus filius Radulfi de, 45
 Nicholai, Johannes filius Thome filii, 72
 Sarra, his wife, 72
 Nicol, Willelmus, chaplain, 83
 Niddyngworth, *see* Needingworth
 Noble
 Robertus le, 8
 Simon le, of Grafham, 24
 Nolly, Ricardus, 29
 Noreys, le Norreis
 Johannes, 79
 Margeria, his wife, 79
 Willelmus, 6
 Normanton, Petrus de, 77
 Katerina, his wife, 77
 Northburgh, Ricardus de, clerk, 56
 North Collingham, Northby Colingham, Walterus le Blund of, 48
 Northfolk, Ricardus, 91
 Margareta, his wife, 91
 Norton, Rogerus de, clerk, 47, 50 *bis*, 54
 Norwich, Norwyche, Robertus But of, 75
 Johanna, his wife, 75
 Nostrefeld, Rogerus de, 7
 Cristiana, his widow, 7
 Not', Johannes, of Fen Stanton, 76
 Johanna, his wife, 76
 Notton, Willelmus de, 75
 Nowel, Willelmus, 23
 Nuious, Rogerus, 17

 Oakington, Hokyngton, Ricardus filius
 Johannis de Grantessete of, 73
 Ode
 Johannes, of Fen Stanton, senior, 84
 Thomas, of Morborne, 84
 Cristiana, his wife, 84
 Offord Cluney, Offorde Cluny, Offord Cluny
 Thomas filius Radulfi le Clerk of, 41
 Willelmus Bosme of, chaplain, 87
 Offord Darcy, Offord Daneys
 Ricardus Roger of, chaplain, 87
 Robertus Waryn of, 83 *bis*, 87, 88
 Katerina, his wife, 87
 Old Hurst, Woldhirst, Woldhurst
 Iuo filius Thome de, 47
 Oecilia, his wife, 47
 Rogerus filius Iuonis de, 68
 See also Hirst
 Old Weston, Woldweston, Weston de
 Waldis
 Ricardus le Porter of, 50

 Margareta, his wife, 50
 Willelmus filius Mauricii de, 38
 Margeria, his wife, 38
 See also Weston
 Olifard
 Hugo, 6
 Simon, 28 *bis*
 Oliuere, Robertus, of Sawtry, chaplain, 81
 Opton, *see* Upton
 Oreby, Orreby
 Galfridus de, 35
 Matilda, his wife, 35
 Johannes de, 34
 Philippus de, 34
 Orewell, Walterus de, 48
 Johanna, his wife, 48
 Orfeuere, le, *see* Aurifaber
 Ortolanus, Durandus, 6
 Orton, Ouerton
 Johannes filius Galfridi Stokeman of, 78
 Reginaldus de, 2
 Orton, Ouerton Longeuyle, Ouerton Longeuill', Ouerton Lungeuill'
 Radulfus de Lacu of, 57
 Alicia, his wife, 57
 Robertus Freman of, 48
 Isabella, his wife, 48
 Walterus filius Henrici atte Grene of, 53
 Margareta, his wife, 53
 Willelmus Wateruyle of, chaplain, 79
 Othe Hill, Rogerus, 91
 Alicia, his wife, 91
 Otley, Ottel', the vicar of, Walterus, 31
 Over, Oure, Ouere
 Johannes Ganelok of, 71
 Rosa, his wife, 71
 Willelmus Spenser of, 88
 Ousthorp
 Johannes de, clerk, 60, 65
 Thomas, his brother, 60
 Willelmus de, clerk, 66
 Outheby, Thomas de, parson of Bridgford, 69
 Ouwayn, Gilebertus, 71
 Matillis, his wife, 71
 Alicia, his daughter, 71
 Oxford, the countess of, Isabella de Bolebek, 17
 Oyldeboef, Oyldebof,
 David, 39
 Willelmus, of Huntingdon, 71
 Alicia, his wife, 71

 Pabenham, *see* Pavenham
 Page, Willelmus, of S^t Neots, 79
 Matillis, his wife, 79
 Pancesfoth, *see* Pauncefot

- Panfield, Pandefele, Rogerus le Caun
 of, 60
 Pappworth, Pappewrth', Pappeworth
 Clere de, 4
 Johannes de, knight, 75
 Walterus de, 4
 Willelmus filius Johannis de, knight,
 75, 77
 Elizabetha, his wife, 75, 77
 Park, Adam du, 71
 Amicia, his wife, 71
 Parker
 Ricardus, parson of Great Staughton,
 89
 Thomas, of Buckden, 87
 Parua Grantesdaen, *see* Little Gransden
 Parua Stokton, *see* Little Staughton
 Parua Styuedle, *see* Little Stukeley
 Parua Thrillowe, *see* Little Thurlow
 Parys, Thomas, clerk, 96
 Passelewe, Willelmus, 53
 Lucia, his wife, 53
 Patric, Patrik
 Gilebertus, 48
 Willelmus, 9, 10
 Pauelly, Robertus filius Roberti, 30 *note*
 Petronilla, his mother, 30 *note*
 Pavenham, Pabenham
 Benedictus Laurenz of, 45
 Agnes, his daughter, 45
 Johannes de, senior, 58
 Elizabetha, his wife, 58
 Paumer, Robertus filius Radulfi le, 38
 Pauncefot, Pancefoth, Ricardus, 32
note, 33
 Isabella, his wife, 32 *note*, 33
 Paunton, Robertus de, parson of Cat-
 worth, 70
 Paxton
 the rector of, master Reginaldus, 18,
 18 *note*, 22
 Thomas de, parson of Stow-next-
 Quay, 70
 Willelmus de, 41
 Payn, Willelmus, parson of Buckworth,
 84
 Paynel, Johannes, knight, 64
 Agnes, his wife, 64
 Payteuyn, Ricardus, 62
 Agnes, his wife, 62
 Peak, Pek', Thomas de Ferrariis of, 42
 Elena, his wife, 42
 Pecche, Johannes, 41
 Margareta, his wife, 41
 Pedele, Thomas, 92
 Matillis, his wife, 92
 Peleter, Thomas le, chaplain, 70
 Pelleparius, Ricardus, 6
 Pembel, Gregorius, 7
 Pentesbury, Ricardus de, of Highman-
 grove, 80
 Katerina, his wife, 80
 Permenter, Turstanus le, 11
 Isolda, his wife, 11
 Personesseriaunt, Hugo le, of Grans-
 den, 58
 Katerina, his wife, 58
 Pesch', Thomas, of Evenley, 64
 Emma, his wife, 64
 Pest', Johannes filius Hugonis le, 16
 Isolda, his wife, 16
 Peterborough, Burgus sancti Petri,
 Petrisburgh
 Adam le Angmoner of, 47
 Agnes, his wife, 47
 Johannes Toenton of, 92
 Johanna, his wife, 92
 Ricardus de, 76
 Agnes, his wife, 76
 Petit, Willelmus, of Little Stukeley, 45
 Johanna, his wife, 45
 Peuense, Ricardus de, 68
 Margareta, his wife, 68
 Peuerell, Johannes, 87
 Peynere, Thomas, 91 *bis*
 Pirihe, Willelmus de, 7
 Pirpount, Hugo, 62
 Pistor, Willelmus, 13 *bis*
 Plomer, Willelmus, of Fen Stanton, 86
 Poer, Thomas filius Radulfi le, 22
 Pollard, Philippus, 60, 69
 Katerina, his wife, 60, 69
 Pope
 Ricardus, of Eynesbury, 63
 Thomas, 86
 Porteiocyte, Walterus, 36
 Beatricia, his wife, 36
 Porter
 Johannes, 92 *bis*
 Agnes, his wife, 92 *bis*
 Ricardus le, 24
 Ricardus le, of Old Weston, 50
 Margareta, his wife, 50
 Willelmus le, of Weston, 48
 Beatrix, his wife, 48
 Pottere, Johannes, of Everton, 95
 Presbiterus, Samuel, 1
 Pressy, Alicia, of Great Stukeley, 35
 Preston, Willelmus, de, 48
 Agnes, his wife, 48
 Prouost, Radulfus filius Thome le, 26
 Prudde, Henricus, 91
 Constancoia, his wife, 91
 Prudhomme, Prudhome, Prodom
 Alanus, 51 *bis*
 Ricardus, 25
 Ricardus, of Great Gransden, 51
 Willelmus filius Alani, 51
 Pycard, Pykard
 Johannes, 40
 Johannes, iunior, 50
 Matillis, his wife, 50

- Johannes, of Reed, 55
 Pynchebek, Johannes, 52
 Emma, his wife, 52
 Quappelade, Johannes de, 50
 Alina, his wife, 50
 Quarel, Quarell
 Iuo, 25
 Michael, 5, 8
 Willelmus, 5, 9
 Quency
 Hauwisia de, countess of Lincoln, 15
 Rogerus de, 15
 Rogerus de, earl of Winchester, 24, 29
 Radeclif, Johannes filius Edmundi
 Middelton of, 83
 Radewell, Nigellus de, 25
 Amphelisa, his wife, 25
 Radwinter, Radewynter, the parson of,
 Willelmus Gyffard, 70
 Ragon, Reginaldus, 93
 Ramsey, Ramseia, Rameseya, Rameseye
 abbots of
 Edmundus, 90
 Eudo, 2
 Hugo, 5, 8 *bis*, 9, 10 *bis*, 11 *ter*,
 12 *bis*, 29, 31, 32 *ter*
 Johannes, 44, 54
 Rannulfus or Randulfus, 15, 16,
 19, 20, 21
 Robertus, 3
 Willelmus, 36, 38 *bis*, 39
 unnamed, 18 *note*, 20 *note*, 37
note, 43 *note*, 69, 84 *bis*
 Alexander de, 34
 Johannes Caryte of, 68
 Emma, his wife, 68
 the prior of, Turstanus, 1
 Willelmus Marscallus of, 11
 Rapendon, *see* Repton
 Raveley, Rauele
 Johannes de, 58, 62, 65, 73
 Alicia, his wife, 65, 73
 Philippus de, parson of All Saints,
 Huntingdon, 65
 Willelmus Moigne of, knight, 77
 Willelmus le Moigne of, iunior, 43
 " " " senior, 43
 Rauelyngham, *see* Raueyngham
 Raueu
 Johannes, of St Ives, 58
 Amabilia, his wife, 58
 Ricardus, 87, 95
 Raueyngham, Raueyngham, Raue-
 yngham
 Master Johannes de, 42
 Master Rogerus de, 24, 34
 Raundes, Ricardus Dyte of, 88
 Margeria, his wife, 88
 Re, Stephanus atte, of St Neots, 62
 Cecilia, his wife, 62
 Rede, *see* Reed
 Rediswell, Johannes de, 77
 Elizabetha, his wife, 77
 Reed, Rede, Johannes Pykard of, 55
 Reem, Willelmus, 96
 Reious, Johannes, 59
 Agnes, his wife, 59
 Relye, Johannes de, 79
 Agnes, his wife, 79
 Repton, Rapendon, Repindon
 Hugo de, chaplain, 56
 priors of
 Aluredus, 2
 Reginaldus, 21
 Repynghale, Johannes, 92
 " iunior, 90
 Rical, Simon, of " Woodweston, 79
 Margeria, his wife, 79
 Ricard, Johannes, 85
 Ricardoun, Rikedoun
 Johannes, 60
 Margeria, his wife, 60
 Ricardus, 71
 Johanna, his wife, 71
 Richemond, Rychemount, Robertus, of
 St Neots, 70, 78
 Riparia, Baldwinus de, 9
 Ripton, Rypton
 Alexander de, 49
 Ricardus de, 11, 13
 Sarra, 13
 Simon filius Johannis de, 28
 Risle, Robertus de, 16
 Alicia, his wife, 16
 Rodelond, Willelmus, of Cranfield, 88
 Roffa, Willelmus de, 21 *bis*
 Roger
 Gilebertus, 59 *bis*
 Juliana, his wife, 59 *bis*
 Ricardus, of Offord Darcy, chap-
 lain, 87
 Rokesdon, Johannes, 90
 Rose, Nicholaus, chaplain, 82
 Rothele, Simon de, 42
 Margeria, his sister, 42
 Rothing, Johannes de, 43
 Sarra, his wife, 43
 Rottingdean, Le Dene Rothingg, the
 parson of, Nicholaus, 55
 Rouceby
 Reginaldus, 87
 Alicia, his wife, 87
 Willelmus de, 13
 Agnes, his widow, 13
 Rous, Rus
 Johannes le, of Felstead, 54
 Martinus filius Martini le, of Hunt-
 ingdon, 47
 Symon le, 28 *bis*
 Simon le, of Somerby or Somersby,
 chaplain, 70

- Royston, the prior of, Osbertus, 25
 Ruffus, Willermus, 5 *bis*
 Alicia, his daughter, 5 *bis*
 Emma, his daughter, 5
 Isabella, his daughter, 5
 Nicholaa, their mother, 5 *bis*
 Rugge, Adam de, 44
 Rumely, Matildis de, 7
 Willelmus, her son, 7
 Rus, *see* Rous
 Russel
 Johannes, 31
 Johannes, of Huntingdon, merchant,
 53, 57, 60, 65, 66
 Leticia, his wife, 60, 66
 Robertus, 12, 16, 22, 32, 33
 Robertus, of Folksworth, 34, 65
 Emma, his wife, 65
 Simon, of Great Catworth, 58
 Willelmus filius Simonis, of Great
 Catworth, 58
 Rydell, Johannes filius Radulfi, 38
 Ryis, Willermus, 87
 Katerina, his wife, 87
 Rysby, Willermus, 86
 Emma, his wife, 86

 S^t Ives, Sanctus Iuo
 Galfridus de Wynbotesham of, 59
 Agnes, his wife, 59
 Johannes Engyne of, 84, 85
 Beatrice, his wife, 85
 Johannes Rauen of, 58
 Amabilia, his wife, 58
 the prior of, Martinus, 27
 Robertus le Somenour of, 73
 Johanna, his wife, 73
 Thomas le Ferour of, 76
 Margareta, his wife, 76
 Willelmus Hors of, 76 *bis*, 78
 See also under Sancto Iuone
 S^t Neots, Sanctus Neotus
 Adam le Tauerne of, 56
 Walterus, his son, 56
 Adam Thomas of, 62
 Alicia, his wife, 62
 Andreas Heryng of, 63
 Margeria, his wife, 63
 Bartholomeus filius Roberti Leonard,
 of, 45
 Bartholomeus Torold of, 55
 Eustachius Wysman of, 80
 Henricus filius Nicholai de Bautre
 of, 58
 Mabilia, his wife, 58
 Johannes Galeys of, 69, 73
 Emma, his wife, 69, 73
 Johannes Joce of, 85
 Nicholaus filius Willelmi le Ma-
 soun of, 56
 Philippus Sampson of, 63

 priors of
 Galfridus, 2, 3, 9
 Henricus, 27
 Hugo, 25
 Reginaldus, 11
 Rogerus, 9
 Walterus, 35
 unnamed, 6
 Robertus le Mareschal of, 60
 Beatrice, his wife, 60
 Robertus Richemond of, 78
 Simon Bret of, 85
 Simon le Lystere of, 57
 Katerina, his wife, 57
 Stephanus atte Re of, 62
 Cecilia, his wife, 62
 Willelmus de Cornubia of, 57
 Agnes, his widow, 57
 Willelmus Page of, 79
 Matillis, his wife, 79
 See also under Sancto Neoto
 Sale, Salle, Salus
 Johannes de, 20, 23, 23 *note*
 Geua, Jenua, his wife, 20, 23, 23
 note
 Willelmus de, 28
 Johanna, his wife, 28
 Willelmus filius Rogari de, 26
 Johanna, his wife, 26
 Sampson, Philippus, of S^t Neots, 63
 Sancto Albano, Robertus de, 63, 64, 65
 Alicia, his wife, 63, 64, 65
 Sancto Georgio
 Baldewinus filius Roberti de, 6
 Johannes " " " 6
 Robertus " " " 6
 Robertus de, 6
 Agnes, his widow, 6
 Willelmus de, 6, 24
 Agnes, his widow, 24
 Sancto Johanne, Rogerus de, 6
 Sancto Iuone
 Baldricus de, 11, 12
 Jocelinus de, 17
 Pelagia, his wife, 17
 Nicholaus de, 37
 Ricardus de, 24
 Salomon de, 44
 Sarra, his wife, 44
 Walterus de, 16
 Willelmus de, 46
 Matillis, his wife, 46
 Sancto Licio, Seim Liz, Seyntlys
 Bartholomeus de, of Huntingdon,
 44
 Johannes de, of Welbourn, 44
 Simon de, 12
 Simon de, of Great Stukeley, 83
 Simon, his son, 83
 Sancto Mauro, Saynmor, Saintmor
 Agnes de, 28

- Henricus de, 25, 28
 Henricus filius Henrici de, 39
 Roesia, his wife, 39
 Sancto Neoto
 Henricus filius Fulconis de, 36
 Rogerus de, 33
 Agnes, his wife, 33
 Sandon, Simon Starlyng of, 70
 Sanford, Robertus de, Master of the
 Knights Templars, 19
 Sanzauer, Hugo, 19
 Sauage, Hugo le, 34
 Sauoner, Thomas le, of Huntingdon, 33
 Sausemere, Rogerus, of Newton, 69
 Sauser, Robertus le, 41, 44
 Juliana, his wife, 41
 Sawtry, Sautre
 abbots of
 Adam, 20 *bis*, 22, 23, 25, 26
 Athelardus, 14
 Radulfus, 5
unnamed, 4, 20
 Henricus Spynk de Wemyngton of, 81
 Isabella, his wife, 81
 Johannes Mowyn of, 54
 parsons of All Saints
 Johannes Lucas, 93
 Robertus le Sweyn, 71
 Willelmus Catoun, 81
 the parson of St Andrew, Rogerus
 de Tanesouer, 71
 Philippus Vyncent of, 62
 Robertus de, 50 *bis*
 Robertus de, parson of Hemingford,
 54
 Robertus Olinere of, chaplain, 81
 Walterus de, 54
 Johanna, his wife, 54
 Willelmus de, parson of Girtton, 67
 Scardeburgh, Robertus de, 47
 Scarlet
 Radulfus filius Rogeri, 12
 Willelmus, 23
 Scherewynd, Robertus, of Thrapston,
 39
 Beatrix, his wife, 39
 Schynegey, Elyas de, 36
 Alicia, his wife, 36
 Soccia, Johannes de, earl of Hunting-
 don, 15
 Scot, Skot
 Johannes, of Abbotsley, 58
 Johannes, of Eaton, 93
 Emma, his wife, 93
 Johannes filius Henrici, of Abbots-
 ley, 53
 Willelmus, 93
 Willelmus, of Abbotsley, 51
 Johanna, his wife, 51
 Willelmus de Holbech, of Yaxley,
 'fishere,' 83
 Emma, his wife, 83
 Scultone, Henricus de, 78
 Agnes, his wife, 78
 Sefulgh, Johannes de, of Castle Rising,
 50
 Isabella, his wife, 50
 Segrim, Philippus, 30
 Beatricia, his wife, 30
 Seim Liz, *see* Sancto Licio
 Selby, Willelmus de, 58
 Selford, Johannes de, 16
 Seman, Galfridus, 56
 Serle, Johannes, of Huntingdon, 65
 Seynt Lys, *see* Sancto Licio
 Shardelowe, Ricardus, 89
 Shefeud, Robertus de, 39
 Sheffield, Lambertus de, 74
 Margareta, his wife, 74
 Shelford, Johannes de, 15
 Shenington, Shenynndon, Shenynndon
 Ricardus de, 76
 Robertus filius Johannis de Wykham
 of, 79
 Shepeherde, Nicholaus, of Broughton,
 81
 Mariota, his wife, 81
 Shudy Camps, Shudycaumpes, Johan-
 nes filius Ricardi le Longe of, 79
 Felicia, his wife, 79
 Sibbertoft, Sibertot, the parson of,
 Willelmus de Baldyngdon, 63
 Siluestre, Johannes, 46, 70
 Simeon, Symeon
 Robertus, 29
 Idonea, his wife, 29
 Simon, 80
 Skele, Johannes, of Glatton, 85, 90
 Skelton, Thomas, 93
 Skot, *see* Scot
 Skynnere, Benedictus le, of Tetworth,
 77
 Sarra, his wife, 77
 Smallburgh, Smalbergh, the parson
 of, Robertus de Morton, 75
 Smith, Smyth (*see also* Faber)
 Benedictus le, of Somersham, 62
 Margareta, his wife, 62
 Johannes, of Eaton, 93
 Johanna, his wife, 93
 Johannes le, of Weald, 66
 Alicia, his wife, 66
 Willelmus, of Needingworth, 71
 Matillis, his wife, 71
 Willelmus, of Wollaston, 89
 Lucia, his wife, 89
 Sok, Cecilia de, 24
 Somenour, Sumunur
 Robertus le, of Great Stukeley, 85
 Margeria, his daughter, 85
 Robertus le, of St Ives, 73
 Johanna, his wife, 73

- Somerby or Somersby, Someredby,
Simon le Rous of, chaplain, 70
- Somersham, Someresham
Alexander de, 40
Benedictus le Smyth of, 62
Margareta, his wife, 62
Galfridus le Forester of, 61
Johannes Beneyt of, 80
Emma, his wife, 80
Johannes Brampton of, 88
Isabella, his wife, 88
Johannes Brewer of, 92 *bis*
Johannes Gunson of, 84
Emma, his wife, 84
Philippus Myles of, 85
Ricardus de Wodehous of, 36 *note*
Margareta, his wife, 36 *note*
Robertus del Wodehouse of, 74
Margareta, his wife, 74
- Southoe, Southo, Sutho, Suthhoo
Johannes de, clerk, 94
Ricardus de, 49, 55
Agnes, his wife, 49
Ricardus le clerk of, 51 *bis*
Agnes, his wife, 51 *bis*
- Spaldwick, Spaldewyk, Spaldwyk
Robertus filius Roberti de, 48
Rogerus de, chaplain, 52
Simon filius Walteri de, 34
the vicar of, Johannes de la Wyke, 71
Willelmus filius Radulfi de, 66
Agnes, his wife, 66
- Spanneby, Willelmus de, 51
- Spenser, Willelmus, of Over, 88
- Spynk
Henricus, 84
Isabella, his wife, 84
Henricus, de Wemyngton of Sawtry,
81
Isabella, his wife, 81
- Stachedene, *see* Stagsden
- Stafford, Willelmus de, 29 *note*
Alda, his wife, 29 *note*
- Stagsden, Stacheden, Robertus le
Gemys of, 42
- Stamford, Staunford, Johannes Belton
of, 86
- Stanground, Stangrund, Radulfus de
Beuerlaco of, 51
Alicia, his wife, 51
- Stanley, Stanleg', *see* Stonely
- Stanton, Staunton
Eudo le Clerk of, 36
Gilebertus de, 73
Gilebertus filius Roberti de, 6
Henricus de, 27
Hugo de, 17
Radulfus de, 21
Symon de, 30
See also Fen Stanton and Stony-
stanton
- Stapelford, Willelmus de, 14 *bis*
- Starlyng, Simon, of Sandon, 70
- Staughton, Stoctun
Ricardus de, 14 *ter*
Willelmus le Moyne of, 33
See also Great Staughton and Little
Staughton
- Stedeman, Hugo filius Edmundi le, of
Fotheringhay, 47
Matillis, his wife, 47
- Steeple Gidding, Stepilgyddyng, Jo-
hannes Cross of, 95
Elena, his wife, 95
See also Giddyng
- Stibbington, Stibenton, Stibington,
Stibynghon
the parson of, Willelmus de Lange-
ton, 63, 64
- Rogerus, 15
Matillis, his wife, 15
- Stilton, Stileton, Stylton
Alicia de, 20
Johannes de Weston of, 78
Agnes, his wife, 78
Oliuerus de, 23, 28
Elicia, his wife, 23, 28
Radulfus de, 36
Katerina, his wife, 36
Thomas filius Walteri de, 14
- Stoctun, *see* Staughton
- Stodelee, Johannes, 93
- Stokeman, Johannes filius Galfridi, of
Orton, 78
- Stokes
Robertus de, knight, 93
Amicia, his wife, 93
Thomas filius Baldewini de, 36
- Stonely, Stanleg', Stanley
the master of the hospital of S^t Mary
of, Ricardus, 23
Petrus de, 18
the prior of, 43
Vincensius de, 18
- Stonhus, Thomas de, 38
Johanna, his wife, 38
- Stonystanton, Ranulphus de, 56
- Stowe
Baldewinus de, 56, 57
Agnes, his wife, 57
Gilebertus de, 7
Ricardus filius Henrici de, 42
Margareta, his wife, 42
Willelmus de, of Waresley, 43
- Stow-next-Quy, the parson of, Thomas
de Paxton, 70
- Stratford, Ricardus de, 53
Isabella, his wife, 53
- Straunge, Robertus le, 81
Margeria, his wife, 81
- Strixton, Willelmus de, the parson of
Denford, 54

- Stukeley, Stiuecl', Stineelai, Stiuecle,
 Stiuekle, Styuecl', Styuecle,
 Stynekle, Styvikele
 Adam de, 12 *note*
 Alexander, 31 *note*, 32
 Emma, his wife, 31 *note*, 32
 Barnabas de, 45
 Margeria, his widow, 45
 Gilebertus de, 77
 Johannes, 98
 Johannes de, 77, 87, 88, 90 *ter*,
 91 *quater*, 92, 93 *bis*, 94 *ter*, 95
 Agnes, his wife, 93, 94
 Nicholaus, his son, 77
 Johannes filius Johannis de, 94
 Johannes de, 'barkere,' 65
 Matillis, his wife, 65
 Nicholaus de, 12, 75, 76 *bis*, 77 *ter*,
 82, 83 *bis*, 85, 86, 88
 Juliana, his wife, 76 *bis*
 Nicholaus de, iunior, 90 *bis*
 Nicholaus de, knight, 93 *bis*, 94 *bis*,
 95
 Nicholaus de, senior, 88, 90
 Radulfus de, 1
 Radulfus filius Paulini de, 52
 Robertus de, 30, 69
 Elizabetha, his wife, 69
 Thomas de, 7
 Matilda, his wife, 7
 Thomas de, clerk, 90
 Walterus de, 12
 Willelmus de, 42
 Agnes, his daughter, 42
 Willelmus le Clerk of, 38
 Johanna, his wife, 38
 Subyr' Willelmus de, 19
 Sumerford, Willelmus de, 30
 Juliana, his wife, 30
 Suthorp', Galfridus de, 39, 41
 Roesia, his wife, 39, 41
 Sutton
 Ricardus de, knight, 81
 Anna, his wife, 81
 Willelmus filius Johannis Attewell
 of, 40
 Beatricia, his wife, 40
 Swaffham, Willelmus de la Lee of,
 95
 Elizabetha, his wife, 95
 Swaffham Prior, Swaffham Prioris,
 Alanus filius Willelmi de Berton
 of, 67
 Swett, *see* Swyft
 Sweyn
 Robertus le, of Luddington, 35
 Robertus le, parson of All Saints,
 Sawtry, 71
 Swineford, Swyneford
 Johannes de, 50, 53, 58
 Agnes, his wife, 58
 Rogerus de, 4, 14, 14 *note*
 Roesia, his wife, 4, 14, 14 *note*
 Willelmus de, 31 *bis*
 Margeria, his wife, 31 *bis*
 Swineshead, Swyneshead
 Henricus de, 41
 the parson of, Luca de Baldyngdon,
 63
 Walterus de, 46
 Emma, his widow, 46
 Swyft, Sweft, Johannes, 80, 82
 Sybtorp, Robertus filius Walteri de,
 19
 Symeon, *see* Simeon
 Tadelone, Alanus de, 58
 Taillour, Taillur, Tailour, Tayllur,
 Taylour
 Henricus le, of Eynesbury, 67
 Johannes le, of Weald, 45
 Jocosa, his wife, 45
 Johannes, of Buntingford, 81
 Johanna, his wife, 81
 Johannes, of Great Gidding, 79
 Ricardus, of Walton, 84
 Agnes, his wife, 84
 Robertus le, of Woodhurst, 51
 Katerina, his wife, 51
 Simon, of Great Gransden, 85
 Agnes, his wife, 85
 Tanesouer, Rogerus de, parson of
 S^t Andrew, Sawtry, 71
 Tannere, Tannour, Tannur
 Elias le, of Huntingdon, 53
 Cecilia, his wife, 53
 Philippus le, of Yaxley, 36
 Margareta, his wife, 36
 Robertus le, of York, 56
 Mariota, his wife, 56
 Tauerner
 Adam le, of S^t Neots, 56
 Walterus, his son, 56
 Johannes, of Huntingdon, 96
 Isabella, his wife, 96
 Tayleboys, Cecilia, 18
 Templars, master of the Knights, in
 England
 Brother Alanus Martel, 9
 Brother Gwydo, 37 *sezies*, 38 *bis*
 Brother Robertus de Sanford, 19
 Brother Robertus de Tureuill', 42
 Terry
 Thomas, of Leighton, 28
 Walterus, 28
 Tesard, Heruicus or Heruicins, 4, 12
 Tetworth, Tetteworth, Benedictus le
 Skynners of, 77
 Sarra, his wife, 77
 Teversham, Johannes Dengaigne of, 75
 Teynturer, Nicholaus le, 38
 Elena, his wife, 38

- Thame, Johannes, of Warboys, 84
 Sarra, his wife, 84
 Thetford, *see* Thetford
 Thelwall, Johannes de, clerk, 84
 Thernyng, Thernynge
 Johannes de, chaplain, 52
 Willelmus, 90, 94
 Thetford, Thetford
 Bartholomeus de, 88
 Radulfus de Hinton of, 82
 Johannes, his son, knight, 82
 Thetteword, Edmundus de, 6
 Theyn
 Galfridus, of Yaxley, 57
 Thomas le, of Yaxley, 35
 Emma, his wife, 85
 Thomas, Adam, of St Neots, 62
 Alicia, his wife, 62
 Thorney, abbots of
 David, 28 *bis*
 Radulfus, 2
 Robertus, 8, 9, 14
 Thornham, Alanus Brun of, 21
 Matillis, his wife, 21
 Thorp
 Robertus de, 75
 Thomas de, 91
 Thomas de, clerk, 85
 Willelmus de, 74
 Willelmus filius Willelmi de, 74
 Trapston, Trapston, Trapeston
 Galfridus de, 30
 Agnes, his wife, 30
 Robertus Scherewynd of, 89
 Beatrix, his wife, 89
 Tilbrook, Tyllebrok, Robertus Neel of, 42
 Cecilia, his wife, 42
 Tilly, Henricus, 67
 Matillis, his widow, 67
 Tippere, Adam, 95
 Titchmarsh, Tichemersah, Tychemerah
 Henricus de, 50
 Isabella, his wife, 50
 Ricardus fitz Wyth' of, 76, 77
 Elizabetha, his wife, 76, 77
 Willelmus de, 52
 Dernerguilla, his wife, 52
 Toenton, Johannes, of Peterborough, 92
 Johanna, his wife, 92
 Torold, Bartholomeus, of St Neots, 55
 Tothale, Robertus de, 56
 Sarra, his wife, 56
 Toulesound, Touselond
 Robertus, clerk, 95
 Thomas filius Henrici de, 40
 Trang
 Henricus, 23
 Simon, 23
 Matillis, his widow, 23
 Trappe, Willelmus, chaplain, 83
 Trapston, *see* Thrapston
 Trayly, Matillis de, 18
 Treton, Ricardus de, clerk, 89
 Trubleuile, Trubleuill', Radulfus de, 5 *bis*, 8 *bis*, 10
 Alicia, his wife, 5 *bis*
 Truloue, Ricardus, knight, 77
 Sibilla, his wife, 77
 Trumpeton, Trumpiton, Trumpyngton
 Eborardus de, 16
 Rogerus de, knight, 89
 Willelmus de, 14
 Matilda, his wife, 15
 Tnaud, Simon, 30
 Agnes, his wife, 30
 Tureuill, Robertus de, master of the Knights Templars in England, 42
 Turri, Alanus de, 19
 Turneye, Johannes de, 66
 Tyllebrok, *see* Tilbrook
 Tyngwyk, Walterus de, 47
 Ulceby, Nicholaus de, 78
 Ulf, Ricardus, 15
 Underore, Willelmus filius Ricardi, 46
 Auelina, his wife, 46
 Underwode, Agnes, 48
 Upheys, Johannes, of Huntingdon, 82
 Upton, Opton
 Nicholaus de, 41
 Cristiana, his wife, 41
 Oliuerus de, 22, 27
 Elicia, his wife, 22, 27
 Simon de, 46
 Cecilia, his wife, 46
 Walterus de, parson of Hawkwell, 67 *bis*
 Upwood, Upwode
 Johannes Cleruauus of, 61
 Thomas Walton of, 83, 88
 Vallibus, Johannes de, 9
 Ventuser, Robertus, 91
 Venur, Master Symon le, 36
 Vernoun, Vernun
 Margeria de, 23
 Robertus le, iunior, 72
 Athelina, his wife, 72
 Warinus de, 10
 Margeria, his wife, 10
 Vynceut, Philippus, of Sawtry, 62
 Wace, Arnaldus, 3, 6
 Wakefeld, Johannes, clerk, 92
 Waldeahesf, Waldeeschef
 Johannes, of Doddington, 64, 66
 Cecilia, his wife, 64, 66
 Johannes de, of Doddington, 61
 Cecilia, his wife, 61
 Radulfus, of Chesterton, 88

- Beatrix, his wife, 38
 Ricardus, of Doddington, 56
 Robertus, 70
 Johanna, his wife, 70
 Willelmus de, 42
 Waldis, Willelmus de, 31
 Waleden, Humfridus de, 49
 Walepol, Henricus de, 40
 Isabella, his wife, 40
 Waleys, Willelmus le, 31
 Johanna, his wife, 31
 Walmesford
 Hugo de, 43
 Master Hugo de, 59
 Walsham, Simon, of Fen Stanton, 84
 Margeria, his wife, 84
 Walshe, Walterus, 92 *bis*
 Walton, Wauton
 Johannes, 90
 Michael filius Michaelis de, 5
 Ricardus Tailour of, 84
 Agnes, his wife, 84
 Thomas filius Roberti de, 58
 Margeria, his wife, 58
 Thomas filius Thome de, knight, 87
 Thomas, of Upwood, 83, 88
 Warboys, Wardebois, Wardeboys
 Johannes Thame of, 84
 Sarra, his wife, 84
 the parson of, Silvester, 12
 Simon le Clerk of, 62
 Auicia, his wife, 62
 Warde
 Johannes le, of Chesterton, 64
 Cristiana, his wife, 64
 Thomas, parson of Catworth, 94
 Wardon, the abbot of, Willelmus, 10
 Waresley, Waresleg', Weresle
 Johannes de, 59
 Beatrix, his wife, 59
 Willelmus de Stowe of, 43
 Warrewyk', Warwyk', Warewyk'
 Gilebertus de, chaplain, 76, 77
 Johannes, 93 *bis*
 Waryn
 Robertus, 89, 90
 Robertus, of Offord Darcy, 83 *bis*,
 87, 88
 Katerina, his wife, 87
 Washingley, Wassigl', Wassingle,
 Wassingelye, Wassingel', Was-
 singele, Wassyngele, Wassyngelee
 Johanna de, 31
 Johannes de, 66
 Emma, his wife, 66
 Robertus de, 7, 63, 82
 Amia, his wife, 63
 Johanna, his wife, 82
 Walterus de, 19, 22, 23
 Willelmus, 93
 Willelmus de, 88
 Isabella, his wife, 88
 Willelmus de, senior, 49, 50, 52
 Willelmus de, iunior, 50
 Agnes, his wife, 50
 Wateruille, Wateruyle, Walternuill'
 Robertus de, 4, 47
 Willelmus, of Orton Longueville,
 chaplain, 79
 Watenuill', Johannes filius Johannis
 de, 52
 Watheaham, Egidius de, 13
 Margeria, his wife, 13
 Wauclyn, Hugo, of Hamerton, 65
 Isabella, his wife, 65
 Weald, Welde, next St Neots
 Johannes le Smyth of, 66
 Alicia, his wife, 66
 Johannes le Tayllor of, 45
 Jocosa, his wife, 45
 Welbourn, Welleburn, Johannes de
 sancto Licio of, 44
 Welde, *see* Weald
 Welle, Thomas de, 85
 Welleburn, *see* Welbourn
 Wells, Welles
 the archdeacon of, Willelmus, 13
 Johannes de, 51
 Wemyngton, Wymynton
 Henricus Spynk de, of Sawtry, 81
 Isabella, his wife, 81
 Nicholaus de, 37
 Johanna, his wife, 37
 Wenlok, Willelmus, 95
 Wentlond, Johannes de, 61
 Alicia, his wife, 61
 Wepsted, Gilebertus de, 36
 Werplesdon, Master Ricardus de,
 warden of the house of scholars of
 Merton, 42
 West, Johannes, 87
 Johanna, his wife, 87
 Westerdale, Nicholaus, 92
 Westhale, Henricus de, 31
 Beatrix, his wife, 31
 Westmilne
 Rogerus, of Hilton, 73
 Custancia, his wife, 73
 Willelmus, of Hilton, 73
 Weston
 Johannes de, of Stilton, 78
 Agnes, his wife, 78
 Willelmus le Porter of, 48
 Beatrix, his wife, 48
 See also Old Weston and Wood-
 weston
 Weyder, Ricardus le, 39
 Emma, his wife, 39
 Whytlok, Willelmus, 41
 Agnes, his wife, 41
 Emma, his daughter, 41
 Wicheton, Wychinton

- Robertus de, 3
 Willelmus de, 29
 Wigornia,
 Radulfus de, 6
 Willelmus filius Radulfi de, 34
 Alicia, his wife, 34
 Wikham, Wykham
 Robertus filius Johannes de, of
 Shenington, 79
 Robertus filius Roberti de, 57
 Thomas de, 79
 Willelmus, 88 *bis*
 Wilford, Johannes de, clerk, 85
 Wimpole, Wynepol, Johannes le
 Fraunceys of, 66
 Winchester, the earl of, Rogerus de
 Quency, 24, 29
 Winwick, Wynewik, Wynewyk
 Adam Grymbaud of, 64, 67
 Isolda, his wife, 67
 Johannes, his son, 67
 Fulco de, 19
 Henricus de, 48
 Johanna, his wife, 48
 Simon le Clerk of, 45
 Elizabetha, his wife, 45
 Witleseye, Ricardus de, 49
 Edelina, his wife, 49
 Witton, Wyton
 Nicholaus filius Roberti de, 4
 Rogerus de, 24
 Wodeford, Johannes filius Roberti de,
 of Dene, 62
 Matillis, his wife, 62
 Wodehouse, Wodehous
 Ricardus de, of Somersham, 36 *note*
 Margareta, his wife, 36 *note*
 Robertus, 88, 92
 Elizabetha, his wife, 88
 Robertus del, of Somersham, 74
 Margareta, his wife, 74
 Wodeston, Johannes de, chaplain,
 69
 Wodeward
 Radulfus le, 66
 Agnes, his wife, 66
 Ricardus le, 60
 Agnes, his wife, 60
 Wodeweston, *see* Woodweston
 Woldhirst, Woldhurst, *see* Old Hurst
 Woldweston, *see* Old Weston
 Wolfegh, Hugo, 42
 Alicia, his wife, 42
 Wollaston, Wolaaton, Willelmus
 Smyth of, 89
 Lucia, his wife, 89
 Woodhurst, Wodehyrst, Robertus le
 Taillour of, 51
 Katerina, his wife, 51
 Woodwalton, Wodewalton, the parson
 of, Willelmus de Blande, 80 *ter*
 Woodweston, Wodeweston, Wode-
 westone
 Bartholomeus de, 49
 Maria, his wife, 49
 Simon Rical of, 79
 Margeria, his wife, 79
 See also Weston
 Woolley, Wolle, the parson of, Hen-
 ricus de Chartres, 70
 Wotton, Robertus de, 33 *bis*
 Philippa, his wife, 33 *bis*
 Wullemungere, Walterus le, 35
 Alicia, his wife, 35
 Wyke, Johannes de la, vicar of
 Spaldwick, 71
 Wykham, *see* Wikham
 Wylburham, Ricardus de, 29 *note*
 Margeria, his wife, 29 *note*
 Wymunde[wold], Robertus de, parson
 of Little Thurlowe, 75
 Wymynton, *see* Wemyngton
 Wynbotesham, Galfridus de, of S'
 Ives, 59
 Agnes, his wife, 59
 Wyne
 Robertus, 30
 Matildis, his wife, 30
 Robertus, senior, 73
 Johanna, his wife, 73
 Wynepol, *see* Wimpole
 Wynewyk, *see* Winwick
 Wysman, Eustachius, of S' Neots,
 80
 Wystowe, Ricardus, 92
 Elizabetha, his wife, 92
 Wytresham, Thomas de, 51 *bis*
 Alicia, his wife, 51 *bis*
 Wytrich, Rogerus, of Duloe, 55
 Alicia, his wife, 55
 Wyuill, Robertus de, 31
 Katerina, his wife, 31
 Yaxley, Jakele, Jakesle, Jaskele,
 Yakesley
 Alexander Ennemed of, 65
 Galfridus Theyn of, 57
 Johannes Crisp of, senior, 75, 76
 Johanna, his wife, 75, 76
 Johannes Erdele of, 72, 73
 Brighteua, his wife, 72, 73
 Maria de, 2
 Turstanus, her son, 2
 Philippus le Tannur of, 86
 Margareta, his wife, 36
 Ricardus Alberd of, 72, 73, 76
 Ricardus, his son, 72, 73
 Ricardus le Fisshere of, 70
 Rosa, his wife, 70
 Robertus Ayse of, 55
 Felicia, his wife, 55
 Rogerus filius Walteri de, 47

Thomas le Theyn of, 35	York, Eboracum
Emma, his wife, 35	Nicholaus de (Eboraco), 78
Willelmus Scot de Holbech of,	Nicholaus de, clerk, 76, 77
'fishere,' 88	Robertus le Tannour of, 56
Emma, his wife, 83	Mariota, his wife, 56
Yelling, Gillyng	
Johannes le Mareschal of, 64	la Zuche
Alicia, his wife, 64	Alanus, 85
Rogerus filius Willelmi de, 62	Elena, his widow, 35
Willelmus de, 62	Elena, 40
Margareta, his wife, 62	Oliuerus, 44
	Oliuerus filius Alani, 40

ERRATUM.

On p. 55 the words *Le dene Rothingg'* have been printed in error for *Ledene Rothing*, which represents the modern *Leaden Roding* in *Essex*. *Ledene Rothingg'* has been wrongly identified in this Index as *Rottingdean*.

INDEX OF NAMES.

PART II.

1 HEN. IV. TO 45 ELIZ.

- Abbotsley, John, 110
Abbott, Abbot
 Gilbert, 180, 208
 John, 210
 Robert, 170
 Elizabeth, his wife, 170
 Thomas, 185
 Ellen, his wife, 185
 William, 171, 197
Aburne, John, 166, 196
 Agnes, his wife, 196
Acard, *see* Agard
Ackworth, Richard, 178, 217 *note*
Addyson, William, 168
Adler, Addler, Robert, 178 *bis*, 192,
 215, 217, 220
 Alice, his wife, 178 *bis*, 192, 215,
 217, 220
Adlington, Henry, 169, 222
Agard, Acard, Thomas, 104, 106
 Christian, his wife, 104, 106
Akers, Richard, 138
 Margaret, his wife, 138
Albe, Matthew, *alias* Brewster, 208
 Catherine, his wife, 208
Alburgh, John, 111
Alden, John, 154
Alen, Aleyn, Allyn
 George, 138
 John, 114
 Agnes, his wife, 114
 Matthias, 205
 Elizabeth, his wife, 205
 Philip, 114
 Richard, 133
Algar, Edward, 142
Allyn, *see* Alen
Almot, John, clerk, 108
Alwood, Allwood, John, clerk, 190 *bis*,
 193, 203
Alyngton
 Giles, esquire, 124
 Giles, knight, 120
Andrewes, *see* Andrewes
Andrewes
 Matthew, 136, 151
 William, 183
 Alice, his wife, 183
Andrewes, Andrewes, Anthony, 130,
 132, 139, 145
 Dorothy, his wife, 139
Angell
 Richard, 223
 Simon, 149
Appealey, *see* Apsaley
Applyard, Nicholas, knight, 120
Aprice, Aprice, Apryce
 Robert, senior, 165, 173, 175 *bis*, 205
 Joan, his wife, 175
 Robert, junior, 175
 William, 125
Apsaley, Appealey, Apsaley
 Edward, 203, 209, 226
 Elizabeth, his wife, 203, 226
 John, 134
Apthorp, John, 114
Arborowghe, Andrew, 213
Archer, John, 151
 Margery, his wife, 151
Ardres, Michael, 188
Arlington, William, 178
Arkenstall, Richard, 170
Arnold
 Francis, 189
 Jane, his wife, 189
 Robert, 110, 113, 114 *bis*, 115
Ashby, Assheby, the parson of, John
 Druell, 103 *bis*
Ashcomb, Ayscombe
 John, 163

- Oliver, 208
 Martha, his wife, 208
 Ashton, Asheton, Assaheton, Asshton,
 Ayshton
 Edward, 172, 185, 206
 Elizabeth, his wife, 185, 206
 John, 103
 Peter, 164, 173, 185
 Lettice, his wife, 185
 Robert, 164, 172, 185, 212, 225,
 226
 Ellen or Helen, his wife, 185, 226
 Robert, junior, 225
 Catherine, his wife, 225
 Thomas, 141, 142
 Ashwell, Ashewell, Aysshewell
 Richard, 134
 Joan, his wife, 134
 Thomas Boxworth of, 104
 Catherine, his wife, 104
 Ashwoode, John, 213
 Susan, his wife, 213
 Aspelon, John, 111
 Aspyn, *alias* James, Edward, 220
 Agnes, his wife, 220
 Asaheby, *see* Ashby
 Asahefeld, Asahfeld
 John, 109
 Robert, 135
 Cecily, his wife, 135
 Assaheton, *see* Ashton
 Astod
 John, 144
 Stephen, 144
 Elizabeth, his daughter, 144
 Astrie, Thomas, 206
 Astwood, Astwodd, Astwoode
 Edward, 207
 Susan, his wife, 207
 James, 143
 Nicholas, 223
 Catherine, his wife, 223
 Richard, 143
 Robert, 143
 Thomas, junior, 143
 Thomas, senior, yeoman, 143 *bis*
 Agnes, his wife, 143
 William, 192
 Atkynson, Thomas, 115
 Agnes, his wife, 115
 Audeley, Awedeley
 Edmund, 154
 Henry, esquire, 129
 Henry, gentleman, 133
 Aunger, Robert, 173
 Agnes, his wife, 173
 Anstell, Thomas, 175
 Austen, Thomas, 188
 Margery, his wife, 188
 Awaley, Thomas, 127
 Aware, John, 120
 Awder
 Jane, *alias* Coxe, *alias* Turner,
 169
 Thomas, 170
 Awedeley, *see* Audeley
 Awnor, William, 166
 Awrient
 Gilbert, 161
 Joan, his wife, 161
 Thomas, 161
 Ayleston, John, clerk, 104
 Aylisbury, William, 179
 Ayre, Thomas, 216
 Alice, his wife, 216
 Ayscombe, *see* Ashcombe
 Ayshton, *see* Ashton
 Aysahewell, *see* Ashwell
 Babthorp, William, 106
 Babyngton, John, knight, 113
 Bagley, Ralph, 108
 Isabel, his wife, 108
 Baker
 John, junior, 114
 John, senior, 114
 Thomas, 114
 Baldwyn, Baldweyn, John, 206, 216
 a Bales, William, 128
 Agnes, his wife, 128
 Bank, Ralph, 156
 Barbor
 John, 194, 210
 Joan, his wife, 210
 Philip, 163
 Emma, his wife, 163
 Barcocke, Barcock, William, 188, 195,
 196
 Bardoll, Thomas, 221
 Barford, John, 175, 190
 Ellen, his wife, 175
 Bariffe, Barryff, Beriffe, Berriffe
 Agnes, widow, 220
 Edmund, 225
 Agnes, his wife, 225
 James, 130
 Margaret, his wife, 130
 John, 220
 Anne, his wife, 220
 Peter, 225
 Thomas, 225
 Catherine, his wife, 225
 Barker, Edward, 213
 Alice, his wife, 213
 Barkley, *see* Berkeley
 Barlowe, John, 104
 Agnes, his wife, 104
 Barnard
 John, 196
 Julia, 196
 Margaret, 196
 See also Burnard

- Barnes**
 John, 186, 209
 Anne, his wife, 209
 lord, John Bourghchier, knight, 120
 Nathaniel, 172
 Thomas, 209
Barnewell, Bernewell
 William, 97, 99, 164
 Agnes, his wife, 164
 Alice, his wife, 99
 William, senior, 166
Baron, William, citizen and dyer, of
 London, 103
Barre, Barr
 Thomas, 198
 William, 222
 Margaret, his wife, 222
Barrett, Richard, 196
Baseley
 Henry, 221
 William, 192, 221
 Alice, his wife, 192
Basse
 John, 184
 Joan, his wife, 184
 Richard, of Waresley, 129
 Margaret and Joan, his daughters,
 129
 Thomas, 119
Bassyngham, Bassyngam, Bossyng-
 ham
 John, senior, 128
 John, junior, 128
 Dorothy, his wife, 128
 Thomas, 177 *note*, 189
 Elizabeth, his wife, 177 *note*, 189
Bate
 William, 99
 William, clerk, 207
 Elizabeth, his wife, 207
Bateman, John, 109
Bawdes, Baudes
 Anne, 149
 Frances, 148
 Joan, widow, 148
 John, 141
 Joan, his wife, 141
Bawdwyn, Bawdewyn
 John, 164, 168 *ter*, 169, 172
 Catherine, his wife, 164, 168 *ter*,
 169, 172
Baxter, Alfred, 126
Bayes, Thomas, 144
Beachampstead, Bychamsted
 John Bocher of, junior, 101
 Agnes, his wife, 101
 John Smyth of, carpenter, 101
Beale
 Thomas, 141
 William, 141
 Margaret, his wife, 141
Beauchamp, William, knight, 105
 Elizabeth, his wife, 105
Beck, Becke, Bekke
 George, 200
 John, senior, 143
 John, junior, 143
 John, 190, 192
 Dorothy, his wife, 191, 192
 Robert, 226
 William, 124, 144, 174, 179, 204,
 210, 215, 225
 Margaret, his wife, 225
 Winifred, his wife, 174
Beckensawe, Richard, 202
Bedell, Beddell, Bedelles, Bedells,
 Bedull
 Edward, 183, 190, 210
 Gabriel, 124
 George, 208
 Susan, his wife, 208
 John, 155, 180, 181, 182, 186, 191,
 193, 194, 197 *bis*, 213 *bis*, 214,
 220, 223
 John, junior, 210, 224
 Ellen or Helen, his wife, 210, 224
 Silvester, 149, 155, 213, 224
 Thomas, 149, 158, 163, 179, 181
 Anne, his wife, 181
 William, 124, 155, 177, 181, 183,
 193, 213, 216, 221, 224 *bis*
 Eleanor, his wife, 124
 Elizabeth, his wife, 183, 193, 213
Bedford
 earl of, Francis, 151, 152
 Margaret, his wife, 151
 duchess of, Jaquetta, 110
 Nicholas, 219
 Agnes, his wife, 219
Bee, Bartholomew, 128
 Elizabeth, his wife, 128
Bekke, see Beck
Belgrave, the parson of, John, 96
Bell, Belle
 Edward, 181, 199, 211, 212, 215
 Anne, his wife, 212
 John, of Yaxley, 97
 Joan, his wife, 97
Bellye, Bellye, John, doctor of laws,
 194, 210, 217, 221
 Constance, his wife, 217, 221
Benbowe, John, 195
 Agnes, his wife, 185
Bandowe, Edmund, of Everton, 128,
 131, 136
 Margaret, his wife, 128
 Sibil, his wife, 181, 186
Bennett, Bennet
 Edward, 170
 Lettice, his wife, 170
 John, 181
 Joan, his wife, 182

- Berkeley, Barkeley, Barkley
 Henry, knight, lord Berkley, 218
 Jane, his wife, 218
 Maurice, 149, 167
 Mary, his wife, 167
 Thomas, 218
 Elizabeth, his wife, 218
 Berridge, Beridge, Burrydge
 Richard, 188, 224
 William, 192
 Alice, his wife, 192
 Berriffe, *see* Bariffe
 Berry, Barrye
 Robert, 184, 211
 Thomas, 184
 William, 188
 Best, John, 200, 223
 Bestocke, Ralph, 164
 Beston, Robert, 217 *note*
 Betells, Thomas, 195
 Betts, William, 139
 Margery, his wife, 139
 Bevell, Bevell', Beville, Bevill', Bevyale,
 Bevyll', Bevyllie
 John, 156, 166
 Frances, his wife, 166
 Robert, 152 *bis*, 153, 156, 163, 164,
 211
 Thomas, 99, 101, 104, 105 *bis*
 Joan, his wife, 105 *bis*
 Thomas, chaplain, 104
 Beyne, Ralph, clerk, 123
 Beys, William, 126
 Biggs, Bygges
 Owen, 203, 205, 224
 William, 140
 Bill, Robert, 192
 Emma, his wife, 192
 Blacknall, William, 203
 Blakwall, Robert, 118
 Blenerhasset, Thomas, 120
 Bletsoe, lord St John of, Oliver, 175
 Elizabeth, his wife, 175
 Blundeston, Bluneston
 Lawrence, 178
 Nicholas, 204
 Paul, 178
 Blynkarne, Robert, 137
 Bocher, John, of Beachampstead, 101
 Agnes, his wife, 101
 Body, Andrew, 136
 Ellen, his wife, 136
 Bolland, John, 181
 Mary, his wife, daughter of Henry
 Grauntofte, 131
 Boone, William, 218
 Borne, William, 185
 Elizabeth, his widow, of Bedford, 135
 Boroughe, Borough, Robert, 146 *bis*
 Bossyngham, *see* Bassyngham
 Boston, Robert, 173
 Botiller, *see* Butler
 Botle, Robert, of Great Staughton,
 101
 Margery, his wife, 101
 Bouffaye, William, 184
 Joan, his wife, 184
 Boulton, Bowilton, James, 202, 213
 Joan, his wife, 213
 Margaret, his wife, 202
 Bourghchier, John, knight, lord of
 Barnes, 120
 Bowen, Richard, 221
 Bowenby, John, vicar of Spaldwick,
 108
 Bowes, Percival, 217 *note*
 Bowles, Bowlys
 George, clerk, 126
 Richard, 145
 Thomas, senior, 145
 Anne, his wife, 145
 Thomas, junior, 145
 Bowlton, *see* Boulton
 Bowne, Thomas, 167
 Dorothy, his wife, 167
 Bownett, Giles, 178
 Boxworth, Thomas, of Ashwell, 104
 Catherine, his wife, 104
 Bradley, Bradeley, John, 206, 214, 215
 Agnes, his wife, 215
 Brampton, William, citizen of London,
 97
 Alice, his wife, 97
 Brand, Cuthbert, 172
 Bridgit, his wife, 172
 Brandon, Charles, 117
 Margaret, his wife, 117
 Brawghton, *see* Broughton
 Braye, Richard, 182
 Brennens, Baldwin, 124
 Brereton, William, 125
 Breteyn, Thomas, citizen and alder-
 man of London, 118
 Brett, John, 206
 Brewster, Matthew, *alias* Albe, 208
 Catherine, his wife, 208
 Brian, Bryan
 Francis, knight, 129
 Thomas, serjeant-at-law, 111
 Briggs, Richard, of Bury St Ed-
 munds, mercer, 109, 110
 Agnes, his wife, 109, 110
 Brington, Bryngton, the chaplain of,
 Richard Smyth, 108
 Briscoe, Richard, 224
 Brockbanke, Robert, 145
 Brockett, Brokett, John, 174, 177 *bis*,
 185, 191
 Catherine, his wife, 177
 Brodwaye, Richard, 221
 Brokelt, *see* Brockell
 Brokesby, Bartholomew, 102

- Bromsall, Bromesall, William, 194,
 207
 Brook, Thomas, knight, 106
 Joan, his wife, 106
 Broughton, Brawghton, Broughton,
 Broghton
 Giles, knight, 218, 219
 Catherine, his wife, 218, 219
 John, 109, 120, 165 *note*, 170 *note*
 Anne, his wife, 120
 John, junior, 112
 John, knight, 219 *note*
 Margaret, widow, 214 *bis*
 Martin, 140 *bis*, 142
 Catherine, his wife, 140 *bis*, 142
 Philip, 214, 215
 Catherine, his wife, 140 *bis*, 215
 Richard, 214 *bis*, 215 *note*
 Anne, his wife, 214
 William, 112
 Brounflet, Edward, 105
 Joan, his wife, 105
 Brown, Browne, Broun, Broune
 Henry, 222
 John, 113, 129, 139
 Awdry, his wife, 129
 Margaret, his wife, 139
 John, clerk, 117
 Richard, 164, 191
 Grace, his wife, 191
 William, 201
 Margery, his wife, 201
 Wistan, 162
 Brudenell, Brudenall
 Robert, 171 *bis*, 175, 181, 188 *note*,
 192, 199
 Catherine, his wife, 171 *bis*, 175,
 181, 188 *note*, 192
 Thomas, 217
 Bucke, *see* Bucknell
 Bucknell, Buckenell
 Humphrey, *alias* Bucke, 173
 John, 143
 Thomas, *alias* Bucke, 173
 Buckland, Richard, 207, 213
 Elizabeth, his wife, 213
 Bugbye, William, 149, 153
 Elizabeth, his wife, 153
 Bugg, Edward, 220
 Mary, his wife, 220
 Bulkeley, William, 158
 Bull
 Gilbert, 134
 Mary, his wife, 134
 Henry, 224
 Bullocke, Bullok'
 John, 102, 103, 104, 222
 Catherine, his wife, 102, 103, 104
 Agnes, his wife, 222
 Robert, 111
 Alice, his wife, 111
 Bulmer, Bullmer
 John, 172
 William, 221, 221 *note*
 Alice, his wife, 221, 221 *note*
 Bulwarde, Thomas, 136
 Margaret, his wife, 136
 Burchall, William, 202
 Anne, his wife, 202
 Burdon
 Robert, 133
 Joan, his wife, 133
 Robert, junior, 133
 Bures, Richard, citizen and mercer of
 London, 102
 Burges, Thomas, 183, 214
 Burgoyne, Burgoyne
 John, 198, 220
 Robert, 133
 Thomas, 116
 Burnard, William, of Everton, 98
 Burrydge, *see* Berridge
 Burton
 John, 124
 Elizabeth, his wife, 124
 Robert, 104
 Simon, 111
 Thomas, 112, 113, 115, 164
 Bury S^t Edmunda, Richard Briggs
 of, mercer, 110
 Agnes, his wife, 110
 Bushe, Nicholas, 204
 Bustard, Anthony, 160
 Butcher, Alexander, *alias* Lestrige, 189
 Butler, Botiller
 George, 207
 Dorothy, his wife, 207
 John, 99
 Nicholas, *alias* Johnson, 189, 190, 195
 Stephen, 126
 Butte, Roger, of Flytte, 100
 Alice, his wife, 100
 Bychamsted, *see* Beachampstead
 Byckellys, William, 132
 Byddell, Richard, 150
 Bygges, *see* Biggs
 Byngham, William, 97
 Alice, his wife, 97
 Byrche, Richard, 180
 Margery, his wife, 180
 Byrholey, Byrcheley, Benjamin, 192,
 206
 Byrde, William, 119
 Ellen, his wife, 119
 Byshoppe, Byshoppe, Byssoppe
 John, 202
 Agnes, his wife, 202
 Nathaniel, 211
 Richard, 196
 Cadwell, William, 127
 Calton, Nicholas, 166

- Cambridge, *see* Emmanuel College
and St John's College
- Campinett, Campynet
John, 127 *bis*
Richard, 204
Elizabeth, his wife, 204
- Canne, Cane, Can
George, 136
John, 105 *bis*, 182 *bis*
Dorothy, his wife, 182 *bis*
- Canterbury, the archbishop of, William, 120
- Cantrell, William, 217 *note*
- Canynges, William, 110
- Capell, Arthur, knight, 220
- Carnabie, Carnabye, Thomas, 142, 146
Joan, his wife, 146
- Carowe, Thomas, 129
- Carre, George, *alias* Hill, 184, 185, 187, 191, 204
Agnes, his wife, 184, 185, 191, 204
- Carryer, Carrier, Caryer
Isabel, 184
Richard, 181
Anne, his wife, 181
Richard, junior, 153, 155
Richard, senior, 153, 155
William, 181, 184
Isabel, his wife, 181
- Carter
George, 164 *bis*, 169, 189, 217
Margaret, his wife, 164
Mary, his wife, 217
John, 174
Barbara, his wife, 174
Ralph, 174
Richard, 170
Thomas, 148, 165, 188, 189, 208, 211, 217
Anne, his wife, 165
Dorothy, his wife, 211
Jane, his wife, 183
- Carver, Mary, 133
- Castle, Castell
Edmund, 118
John, 117
John, junior, of the exchequer, 115, 118
Robert, 221
Thomas, 118, 121
William, 105, 129, 137, 142
Catherine, his wife, 129, 137
Isabel, his wife, 105
- Catlyn, Catelyn
John, senior, of Great Gransden, 104
Robert, 127
Thomas, 104
- Cattell, Stephen, *alias* Wryght of Somersham, 129
Elizabeth, his wife, 129
- Cawthorne
Robert, 167, 191, 198
Denise, his wife, 191
William, 191
- Cayno, William, 144
- Cecill, Thomas, knight, 173
Dorothy, his wife, 173
- Cervington, Carvynghon, Servyngton
Richard, 140, 146, 148
William, 160, 175, 182
- Chaderton, William, bishop of Lincoln, sometime bishop of Chester, 163, 175, 183, 215, 218
- Chamberlayne, Chamberleyne, Chamberleyn, Chamberlin, Chaumberlayn
Gerard, 109
Isabel, his wife, 109
John, 224
Joan, his wife, 224
Roger, of Huntingdon, 98
Agnes, his wife, 98
William, 192, 193, 200
Alice, his wife, 193, 200
- Chapman
John, 161
Elizabeth, his wife, 161
John, junior, yeoman, 152
Matthew, 199,
Mary, his wife, 199
- Chareilton, Charleton, Chorleton
Robert, 132, 135, 147, 148
Mary, his wife, widow of Anthony Pennycock, 132, 135, 147, 148
- Charnocks, Richard, 156
Mary, his wife, 156
- Charteres, John, 100
Margaret, his wife, 100
- Chartley, lord Ferrers of, Walter, viscount Hereford, 156, 162
- Chauncey, Chauneye
Henry, 120
William, 160
- Chaundeler, John, 114
- Chekesand, *see* Chicksand
- Chessham, Chessham
John, 120
Richard, 184
Jane, his wife, 184
- Chester
the bishop of, William, 175, 183
Thomas, 160
- Chesterton, Thomas, 176
Agnes, his wife, 176
- Cheatham, John, 155, 157
Catherine, his wife, 155
- Cheyne
Lawrence, 107
Thomas, 113
William, 99
Emma, his wife, 99

- Chicheley, Richard, 218
 Chikсанд, Chekesand
 John, of Huntingdon, 107
 Alice, his wife, 107
 Nicholas, 100
 Childerlee, Chylderlee
 John Hore of, 103
 Thomas Hoore of, 100
 Chirche, John, citizen and mercer of
 London, 105, 106, 109
 Isabel, his wife, 106, 109
 Chokke, Richard, justice, 110
 Cholmeley, Chomley
 Richard, 122
 Richard, knight, 195 *note*
 Roger, 125
 Roger, junior, 122
 William, senior, 122
 Elizabeth, his wife, 122
 Chorleton, *see* Charlton
 Chrystian, Thomas, 178
 Chylde, John, 110
 Clampe, Richard, 159
 Clapham, George, 206
 Clare, John, of Kimbolton, 101, 106
 Margaret, his wife, 106
 Clarence, duke of, George, 111
 Clarke, *see* Clerke
 Clement, Thomas, of Yaxley, 97 *quater*
 Margaret, his wife, 97 *quater*
 Clereuauz, William, senior, 97
 Clerke, Clarke
 John, 132
 Anne, his wife, 132
 Thomas, 215
 Joan, his wife, 215
 William, 175, 193
 Margery, his wife, 175
 Clipsham
 Anthony, *alias* Rowlett, 197
 Michael, 182
 Clopton
 John, 200
 Philip, 187, 188, 198 *bis*, 200
 Beatrice, his wife, 187, 188, 198
 bis
 Richard, 198
 Elizabeth, his wife, 198
 Clyfton
 Gervase, esquire, 210
 Gervase, knight, 113
 Clyston, Thomas, 113
 Agnes, his wife, 113
 Cobbe, Thomas, 172, 208
 Grace, his wife, 208
 Cockarie, Eustace, 201, 227
 Joan, his wife, 201, 227
 Cok, John, clerk, 98
 Cokayn, Edmund, 116
 Cokerell, John, 137
 Cokkes, *see* Cox
 Cole, William, 104
 Agnes, his wife, 104
 Coles, Robert, 205
 Margaret, his wife, 205
 Colidge, John, 165
 Anne, his wife, 165
 Collan, Cullan, John, 107 *bis*
 Colles, John, of Huntingdon, 108
 Collyn
 Agnes, widow, 168
 Jonas, 224
 Thomas, 178
 Alice, his wife, 178
 Colthyrst, Margaret, widow, 118
 Comes, Richard, 212
 Cooke
 Richard, senior, 217
 Thomas, 165, 217
 Thomas, clerk, 200
 Thomas, *alias* Upchurch, 202
 William, 224
 Goodith, his wife, 224
 Cooley, Thomas, 187, 209
 Coollingworthe, Robert, 222
 Joan, his wife, 222
 Cooper, Ambrose, 218
 Copinger, Thomas, 186
 Copley
 Edward, 123
 Humphrey, 187
 Alice, his wife, 137
 William, 110
 Copull, John, 107
 Corbett, Corbet
 Francis, 213
 Agnes, his wife, 213
 Gilbert, 154
 John, 205, 213
 Corbyte, Robert, powderer, 149
 Mary, his wife, 149
 Cordell
 Alice, widow, 154
 Thomas, 202, 213
 Corior, Paris, *alias* Currier, 161
 Alice his wife, 161
 See also Curryar
 Cornewalles, Cornewallys
 John, 181
 Margaret, widow, 181
 Thomas, knight, 154
 Coseyn, William, 148
 Costarde, John, 224
 Agnes, his wife, 224
 Cotton
 John, 144
 Perin, his wife, 144
 William, 144
 Cotton
 Jane, 205, 212
 John, 154
 John, knight, 154

- Robert, 179, 204
 Elizabeth, his wife, 204
 Robert, knight, 120
 Thomas, 118, 147, 148, 158, 169, 176, 186
 Dorothy, his wife, 186
 Couper, Thomas, 109
 Courthop, Anne, widow, 133
 Covert, Giles, 126
 Cowes, William, 187
 Edith, his wife, 187
 Cowles, William, 184
 Cowlynge, Thomas, 124
 Agnes, his wife, 124
 Cowper
 Bernard, 179 *bis*
 John, 179
 Alice, his wife, 179
 Walter, 177
 Agnes, his wife, 177
 Cox, Coxe, Cokkes
 Jane, *alias* Turner, *alias* Awder, 169
 John, 119, 174, 184, 188
 Alice, his wife, 119
 Richard, bishop of Ely, 169
 Coyfe, John, of Warmington, 101
 Alice, his wife, 101
 Crabbe, John, 100
 Cranwell
 Henry, 155
 John, 205
 Thomasine, his wife, 205
 Cressuere, John, 134
 Elizabeth, his wife, 134
 Cristenwheate, William, senior, 188
 Margaret, his wife, 188
 Crofts
 David, 205, 217, 218
 Anne, his wife, 217, 218
 John, 205, 217, 218
 Samuel, 205, 217, 218
 William, 137
 Margery, his wife, 137
 Croke, John, 124
 Cromwell, Cromewell, Crumwell
 Francis, *alias* Williams, 163
 Margaret, his wife, 163
 Henry, *alias* Williams, esquire, 154, 155, 220
 Joan, his wife, 155
 Henry, *alias* Williams, knight, 158, 159, 161, 168, 176, 177, 180, 181, 192, 204, 222
 Joan, his wife, 158, 159, 168, 176, 177, 180, 181
 Oliver, 193, 201, 219
 Elizabeth, his wife, 193
 Oliver, *alias* Williams, 192, 219
 Richard, *alias* Williams, knight, 180, 181, 132
 Frances, his wife, 180, 181, 132
 Robert, 193
 Cropley, Thomas, 222
 Crosse
 John, 207
 Thomas, 149
 Anne, his wife, 149
 Crouche, John, 110
 Margaret, his wife, 110
 Crouker, William, 113
 Crowe, William, 176
 Crumwell, *see* Cromwell
 Cullan, *see* Collan
 Culle, Richard, 127
 Alice, his wife, 127
 Curryar, Currier
 John, 136
 Paris, *alias* Corior, 161
 Alice, his wife, 161
 Robert, 136
 Catherine, his wife, 137
 Curtes, Curteys, Curtys
 Edward, 180
 Henry, 205
 John, junior, 172
 Richard, 124
 Thomas, 142
 Cutbert, Robert, 116
 Cutte, John, knight, 117
 Dabelloun, John, 106
 Dackham
 Henry, 150, 157 *bis*
 Dorothy, his wife, 150, 157 *bis*
 William, 157
 Benedicta, his wife, 157
 Dacre, Thomas de, 98
 Daeres, lord, Thomas Fynes, knight, 120
 Dadyngton, Richard, *alias* Dalyngton, *alias* Daryngton, 133
 Mary, his wife, 133
See also Dorington
 Dale, Thomas, 196
 Dally, John, clerk, 120
 Dalton
 John, clerk, 105
 Philip, clerk, 104
 Daryngton, Richard, *alias* Dadyngton, *alias* Daryngton, 133
 Mary, his wife, 133
See also Dorington
 Danyell
 John, 195
 Robert, 128
 Thomas, 103 *bis*, 157
 Darcy, Darcey, Dercey
 Catherine, 197
 Henry, 156
 Henry, knight, 157, 160, 176, 185, 197, 201
 Catherine, his wife, 197, 201

- John, 197
 Darell
 John, 121
 Marmaduke, 210
 Darington, Richard, *alias* Dadyngton,
 alias Dalynghton, 188
 See also Dorington
 Darnwell, Darnewell
 Anne, 207
 Elizabeth, 207
 Henry, 197, 201
 Richard, 201, 227
 William, 227
 Daundeley, William, 108
 Daunger, Thomas, 208
 Elizabeth, his wife, 208
 Dauntre, *see* Daventry
 Daventry, Dauntre, Dauntre
 John, 111
 Simon Horne of, 104, 105
 Elizabeth, his wife, 104, 105
 Davy, John, 100
 Dawes, Thomas, 196
 Alice, his wife, 196
 Dawson
 George, 165, 180, 200
 Agnes, his wife, 165, 180
 Henry, 144
 John, 180, 200
 Ellen, his wife, 200
 Robert, 145, 166
 Margaret, his wife, 166
 Thomas, 180, 204
 William, 171, 180
 Daye, William, of Herforth, 101
 Ellen, his wife, 101
 Deacon, Richard, 150
 Dengayne, Thomas, 108
 Margaret, his wife, 108
 Denny, Denney, Denny
 Edmund, 117
 Gabriel, 151
 Cutbridge, his wife, 151
 William, 184
 Denton
 Edward, 164
 Joyce, his wife, 164
 John, 99
 William, of Huntingdon, 107
 Margaret, his wife, 107
 Denys, John, 116
 Dercey, *see* Darcey
 Devyll, John, of Huntingdon, 99
 Constance, his wife, 99
 Deynes, Richard, 171
 Lettice, his wife, 171
 Dixon, Dyxon, Dyxson
 Anthony, 189, 149
 Alice, his wife, 149
 Swithin, 182
 Frances, his wife, 182
 Docetour, *see* Dorceter
 Doggett, John, 135
 Dorceter, Docetour, Doasytor
 William, 142, 160
 Alice, his wife, 160
 Dorington, Dorryngton, Darington
 Francis, doctor of divinity, 180
 John, 188, 197, 205, 206 *bis*
 Dorothy, his wife, 205, 206 *bis*
 Richard, *alias* Dadyngton, *alias*
 Dalynghton, 133
 Mary, his wife, 133
 Dormeyre
 Ambrose, 150
 Catherine, widow, 150
 John, 150
 William, 150
 Dove
 Christopher, 141, 150
 Agnes, his wife, 150
 Thomas, 195, 196, 201 *bis*, 210, 211,
 212, 213
 Downes
 Peter, 122
 William, 122
 Drawater, Thomas, 212
 Drewe, William, 194
 Drewell, *see* Druell
 Druell, Drewell
 Christopher, 113, 118
 Humphrey, 166, 168, 169, 179
 Awdry, his wife, 169, 179
 Humphrey, senior, 210
 Humphrey, junior, 191, 194, 201,
 210
 Elizabeth, his wife, 191, 194
 John, clerk, 108 *bis*, 105, 106
 John, parson of Ashby, 108 *bis*
 Robert, 147, 168, 194 *note*
 Stephen, 103
 William, 108 *ter*, 111, 114
 Dudley
 Edmund, 117
 John, knight, 126
 Joan, his wife, 126
 William, 127 *bis*
 Duloo, Edmund, 168
 Dunhed
 John, 101, 106
 Robert, 106
 Dunholt, John, 108
 Durham, the bishop of, Thomas, 120
 Durrant
 John, 190
 Richard, 190
 Robert, 221, 222
 Elizabeth, his wife, 222
 Samuel, 190
 Dyckells, Walter, *alias* Waren, 156
 Dycons, Dyckon, Dyckons
 John, 131, 226

- Robert, 164, 203
 Elizabeth, his wife, 164
 Margaret, his wife, 203
- Dyer
 James, knight, chief justice of the
 common bench, 151, 158, 162,
 167, 169
 Margaret, his wife, 151, 158
 Richard, knight, 218
 Mary, his wife, 218
- Dyke, Hugh, 105
- Dynham, John, knight, lord of Dyn-
 ham, 118
- Dyssher
 Richard, 186
 Thomas, junior, 128
 William, 186
- Dyxon, Dyxson, *see* Dixon
- Easte, East, Est
 Alexander, 175
 Francis, 198
 Robert, 122
 Thomas, 175, 204
 Joan, his wife, 204
 William, 101 *ter*
- Eaton, Eton, John Elys of, 100
 Joan, his wife, 100
- Edwardes, Edwards
 George, 165
 Henry, 222
 Joan, his wife, 222
 Thomas, 169
- Eier, Thomas, 200
- Ekynes, Ekyns
 John, 183, 191, 208
 John, senior, 183
 John, junior, 183
 Margery, his wife, 188
 Thomas, 191, 203
- Elizabeth, the queen, 204
- Ellington, Elington, Elyngton
 John, 159
 Thomas Gymer of, 100
- Elliot, Elyott
 John, 140
 Robert, clerk, 136
- Ellys, Elys
 John, of Eaton, 100
 Joan, his wife, 100
 Margaret, 219
 Thomas, 185
- Elmys, John, 125
- Ely, the bishop of, Richard Coxe, 169
- Emery, Thomas, 219
- Emmanuel College, the master, fellows
 and scholars of, Cambridge, 219
- Empringham, Robert, 199
- Englefield, Thomas, knight, justice of
 the common bench, 127
- Erieth, Thomas, clerk, 117
- Erle, Austin, 185
- Est, *see* Easte
- Eston, John, chaplain of Weston, 108
- Eayngold, John, 116
- Euerard, William, 122
- Everdon, William, 105
 Ellen, his wife, 105
- Everedge, Thomas, *alias* Everest, 223
 Barbara, his wife, 228
- Everingham, Margery, widow, 184
- Everton
 Edmund Bendowe of, 136
 Sibil, his wife, 136
 Walter Weston of, 98
 Catherine, his wife, 98
 William Burnard of, 98
- Exall
 John, 149
 Catherine, his wife, 149
 Robert, 130, 171 *note*
 William, 171
 Julia, his wife, 171
- Eynesworth, Thomas, 167
- Eyre, Eyr
 John, 106
 Robert, of Titchmarah, 99
- Fairpoynt
 Michael, *alias* Parpoynt, 187
 Richard, " " 187
- Faldo
 John, 217
 Margaret, his wife, 217
 Richard, 219
- Farren
 Oliver, 216, 224
 Frances, his wife, 216, 224
 William, 168, 216 *note*, 225
- Farwell, Farewell
 John, 174, 189, 192
 Ursula, his wife, 189, 192
- Faukes, John, 109; *see also* Fox
- Fawnt, *see* Fount
- Feildinge
 Michael, 191
 William, 191
- Fenere, John, 97
- Fenny Stanton, Fenystanton, William
 Gillour of, 100
- Ferner, Jerome, 176
- Ferrers, lord, of Chartley, Walter,
 viscount Hereford, 156, 162
- Ferrou, Robert, 111
 Joan, his wife, 111
- Fette, John, of Huntingdon, 102
- Fetyplace, Alexander, 127
- Fishere, Fysher
 John, of St Neots, 102
 Margaret, his wife, 102
 Michael, 121
 Richard, 128

- William, of Turvey, 100
 Alice, his widow, 100
 Fitzjames, John, chief baron of the
 exchequer, 122
 Fitzrichard, Simon, 123
 Fitzwilliam, Thomas, 113
 Flacke, Edward, 198
 Margery, his wife, 198
 Flamanck, John, 187
 Fleete, Flete
 Robert, 125
 Thomas, 125
 William, 125, 191
 Fletewood, William, 210
 Jane, his wife, 210
 Fletton, Robert, 187
 Fluide, Fluyd
 Edward, 154
 William, 150, 159
 Flytte, Roger Butte of, 100
 Alice, his wife, 100
 Folkys, Richard, 114
 Joan, his wife, 114
 Folliatt, *alias* Follye, William, 217
 Foott, Benedict, 205
 Joan, his wife, 205
 Fordham
 John, 184
 Winifred, his wife, 184
 Richard, 184
 Forrest, Forest
 Anthony, 211
 Henry, 155, 163
 John, 178, 190
 Miles, 183, 211
 Robert, 161, 163, 165, 172 *bis*, 173,
 211
 Agnes, his wife, 161, 165
 William, 178, 190, 204, 209
 Elizabeth, his wife, 204, 209
 Forster
 Agnes, widow, 110
 Robert, 113
 Foster
 Christopher, clerk, 133
 Gerard, 139
 Agnes, his wife, 139
 James, 160
 Margaret, his wife, 160
 Thomas, 199
 William, 217
 Fount, Fawnt
 Edmund, 175
 William, 166
 Fowle
 William, 132
 Ellen, his wife, daughter of
 Henry Grauntofte, 132
 Fox, Foze
 John, 107
 William, clerk, 194
 Grace, his wife, 194
 See also Faukes
 Foxley, Ralph, 125
 Fraunces, Fraunceese, Fraunceys,
 Frauncis, Frauncys
 Nicholas, of Huntingdon, 103
 Richard, 113
 Margaret, his wife, 113
 Thomas, 120
 Walter, 181, 223
 William, 148
 Fray, John, of the county of Hertford,
 103, 105
 Frecleton, Walter, 224
 Margaret, his wife, 224
 Freman
 Henry, 127
 John, 212
 Lawrence, 199
 Thomas, 141, 144
 William, 140, 153, 158, 199
 Jane, his wife, 153
 Freshwater, Fresshewater, John, 194,
 204
 Mary, his wife, 204
 Frost, William, 121
 Frounte, John, 213
 Frythe, Robert, 185
 Sarah, his wife, 185
 Fuller, Nicholas, 167
 Fynche, Henry, 198, 199 *bis*, 200, 201
 Ursula, his wife, 198
 Fynden, William, 152
 Fynes, Thomas, knight, lord Dacres, 120
 Fynge, Thomas, 122
 Fysaher, *see* Fishere
 Gage, John, 106
 Gale
 Edmund, 167
 John, 179
 Game, John, *alias* Goodgame, 138
 Gamon, William, 172, 187
 Agnes, his wife, 187
 Gardener, Gardynere
 Philip, 145
 Richard, citizen and alderman of
 London, 113
 Robert, 210
 Agnes, his wife, 211
 William, 184
 Joan, his wife, 184
 Garner, William, 185
 Joan, his wife, 185
 Garnet, Thomas, 159
 Gatle, John, 107
 Gawen, William, *alias* Levens, 176
 Geares, William, 223
 Clemence, his wife, 223
 Gedney, John, citizen and clothier of
 London, 103

- Gelly, Lewis, 102
 Margery, his wife, 102
 Genings, William, 192
 Gent
 Thomas, 116
 William, 116
 Germyn, Ambrose, 109
 Isabel, his wife, 109
 Gibson, John, 202
 Gillour, Gyllour, William, of Fenny
 Stanton, 99, 100, 101
 Gilmyn, Gylmyn
 John, 111
 Thomas, 111 *bis*
 Girdler, Alice, widow, 183
 Glademan, Gladman, Thomas, 105, 106
 Glatton, Richard Vaux of, yeoman,
 115, 118
 John, his son, 115, 118
 Glover
 Henry, 221
 William, 189
 Goddard, Goddarde, Godard, Robert,
 122, 128, 142
 Goderyche, William, 151
 Elizabeth, his wife, 151
 Godfree, Robert, 177
 Goldeston, Thomas, 144
 Agnes, his wife, 144
 Gollston, Richard, 154, 159
 Joan, his wife, 159
 Gonyld
 John, 103
 Robert, clerk, 103
 Goodeare, William, 156
 Goodfelawe, Gilbert, 108
 Margaret, his wife, 108
 Goodgame
 Agnes, widow, 126
 John, *alias* Game, 138
 Goodwyn, Ralph, 184
 Margaret, his wife, 184
 Gore, Thomas, 187
 Gorlinge, Robert, 145
 Agnes, his wife, 145
 Gorram, Alice, widow, 145
 Gosselowe, Gosslowe, William, 116,
 119, 120
 Elizabeth, his wife, 120
 Goslyn, Henry, 183
 Bridgit, his wife, 183
 Gosnold, James, 186
 Gostwyk', Gostewyk',
 John, 124, 129
 Joan, his wife, 129
 Grace, William, 116, 118, 120
 Grandesden, John, 104
 Isabel, his wife, 104
 Graves, Gravis, Grave
 John, 189, 195
 Margaret, widow, 189 *note*
 Robert, 189 *note*, 195 *note*
 Thomas, 128
 Grauntoft, Henry, 181, 182
 Anne, Ellen, Margaret, his daughters,
 182
 Mary, his daughter, 181
 Grawnt, Edward, 166
 Graye, John, 154
 Great Gransden, Magna Granteden,
 John Catelyn of, senior, 104
 Great Staughton, Magna Stoughton
 John Stoughton of, 101
 Robert Botle of, 101
 Margery, his wife, 101
 Great Wilbraham, Magna Wylburg-
 ham, John Smyth of, 104
 Joan, his wife, 104
 Greene, Grene
 Henry, 122
 Joan, his wife, 122
 Jerome, 184
 John, 120
 Richard, 210 *bis*
 Robert, 159
 Thomas, 200, 202, 217, 228
 Jane or Joan, his wife, 200, 217
 Walter, of Poplar, 100
 Alice, his wife, 100
 Greisley, George, knight, 129
 Greke, John, 128
 Thomasine, his wife, 128
 Grenehall, Edward, 118
 Greneleffe, Richard, 122
 Grey
 Edmund, Lord de Wylton, 117 *bis*
 Florence, his wife, 117
 Simon, 174, 200, 204, 212
 Judith, his wife, 212
 Thomas, 138
 Anne, his wife, 138
 Walter, 145
 Grymbolde, Grymbaud
 John, 225
 Richard, 101
 William, 101
 Agnes, his wife, 101
 Gryme, Martin, *alias* Moll, 152
 Joan, his wife, 152
 Gunnell, William, 155
 Gylatt, Robert, 189
 Gymler, Gymbre
 Henry, 108 *bis*, 110
 John, 109
 John, vicar of St Neots, 111
 Thomas, of Ellington, 100
 Haconby
 John, 182
 Joan, his wife, 182
 William, 148
 Agnes, his wife, 148

- Hake, William, 200**
Halby, John, clerk, 108
Hale
 Richard, 174
 Constance, his wife, 174
 Robert, 217, 221
 Susan, his wife, 221
 William, 128, 131, 136
Hales, Christopher, attorney-general, 126
Hall
 Alice, widow, 206
 John, 206
 Anne, his wife, 206
 Richard, 185
 Robert, 189
 Thomas, 154, 197 *note*
 Dorothy, his daughter, 197 *note*
Hallam
 Robert, 209, 222
 Elizabeth, his wife, 209, 222
 Thomas, 222
Halle, Hall
 Thomas, 117
 Thomas, *alias* Walcott, Whalcott, 125, 144
 Elizabeth, his wife, 125, 144
Halles, Halls, William, doctor of divinity, 208, 214
Hampstead, Hempsted, William Mor-daunt of, 120
Hanger, George, 202
Hare, William, 124
 Alice, his wife, 124
Harford, see Hartford
Harlyngton, Herlyngton, John de, 98
 Joan, his wife, 98, 99
Harris, Harres, Harrys
 Richard, 169
 Thomas, 141, 203
Harry, Thomas, 113
Harrison, Clement, 204
Harrowden, lord, William Vaux, 190, 203 note
 Mary, his wife, 190, 203 *note*
Hartford, Harford
 John, 170
 Robert, 123
 William, 170
Harvy, Harvy, Hervy
 John, 118, 195 *quater*, 196 *ter*, 200
 Mary, his wife, 195 *quater*, 196 *ter*
 Dorothy, his wife, 200
 Richard, 118
 William, 116, 120, 142
Hassall, Richard, 122
Hasylde, Francis, 120
Hasylwode, Edmund, 119
Hatfeilde, Thomas, 197 note
 Elizabeth, his daughter, 197 *note*
Hatley
 Edmund, 139, 147, 203
 Joan, his wife, 139
 Ellen, 149
 Frances, 157
 Joan, 149
 Philip, 129, 179, 214 *note*
 Ralph, 209, 221
 Catherine, his wife, 221
 Robert, 119, 201
 Thomas, 119, 127, 140
 Elizabeth, his wife, 127
 Ellen, his wife, 119
 William, 119, 130, 179, 192, 215, 217
Hauergyll, Thomas, alias Northe, 132
Hauke, John, clerk, 101
Haukesby, John, 124
Haward, Edmund, knight, lord Haward, 120
Hawkins, Hawkyns, William, 203, 212, 214, 227
Heche, William, 134
 Anne, his wife, 134
Heddington, Thomas, 193
Heddy, Thomas, 185
Hedley, Thomas, 180
Helperby, Henry, 100
Hempsted, see Hampstead
Hendley, Henley, Richard, 165, 169
Henry VII, the king, 115
Henson, Hensoune, Hensune
 John, 188
 Richard, 157
 Alice, his wife, 157
 William, 131, 141, 226
 Bridget, his wife, 226
Herdson, Henry, citizen and alderman of London, 144, 146
Hereford, viscount, Walter lord Ferrers of Chartley, 156, 162
Herendon, Henry, 197
Herforth
 John, 144
 Robert, 144
 Margaret, his wife, 144
 William Daye of, 101
 Ellen, his wife, 101
Herle, William, 102
 Margaret, his wife, 102
Herlyngton, see Harlyngton
Herne
 Robert, 147
 William, 100
Heron, Edward, 199
Hervy, see Harvy
Healrigge, Thomas, junior, 201
Heth
 Henry, 105
 Richard, clerk, 105
Hetley
 Thomas, 217, 223

- William, 172, 187
 Heyward, Giles, 209
 Elizabeth, his wife, 209
 Higham Ferrers, Robert Pemberton
 of, 112
 Hill, Hyll
 George, 210
 George, *alias* Carre, 184, 185, 186,
 187, 191, 204
 Agnes, his wife, 184, 185, 186,
 191, 204
 John, 185
 Thomas, 186, 210 *note*
 William, clerk, 113
 Hobson, William, 151
 Hodgson, Hodson
 Christopher, 219
 Henry, 209
 Thomas, 223
 Holand, John, 96
 Holbeme, Hugh, 119
 Margaret, his wife, 119
 Holcote, Holcott, Holcot, Holloott',
 Howleatt, Howloott
 Francis, 176, 180, 188, 191, 194,
 201, 202, 214, 221
 Awdry, his wife, 188, 191, 194,
 201, 202, 214, 221
 William, 161, 163
 Ellen, his wife, 161, 163
 Holder, Henry, 185
 Elizabeth, 185
 Hollinghedge, Hollynghedge
 Edward, 220 *bis*
 Richard, 171
 Thomas, 171 *bis*, 191, 194
 Holmes, Robert, 159
 Hooper, Humphrey, 165, 178, 179
 Hoore, Hore
 John, 100
 Joan, his wife, 100
 John, of Childerley, 103
 Thomas, of Childerley, 100
 Horewode, *see* Horwode
 Horne
 Richard, 113
 Simon, of Daventry, 104, 105
 Elizabeth, his wife, 104, 105
 Hornesbye, William, 196
 Catherine, his wife, 196
 Horwood, Horwoode, Horewode, Hor-
 wod', Horwode
 John, 113
 Richard, 123
 Walter, 167, 169, 179
 Annabil, his wife, 179
 William, 123, 123, 140
 Houghton, John, chaplain, 97
 Howelot, Henry, 119
 Howett, William, 204
 Howloott, *see* Holcote
 Howson, Thomas, senior, 186, 187,
 188, 200
 Grace, his wife, 186, 187, 188,
 200
 Hubbert, Hubberd, Hubberde
 Edward, 214
 Henry, 217, 218, 221
 Huckell, Stephen, 207
 Huddilston, Huddylston
 Charles, 154
 Edmund, 154
 John, 154
 Hughes, William, 199
 Huke
 John, 119
 Alice, his wife, 119
 Walter, clerk, 120
 Hull
 Henry, 147
 John, 147
 Elizabeth, his wife, 147
 Huls, William, 182
 Hammerston, Edward, 189
 Isabel, his wife, 189
 Humphrye, John, 193
 Hunt, Hunte
 Roger, 98, 99, 102, 105 *bis*, 107
 Margery, his wife, 102
 Samuel, clerk, 189
 Alice, his wife, 189
 Thomas, 110, 111, 122
 Alice, his wife, 122
 Hunter, Thomas, 119
 Huntingdon
 John Chiksand of, 107
 Alice, his wife, 107
 John Colles of, 103
 John Devyll of, 99
 Constance, his wife, 99
 John Fette of, 102
 Nicholas Fraunceys of, 103
 Richard Makesay of, 103
 Agnes, his wife, 103
 Robert Pekke of, 102
 Roger Chamberlayn, 98
 Agnes, his wife, 98
 William Denton of, 107
 Margaret, his wife, 107
 Hurlagh, John, clerk, 109
 Huscall, John, 206
 Elizabeth, his wife, 206
 Husee, William, knight, chief justice
 of the king's bench, 113
 Hustwaite, Thomas, 226
 Hutton
 John, 209
 Elizabeth, his wife, 209
 Thomas, 124, 125, 139
 Hyde, John, 208
 Hyll, *see* Hill
 Hylton, Henry, 181

- Hynde
 John, esquire, 124
 John, gentleman, 124
 John, serjeant-at-law, 125
- Jackman, Robert, 224
 Judith, his wife, 224
- Jackson, Edmund, 162
 Agnes, his wife, 162
- Jacobbe, Richard, 147
- James, Edward, *alias* Aspyne, 220
 Agnes, his wife, 220
- Jay, Jaye
 Robert, 176, 180
 Constance, his wife, 176, 180
 Thomas, 122, 170, 179
 Margaret, his wife, 179
- Ibbett, Ibbet, Ibbott, Edmund, 182, 217, 221
 Agnes, his wife, 182
- Jefson, William, 124
- Jellyn, Edward, 178
 Elizabeth, his wife, 178
- Jermayn, Francis, 121
 Anastacia, his wife, 121
- Jewet, Lawrence, 110
- Ingram, Eusebeus, 206
- Johnson
 Edward, 184
 Agnes, his wife, 184
 Nicholas, *alias* Butler, 189, 190, 195
 Peter, 143 *bis*
 Mary, his wife, 143 *bis*
 William, 220
- Jones
 Ellis, 188
 Henry, 181
 Elizabeth, his wife, 181
 John, 124
 Oliver, 226
 Robert, 226
 Thomas, 219, 224, 226
 Dorothy, his wife, 226
- Joyce, Joyse
 Swithin, 159
 William, 167, 191
- Joye, Henry, 128
- Joynour, Richard, 102
 Catherine, his wife, 102
- Isack', Isaake, Thomas, 202, 227
- Ivatt, Edmund, 153
- Judde
 Thomas, 116
 Margaret, his wife, 116
 William, 108
- Keache, Keache
 Humphrey, 169
 John, 128, 182, 169, 177, 183
 Dorothy, his wife, 177, 183
- Kelefytte, Thomas, 125
- Kellewey, Francis, 157
 Anne, his wife, 157
- Kemsale, Thomas, 103
 Maud, his wife, 103
- Kendall, Kendale
 Henry, 189, 196
 Margaret, his wife, 189, 212
 Margaret, 213 *note*
 Mark, 212
 Sibil, his wife, 212
- Kent, Kenelm, 162, 165, 169
 Elizabeth, his wife, 162
- Kentewode, Reynold, dean of St Paul's, London, 105
- Kerver, William, 110
- Key, John, 179
- Kimbolton, Kymbalton, John Clare of, 106
 Margaret, his wife, 106
- Kings, King, Kynge, Kyng
 George, 171, 193 *note*, 222
 Richard, chaplain, 101
 Thomas, 222
 William, 127, 153, 181
 Agnes, his wife, 153
- Kippest, John, 205
- Kirbie, Kyrbie, Kyrbye
 Thomas, 207, 207 *note*
 Mary, his wife, 207
 William, 207 *note*
- Knight, Knyght
 Anthony, 159, 163
 John, 129
- Knotte, John, 129
- Joan, his wife, 129
- Knowlis, Thomas, 223
- Knyvett, Knyuet
 Anthony, 155
 Edmund, 155
 Henry, 155
 John, knight, 108
 Thomas, knight, 155, 177
- Kokayn, William, 106
- Kydman
 John, 128
 Simon, 183
 Thomas, 126, 128, 183
- Kylham, Thomas, 128
- Kyngeston, Robert, 124
- Kyrbye, *see* Kirbie
- Kyrkeby, John, 99
- Kyrkham, Kyrkeham
 Robert, knight, 135, 186 *bis*, 137, 189
 Sibil, his wife, 135, 186 *bis*, 137, 189
 William, 160
 Mary, his wife, 160
- Lacke, William, 180
 Phillis, his wife, 180
- Laddes, William, 156

- Lambart, Christopher, 119
 Lambe
 George, 182
 William, 182
 Lambkyn, William, 125
 Lancaster, Langoastre
 Dorothy, 200
 John, 200
 Richard, 160
 Robert, 207
 Lane
 Robert, knight, 150
 Catherine, his wife, 150
 William, 159, 163
 Agnes, his wife, 159, 163
 Langton
 John, clerk, 107
 Robert, 97
 Large, Robert, citizen and mercer of
 London, 106
 Lark, John, clerk, 98
 Lassell, William, clerk, 107
 Latham, Ralph, 121
 Elizabeth, his wife, 121
 Latymer, Robert, 125
 Catherine, his wife, 125
 Launcell', John, 124
 Lawrence, Lawrens, Laurence, Lau-
 rens, Lawrence
 Edmund, 177
 Thomasine, his wife, 177
 Henry, 153, 160
 James, 114
 Agnes, his wife, 114
 John, 107, 120 *bis*, 222
 John, clerk, 99
 William, 136, 146 *ter*, 147, 148, 151,
 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 161 *bis*,
 168
 Margery, his wife, 154, 161
 Laws
 Ambrose, 214
 Frances, his wife, 214
 Thomas, 149
 Agnes, his wife, 149
 Laxton, Michael, 205
 Leache, Leche
 George, 171
 John, 128
 William, 171
 Leder, Oliver, 125, 127, 128 *bis*, 129,
 143
 Frances, his wife, 129, 143, 158 *note*
 Lee, John, 105 *bis*, 107
 Leedes, Leeds, Leed'
 Edward, 216, 218, 219, 220
 Alice, his wife, 219, 220
 Stephen, 179, 186
 Sarah, his wife, 186
 Thomas, 216
 Faith, his wife, 216
 Leegh, Nicholas, 116
 Rose, his wife, 116
 Leffyn, Robert, 124
 Joan, his wife, 124
 Leget, John, 107
 Leigh, Edward, 176
 Leman, Abril, 166
 Bridgit, his wife, 166
 Lenton
 John, 216
 Thomas, 177
 Lepton, Ralph, clerk, 121
 Lestrige, Alexander, *alias* Butcher, 189
 Lestrangle, Nicholas, 134
 Levens, Levans
 Gawin, 212
 William, *alias* Gawen, 176
 William, 182
 William, junior, 182
 William, senior, 182
 Levytt, Robert, 207
 Lewis, Lewys
 Anne, widow, 183
 Michael, 173
 Lincoln
 bishops of,
 John, 113
 William Chaderton, 215, 218
 the earl of, Henry, 199
 Elizabeth, his wife, 199
 Locke, Lokke, Lock'
 Eliazer, 193
 John, 111
 Michael, 150
 Jane, his wife, 150
 Lodyngton, *see* Luddington
 Logge, Robert, clerk, 114
 Lokke, *see* Locke
 London
 citizens of
 William Brampton, 97
 Alice, his wife, 97
 Aldermen
 Thomas Breteyn, 113
 Richard Gardynere, 113
 Henry Herdson, 146
 Clothier
 John Gedney, 103
 Dyer
 William Baron, 103
 Grocers
 Edmund Twyne, 103
 Ambrose Wolley, 124
 Jeweller
 Richard Stace, 103
 Mercers
 Richard Bures, 102
 John Chirche, 106
 Robert Large, 106
 Thomas Staunton, 106, 109
 William, 97

- Longworth, William, 181
 Dorothy, his wife, 181
 Lord, Lorde
 John, 101, 158
 Stephen, 196
 Agnes, his wife, 196
 Thomas, 128, 221 *bis*
 Catherine, his wife, 221 *bis*
 Lorymer, Richard, 122
 Elizabeth, his wife, 122
 Loue, Thomas, 114
 Agnes, his wife, 114
 Lounde, Thomas, of Shefford, 100
 Louthe, Lowthe, Lowthe
 Roger, 97, 98
 Thomas, 119
 Lovall
 John, 198
 Joan, his wife, 198
 Thomas, 200
 Margaret, his wife, 200
 Thomas, knight, 115, 154
 Elizabeth, his wife, 154
 Lovett, Thomas, 152, 180
 Lucas
 John, clerk, 97
 Thomas, 117
 Luokett, Richard, 189
 Luddington, Luddyngton, Lodyngton
 John, junior, 120
 Joan, his wife, 120
 William, 151
 William, senior, 202
 Mary, his wife, 203
 Luke
 John, 205
 Nicholas, 175, 187
 Nicholas, baron of the exchequer,
 134, 135, 143, 149, 151
 Paul, 174, 198
 Walter, esquire, 188
 Walter, knight, justice of the king's
 bench, 126, 130, 131
 Anne, his wife, 126
 Luken, John, 159
 Lyght, Lyte
 John, 116, 206
 Agnes, his wife, 206
 Lymwood, *see* Lynwood
 Lyndsey, Lynsey
 John, 154, 176
 William, 202
 Lynne, Rannulph, 127
 Lynwood, Lymwood, Richard, 177, 201
 Lyte, *see* Lyght

 Machell, Thomas, 134, 159
 Margery, his wife, 159
 Maddy, Madie, William, 172, 194
 Maddyngle, John, 98
 Madie, *see* Maddy

 Magna Staughton, *see* Great Staughton
 Makeseye, *see* Maxey
 Malhom, William, clerk, 119
 Malory, Malorye, Mallerye, Mallory
 Anthony, 127
 Alice, his wife, 127
 Francis, 169, 176, 180
 Ellen, his wife, 169, 176, 180
 Robert, 144, 145
 Mary, his wife, 144, 145
 William, 105
 Agnes, his wife, 105
 Man, Manne
 George, 131
 William, 99
 Manesty, Monastye
 Clement, 150, 176
 John, 138
 Thomas, 138
 Manfeilde, Thomas, 176
 Dorothy, his wife, 176
 Mannyng, William, 117
 Alice, his wife, 117
 Manyngham
 Eleanor, 116
 Isabel, widow, 116
 Joan, 116
 William, 116
 Alice, his wife, 116
 Marborowe, Robert, 195
 Charity, his wife, 195
 Marcer, Robert, 188
 Margetts
 Henry, 189
 Henry, junior, 157
 Marham, Lawrence, 122
 Mariott, *see* Marriott
 Markes, William, 111
 Marlyn, Marlyng, Henry, 194, 225
 Marowe, Thomas, 116
 Marriott, Mariott, Maryott
 Christopher, 194
 Robert, 195
 Thomas, 210
 William, 195, 197 *bis*, 205, 208
 Agnes, his wife, 197, 205, 208
 Marshall
 the earl, William, earl of Notting-
 ham, 114
 Thomas, 220
 Walter, 174, 188, 196
 William, 125, 131, 204
 Elizabeth, his wife, 131
 Marahe, Thomas, 164
 Marten, Richard, 148
 Lettice, his wife, 148
 Martin, Martyn
 Christopher, 222
 Henry, 193
 John, 173, 182, 203, 222
 Margaret, his wife, 203

- Roger, 106
 Agnes, his wife, 106
 Thomas, 161, 170, 184
 Margery, his wife, 170
 William, 100
 Marton, *see* Merton
 Martyndale, Roger, 119
 Mason
 John, knight, 142
 Elizabeth, his wife, 142
 Simon, 196, 208
 Elizabeth, his wife, 208
 Thomas, 196, 210
 William, 156
 Mathew, Mathewe, Matthew
 John, 201, 202
 Lucy, his wife, 201, 202
 William, 134, 136, 152, 166
 Mary, his wife, 134, 136
 Maund, John, 208
 Elizabeth, his wife, 208
 Maxey, Makesye, Makesey, Makesay
 John, of St Ives, 99
 John, 100, 101
 Richard, of Huntingdon, 103
 Agnes, his wife, 103
 Maye, Nicholas, 140
 Agnes, his wife, 140
 Mayell, Walter, 102
 Joan, his wife, 102
 Mayho
 Thomas, senior, 171
 Thomas, junior, 171
 Meade, Thomas, 157
 Melburn, John, 101
 Merbury
 George, 128
 Margaret, his wife, 128
 John, 128
 Merrell, Merill, Meryll, Meryell
 John, *alias* Wild, 162, 172
 Margery, his wife, 172
 Thomas, *alias* Wild, 213 *note*, 220
 Margaret, his wife, 220
 William, *alias* Wylde, 227
 Merton, Marton
 Lawrence, 116 *bis*
 Robert, 187
 Joan, his wife, 187
 William, 120
 Alice, his wife, 121
 Merney, Henry, knight, 120
 Metcalf, Nicholas, master of St John's
 College, Cambridge, 126
 Michell, Mychell
 Humphrey, 150, 177
 John, 199
 Margaret, his wife, 199
 Richard, 144
 Elizabeth, his wife, 144
 Robert, 116
 Thomas, 189, 210
 Jane, his wife, 189
 William, 144
 Miller, Myller, Bartholomew, 144, 145
 Mary, his daughter, 144
 Milsent, Milsente, Robert, 166, 184
 Milton, John, 104
 Moigne, Mary le, 98
 Moll, Martin, *alias* Gryme, 152
 Joan, his wife, 152
 Mollesworth, Mullysworth
 Adam, clerk, 126
 William, 98
 Elizabeth, his wife, 98
 Molsley, Molsleye, Humphrey, 135, 148
 Monasty, *see* Manesty
 Money
 Henry, 138
 Thomas, 158
 Alice, his wife, 158
 Monke, William, 118
 Moor, More
 James, 104
 Thomas, knight, 122
 William, 104
 Amice, his wife, 104
 Mordant, Mordaunt, Mordaunte
 Edmund, 145
 George, 208
 Cecily, his wife, 208
 Henry, 223
 Margaret, his wife, 223
 John, esquire, 120, 125
 John, knight, lord Mordaunt, 146, 147, 223 *note*
 Lewis, knight, lord Mordaunt, 162, 163, 190, 203 *note*, 208, 223
 William, of Hampstead, 120
 Mordon, Robert, 204
 More, *see* Moor
 Mores, William, 108
 Alice, his wife, 108
 Morgan, Percival, 123
 Constance, his wife, 123
 Morley, John, 201
 Mortimer, John, knight, 115
 Margaret, his wife, 115
 Morton
 George, 164, 167, 168
 Mary, his wife, 167, 168
 John, 125
 Thomas, 141
 Joan, his wife, 141
 Morys, John, 101
 Mary, his wife, 101
 Mott', Thomas, 182
 Motwell, John, 109
 Mountague, Mountagu
 Edward, serjeant-at-law, knight,
 chief justice of king's bench,

- chief justice of common bench,
 127, 133, 140, 161, 211
 Elizabeth, his wife, 211
 Edward, esquire, 211, 226
 Henry, 211
 Roger, 211, 226
 Sidney, 226
 Simon, 211
 Anne, his wife, 211
 Mowyer, Edmund, 124
 Elizabeth, his wife, 124
 Moyse, Robert, 138
 Moyser, John, 217 *note*
 Mullyaworth, *see* Mollesworth
 Mulsho, Mulso
 Edmund, 113
 Edward, 158
 Mary, his wife, 158
 John, 113
 William, 180
 Anne, his wife, 180
 Muscote, Muscote', John, 119, 156, 185
 Mary, his wife, 185
 Musterd, Richard, 166
 Myddleton, John, 194
 Myles, Thomas, 113
 Mylford, Lawrance, 152
 Thomasine, his wife, 152
 Myles, William, 167
 Mynne, Nicholas, 217 *note*
 Myton, John, 123

 Negose
 Henry, 151
 Joan, his wife, 151
 Thomas, 142
 Nelson, Robert, 136
 Netter, John, 192, 208
 Dorothy, his wife, 192, 208
 Nevyl, Thomas, 113
 Newell, *see* Nowell
 Newman, Neweman
 Gregory, 205
 Catherine, his wife, 205
 Henry, 111
 John, 161
 Margaret, his wife, 162
 Newton, John, 139
 Elizabeth, his wife, 139
 Nicholas, Nycholas
 Edward, 216
 John, 199
 Nicholl, John, 112
 Nicolson, Thomas, 209
 Alice, his wife, 209
 Nightingale, Leonard, 192
 Norman, Christopher, 214
 Normanton, Thomas, 187
 Elizabeth, his wife, 187
 North, Northe
 Edward, 126
 Richard, 140
 Thomas, *alias* Haueryll, 132
 Norton, Thomas, 145
 Dorothy, his wife, 145
 Norwich, Norwyche, Robert, king's
 serjeant-at-law, 120, 125
 Norwood, Henry, 223
 Nottingham, the earl of, William the
 earl Marshall, 114
 Nowell, Newall
 Robert, clerk, 123, 130
 Thomas, 132
 Noxe, William, 182
 Alice, his wife, 182
 Nudigate, John, serjeant-at-law, 120

 Odell
 John, 123
 Thomas, 207 *bis*
 Olyver
 James, 208
 John, 210
 Otye, William, 211
 Overton
 Edward, 151
 Thomas, 116
 William, 205
 Mathea, his wife, 205
 Owers, John, 196
 Agnes, his wife, 196
 Owyme
 Humphrey, 178
 Miles, 178
 Oxford, the earl of, John, 120

 Page, Paige, Paidge
 Anthony, 195
 John, 164
 Ellen, his wife, 164
 Robert, 193
 Elizabeth, his wife, 193
 William, 193
 Pagitt, Thomas, 167, 173, 177
 Pakyngton, Ralph, 106
 Emma, his wife, 106
 Palfriman, Robert, 139
 Palgrave, Henry, 162
 Margaret, his wife, 162
 Palmer
 Bartholomew, 124
 Joan, widow, 142
 Robert, 135, 202
 Margaret, his wife, 202
 Pannell, Thomas, 194
 Papworth
 John, 198
 William, 209 *bis*
 Bridgit, his wife, 209 *bis*
 Paratt, *see* Parratt
 Parell, *see* Parrell
 Paris, Parys

- Elizabeth, 214
 Ferdinand, 154
 Paris, 215
 Philip, 215
Parker
 Giles, 183
 Henry, 122
 John, 184
 Julia, 107
 Robert, 183
 William, 111
Parkyns, Margery, widow, 142
Parpoynt
 Michael, *alias* Fairpoynt, 187
 Richard, " 187
Parratt, Paratt, Thomas, 141, 178,
 206, 213, 225, 226
Parre, William, 119
 Mary, his wife, 119
Parrell, Parell
 Francis, 170, 177
 Oliver, 169 *bis*, 174 *bis*, 177
 Thomas, 141
Parys, *see* Paris
Pashler, Passheler, Pasheler
 Edward, 225
 Alice, his wife, 225
 John, 183, 191, 209
 Alice, his wife, 191
 Elizabeth, his wife, 183
Payne
 Edward, 172, 206
 Robert, 145, 197, 206
 Elizabeth, his wife, 145
 William, 183
Pecocke
 Elizabeth, 155
Parnelle, 155
Philip, 155
Pedley
 James, 200
 John, 177, 200, 206
 Richard, 195 *note*
 Margaret, his wife, 195 *note*
 William, 181
Peek, Peke
 Edward, 123
 John, 97, 111
Peerson, Thomas, 148
Peete, Thomas, 175, 188 *bis*
 Anne, his wife, 188 *bis*
Peke, *see* Peek
Pekke, Robert, of Huntingdon, 102
Pemberton
 John, clerk, 109
 Robert, 152
 Margaret, his wife, 152
 Robert, of Higham Ferrers, 112
Penfolde, William, 189
Pennant, Edward, 156
Pentlowe, William, clerk, 212
Penwortham, Henry, clerk, 105, 106
Penycooke, . Penycooke, Penycook,
 Pennycook, Pennycooke
 Anthony, 135, 146, 148
 Mary, his wife, 135, 148
 Robert, 144 *bis*, 147
 Margaret, his wife, 147
 Robert, of Woodwalton, 146
Pennyfather, Thomas, 155
 Emma, his wife, 155
Percy, Alan, master of St John's
 College, Cambridge, 121
Perrye, Henry, 153, 208
Peryent, Thomas, 129
Peter, Michael, 176
 Constance, his wife, 176
Peters, Robert, 151
 Agnes, his wife, 151
Petta, John, 209
 Joan, his wife, 209
Phillipp, Phillipe, Phillipp, Philipps,
 Phillypps
 Christopher, 189, 190, 206, 212 *bis*
 Mary, his wife, 189, 190, 206, 212 *bis*
 Richard, 212 *note*
 Thomas, clerk, 102
Pickeringe, Pykeryng, Gilbert, 124, 186
Pigott, Piggott, Austin, clerk, 215, 220,
 226
Pistor, Edward, 199
Pitcheley, John, 213
 Catherine, his wife, 213
Plavys, Stephen, clerk, 99
Playfere, William, 164
Pleydell, John, 203
Pollard, Thomas, 101
 Rose, his wife, 101
Pomys, Walter, 160
 Alice, his wife, 161
Pope, Lawrence, 187
 Lettice, his wife, 187
Popeler, *see* Poplar
Popham, John, knight, 104
Poplar, Popeler, Walter Grene of, 100
 Alice, his wife, 100
Pormorte, Gregory, 152
Porte, John, serjeant-at-law, knight,
 122, 129
Porter
 Roger, 134
 William, 184
Potkyn, John, 123
 Elizabeth, his wife, 123
Poulett, William, knight, lord S^t
 John, 165, 166, 170 *bis*
 Agnes, his wife, 165, 166, 170 *bis*
Poulter, Pultar
 Henry, 157
 Humphrey, 177
 Agnes, his wife, 177
 John, 108

- John, of St Ives, 100, 101
 Kenelm, clerk, 219
 Catherine, his wife, 219
 Robert, 221
 Christian, his wife, 221
 Thomas, senior, 112
 Anne, his wife, 112
 Pounte, Pount, Punt
 George, 210
 Margery, his wife, 210
 John, 160, 162
 Elizabeth, his wife, 160
 Robert, 141
 Margaret, his wife, 141
 Thomas, 141
 Powle, Henry, 179
 Poynour, John, 142
 Anne, his wife, 142
 Preest, Robert, of Winwick, 101
 Preston, Thomas, 207
 Alice, his wife, 207
 Prior, Priour
 Thomas, 97
 Joan, his wife, 97
 William, 156
 Pulter, *see* Poulter
 Punt, *see* Pount
 Pynchbeck, John, 225
 Pyshe, Philip, 159
- Quarles, Francis, 130
 Cecily, his wife, 130
- Radford, Robert, 125
 Rand, Nicholas, 184
 Randall', Randle
 John, 153
 John, doctor of laws, 173
 Richard, 186
 Thomas, 222
 Mary, his wife, 222
 William, 153, 202, 222
 Catherine, his wife, 202, 222
 Wolstan, 173
 Randolph, John, chaplain, 98
 Rankyn, Thomas, 172
 Rasynge, John, 161
 Catherine, his wife, 161
 Ratforde, Thomas, 173
 Rauele, John, 98
 Cecily, his wife, 98
 Rawson, Nicholas, 172
 Rayner, *see* Reyner
 Raynold, *see* Reynolds
 Reade, Andrew, 152
 Reedman, William, 209
 Repton, the prior of, John Yong, 129
 Reyner, Rayner, Robert, 135, 136, 137, 139
 Reynolds, Raynolds
 James, 126
- John, 175, 178
 Robert, 127
 Richardson, Rychardson, Hugh, 159, 181
 Robertson, Thomas, 123
 Robson, Anne, widow, 124
 Robyns, Richard, 124
 Robynson
 Francis, 224
 Eleanor, his wife, 224
 George, 128
 John, 189
 Philip, 189
 Thomas, 189
 Rose, Thomas, chaplain, 98
 Rosewell
 John, 216
 Peter, 169
 Rothwell, Rothewell
 John Vyncent of, 98
 Margaret, his wife, 98
 William, *alias* Trylle, 100
 Alice, his wife, 100
 Rouse, *see* Rowse
 Rowlett, Anthony, *alias* Clipsham, 197
 Rowlte
 Edward, 221
 Walter, 198
 Rowley, Robert, 145
 Rowsa, Rous, Rouse
 Edmund, 194, 207, 215
 Judith, his wife, 207
 Edward, 164, 215
 John, esquire, 165, 215
 Eleanor, his wife, 215
 John, gentleman, 193, 194, 215
 Thomas, 117
 William, knight, 120
 Roys, John, 100
 Rushe
 George, 177
 Elizabeth, his wife, 177
 John, 184
 William, 184
 Russell
 John, knight, 193 *note*, 195
 Elizabeth, his wife, 193 *note*
 William, 185
 William, knight, 194
 Rutland, the earl of, Edward, 176
 Rycard, 107
 Margaret, his wife, 107
 Rychardson, *see* Richardson
 Rygdon, Thomas, 155
 Rygnale
 Leonard, 222
 Thomas, 222
 Catherine, his wife, 222
 Ryngstade, Francis, 210
 Anne, his wife, 210
- Sadler, Ralph, 126

- S^t George, Seynt George, Richard,
 knight, 113
 S^t Ives
 John Maxey of, 99
 John Pulter of, 100, 101
 S^t John, Saynt John, Seynt John
 Francis, 225
 John, knight, 117 *bis*
 Oliver, esquire, 145
 lord, of Bletsoe, Oliver, 175
 Elizabeth, his wife, 175
 lord, William Poulett, knight, 165,
 166, 170 *bis*
 Agnes, his wife, 165, 166, 170 *bis*
 S^t John's College, the master of, Cam-
 bridge, Nicholas Metcalf, 126
 S^t Martin, Seint Martyn, Isabel, 109
 S^t Neots
 John Fishere of, 102
 Margaret, his wife, 102
 the vicar of, John Gymer, 111
 Salle, John, 99
 Salmon, Salman
 John, 182
 William, 177
 Salter, Thomas, 172 *bis*, 186, 208
 Agnes, his wife, 186
 Samford, John, 218
 Alice, his wife, 218
 Samuell', John, 196
 Sandever, George, 159
 Sandforth, Simon, 181
 Catherine, his wife, 181
 Sapcot, Sapcote, Sapcotes, Sapcotte,
 Sapcotts
 Henry, 203
 Richard, 107
 Robert, 151, 173, 185, 216
 Anne, his wife, 216
 Eleanor, his wife, 173
 Thomas, 112
 William, 112
 Saunder
 Henry, 121
 Robert, 168
 Saunders
 Thomas, 157
 Elizabeth, his wife, 157
 William, *alias* Smythe, 166
 Mary, his wife, 166
 Saunderson
 George, 189
 Lawrence, clerk, 189
 Savidge, William, 180
 Sawtry, Sautre, John Wyne of, 98
 Sawtry Moynes, Sawtre Moynes,
 William Stevyns of, 141
 Saye, Say
 John, 124
 Robert, 147
 Agnes, his wife, 147
 Scareabrec, Thomas, clerk, 120
 Scot, Scott, Skott
 John, senior, 102
 John, junior, 102, 160
 Nicholas, 138
 Robert, 98, 99
 Seame, Seeme, Thomas, 200, 214
 Margaret, his wife, 214
 Sedgsweke
 Leonard, 150
 Elizabeth, his wife, 150
 Roger, 150
 Selyard, *see* Sulyard
 Servyngton, *see* Cervington
 Sewster, Sewyster
 John, 131
 Thomas, 136
 William, 154
 Shaa, John, knight, 116
 Shefford, Thomas Lounde of, 100
 Shelley
 John, 122, 134, 171
 Richard, 122
 Thomas, clerk, 122 *bis*
 William, esquire, 171
 William, justice of the common
 bench, 134
 William, serjeant-at-law, 122
 Alice, his wife, 122
 Shereman, Edward, 207
 Jane, his wife, 207
 Sherley
 George, 205
 Richard, 122
 Silbye, William, 226
 Alice, his wife, 226
 Simcott, Symcote, Symcott, Symcote
 George, 131, 132 *bis*, 147, 170
 John, 153, 155
 Phillis, his wife, 153, 155
 Jonas, 170
 William, 131, 157, 170
 Alice, his wife, 157
 Skeggs, John, 142
 Christian, his wife, 142
 Skern', Richard, chaplain, 119
 Skyle, John, 138
 Emma, his wife, 138
 Skypwith, Thomas, 131
 Joan, his wife, 131
 Slade
 Robert, 214, 217
 Thomas, 165, 169
 Slegge, Edward, 153
 Slogh, Robert, 105 *bis*
 Slowe, Richard, 137, 139
 Smith, Smyth, Smythe
 Abel, clerk, 224
 Abraham, 184
 Arthur, 196
 Anne, his wife, 196

- Catherine, 211
 Christopher, 166, 188, 224
 Frances, his wife, 166
 Joan, his wife, 224
 Edmund, 196
 Gilbert, 142, 185
 Anne, his wife, 185
 Gilbert, prebendary of Lincoln, 118, 138
 Gregory, 194
 John, 103, 152, 174, 198, 218
 Jane, his wife, 198
 John, of Beachampstead, carpenter, 101
 John, of Great Wilbraham, 104
 Joan, his wife, 104
 John, junior, of Staughton, 101
 Mary, widow, 184
 Richard, 118
 Richard, chaplain of Brington, 108
 Robert, 190, 222
 Agnes, his wife, 130
 Robert, clerk, 126
 Roger, 105 *bis*, 197
 Thomas, 119, 177, 211, 212 *note*, 213 *note*
 Agnes, his wife, 212 *note*
 Joan, his wife, 211
 Thomas, clerk, 104
 William, 150, 177, 212 *note*, 214, 216
 Thomasine, his wife, 177
 William, clerk, 118, 119
 William, *alias* Saunders, 166
 Mary, his wife, 166
 Snap, Thomas, 133
 Sneide, Ralph, 183
 Somerby, John, 120
 Somersham, Stephen Cattell *alias* Wryght of, 129
 Elizabeth, his wife, 129
 Soper, William, 106
 Sotherton, John, 170, 182
 Mary, his wife, 182
 Spaldwick, the vicar of, John Bowenby, 108
 Sparrowe
 Richard, 196
 Alice, his wife, 196
 William, 196
 Spencer, Spenser
 John, 97
 John, knight, 218
 Thomas, 134
 William, 98, 99, 193
 Spratte, Richard, 186
 Springe, Spryng
 John, 140, 166, 168
 Agnes, his wife, 140
 Catherine, his wife, 166, 168
 Squyer, William, senior, 216
 Stace, Richard, citizen and jeweller of London, 108
 Stanhope, Stanhop
 Edward, 163
 Robert, 112 *bis*
 Margaret, his wife, 112 *bis*
 Stanley, William, clerk, 122, 123
 Stapleton, Anthony, 154, 155
 Staughton, Stoughton
 John, of Great Staughton, 101
 John Smith of, 101
 See also Great Staughton
 Staunford, William, 104
 Staunton, Thomas, citizen and mercer of London, 106, 109
 Steed, John, 211
 Steele, John, 193, 200 *bis*
 Ellen, his wife, 200
 Sterne, Walter, 99
 Joan, his wife, 99
 Steucle, *see* Stukeley
 Stevens, Stevyns
 Robert, 185, 191
 Mathew, 183
 Thomas, 141
 William, of Sawtry Moynes, 141
 Stevenson, John, 176
 Stockley, Fulk, 212
 Stodelaye, John, 98
 Stokes, Stokys
 Henry, of Yaxley, 97
 James, 140
 Thomas, 122
 William, clerk, 127 *bis*
 Stoner, James, 148
 Catherine, his wife, 148
 Stonham, Robert, sheriff of Huntingdon, 105, 107
 Mary, his wife, 105
 Story, William, 150
 Stoughton, *see* Staughton
 Stoxley, John, clerk, 121
 Stratton, Thomas, 188
 Agnes, his wife, 188
 Stretton, Robert, 107
 Strode, Thomas, 199
 Strylley, Robert, 137
 Stubbes, Leonard, 133, 139
 Stukeley, Steucle, Stewecley, Stewekley, Stucle, Stuecley, Styuecle, Styve-cley
 John de, 98, 99
 John, 112, 113
 Margaret, his wife, 112, 113
 Nicholas, knight, 104, 105
 Agnes, his wife, 104, 105
 Ralph, 104, 105
 Thomas, 127 *bis*
 William, 128
 Style, John, 182
 Styles, John, 143

- Sulyard, Selyard
 John, 125
 John, knight, 154
 Surrey, the earl of, Thomas, 120
 Sutton
 Edward, 184
 John, 141, 227
 Swanne, Edmund, 199
 Swynbourn, Alexander, 128
 Joan, his wife, 128
 Sybley, William, 150
 Sylvester, Richard, 173
 Elizabeth, his wife, 173
 Symond, Richard, 217
 Syssun, Robert, junior, 203

 Tailard, Tallard, Tayllard, Taylard
 Giles, 137, 147
 John, 113
 Lawrence, gentleman, 220
 Alice, his wife, 220
 Lawrence, knight, 135
 Thomas, clerk, 112, 113
 Walter, 109
 William, 113, 115, 135, 154, 188 *note*
 Mary, his wife, 135, 154
 William, clerk, 115
 Taillour, *see* Tayler
 Tales, Robert, clerk, 117
 Talmage
 Robert, 119
 William, clerk, 119
 Tamworth, Christopher, 186
 Tanfield, Francis, 198, 199 *ter*, 201
 Elizabeth, his wife, 198, 199 *ter*, 201
 Tappe
 Thomas, 148
 Agnes, his wife, 148
 William, clerk, 100
 Tapton, John, clerk, 111
 Tauton, John, 102
 Tawyer, Hugh, 197
 Olive, his wife, 197
 Taylard, *see* Tailard
 Taylefare, Tayleffere, Tayleferre
 Richard, 171, 195, 211
 Elizabeth, his wife, 211
 Tayler, Taylor, Tailor, Taillour
 Gregory, 216
 Thomasine, his wife, 216
 John, 179, 199
 Alice, his wife, 199
 John, parson of Therfield, 98
 Richard, 216
 Elizabeth, his wife, 216
 William, 171 *note*, 185
 Tebolde, John, 141
 Therfield, Therfeld, the parson of,
 John Taillour, 98
 Thirleby, John, 119
 Thodye, Thody
- Geoffrey, 154
 John, 136, 198
 Richard, 188, 195, 196, 198, 201
 Edith, his wife, 198, 201
 Thomas, William, 153
 Thompson, Richard, 204
 Thong, William, 123
 Thornton, Thorneton
 John, 107
 Eleanor, his wife, 107
 William, 153
 Thorowgood, Thomas, 187
 Thorp, Henry, 138
 Threder, Treder
 Joan, widow, 146
 John, 146
 Walter, 130
 Throgmorton, Throgmerton, Throk-
 morton, Throkmerton, Throck-
 morton
 Emma, 146
 Gabriel, 142, 221
 George, knight, 123
 Robert, knight, 117 *bis*
 Simon, 189, 149
 Thursby, William, 128
 Thurston
 Edward, 161
 John, 124, 221 *bis*
 Joan, his wife, 221 *bis*
 Thomas, 161
 Tiptoft, John, knight, 105
 Titchmarsh, Tychemerssah
 John, 117
 Robert Eyre of, 99
 Toche, Christopher, 200
 Agnes, his wife, 200
 Tocotes, Roger, knight, 111
 Todd, Todde
 John, 179 *bis*, 183
 Alice, his wife, 179
 Lancelot, 129
 Margaret, his wife, 129
 Toney, Reynold, 111
 Torkington, *see* Turkyngton
 Toseland
 John, 163
 Margaret, his wife, 163
 Thomas, 163, 179, 186
 Mary, his wife, 163
 Aune, his wife, 186
 Totnell, Nicholas, 213
 Elizabeth, his wife, 213
 Towers, Richard, 176
 Alice, his wife, 176
 Trappys, Robert, 129
 Treder, *see* Threder
 Trelay, John, 102
 Tresham, William, 103, 105, 106
 Trewe, Simon, 106
 Trice, Tryce, Tryse

- Jasper, 200
 Richard, 165, 178, 185, 191, 192,
 197 *ter*, 225
 Anne, his wife, 165, 197 *bis*, 225
 Thomas, 147
 Tropeuell, Joan, 104
 Trumper, Walter, 189
 Truslof, Robert, clerk, 123
 Trussell, Thomas, 117 *bis*
 Trylle, William, *alias* Rothewell, 100
 Alice, his wife, 100
 Tunney, Thomas, 127
 Tunstale, John, 186
 Turkyngton, Turkynton, Torkington
 Lawrence, 140 *bis*, 142, 146, 147, 193
 Mabel, his wife, 146
 Turner, Jane, *alias* Awder, *alias* Coxe,
 169
 Turpyn
 George, 143
 John, 167, 180, 181, 197, 208
 Elizabeth, his wife, 197
 Robert, 197
 Turvey, Alice, the widow of William
 Fysshier of, 100
 Turwhitte, *see* Tyrwhytt
 Twyne, Edmund, citizen and grocer
 of London, 103
 Tychemersshe, *see* Titchmarsh
 Tylney, Philip, knight, 120
 Tyngay, John, 201
 Elizabeth, his wife, 201
 Tyrwhytt, Tyrwhyte, Turwhitte
 Robert, junior, knight, 138, 144, 146
 Elizabeth, his wife, 138, 144
 Tyse, John, 124
 Joan, his wife, 124
 Underwood
 Thomas, 158
 Alice, his wife, 158
 William, 132
 Alice, his wife, 132
 Upchurch, Thomas, *alias* Cooke, 202
 Valdryan, Richard, clerk, 105
 Vauce, *see* Vaux
 Vaughan, Vawghan, Roger, 189, 190,
 212, 214
 Catherine, his wife, 189, 190, 214
 Vaux, Vauce
 Ambrose, 203 *note*
 George, 190, 203 *note*
 Henry, 190, 203 *note*
 John, of Glatton, 115, 118
 John, 110, 118
 Richard, of Glatton, yeoman, 115, 118
 Richard, clerk, 118
 William, lord Harrowden, 190,
 203 *note*
 Mary, his wife, 190, 203 *note*
 Vawghan, *see* Vaughan
 Veer, John, knight, 120
 Ventreys, Francis, 225
 Vernam
 Richard, 157
 Margery, his wife, 157
 William, 157
 Margaret, his wife, 157
 Verney, Ralph, 117 *bis*
 Vyncent, John, of Rothwell, 98
 Margaret, his wife, 98
 Vyne, Rowland, 188
 Elizabeth, his wife, 188
 Wake, John, 113
 Wakerley, Wakurley
 John, 116, 119
 Richard, 148
 Walbott, Alice, widow, 136
 Walcot, Whalcott, Thomas, *alias* Hall,
 125, 144
 Elizabeth, his wife, 125, 144
 Waldegrave
 Richard, junior, knight, 103
 William, knight, 120
 Walden, William, 190, 208, 223
 Rebecca, his wife, 208
 Waldesheff, Walsheffe, John, 115, 120
 Joan, his wife, 115
 Walker, Wauker
 Robert, 172
 Joan, his wife, 172
 Roger, 164
 Thomas, 160
 Anne, his wife, 160
 Waller, Thomas, junior, 222
 Wallis, Wallys
 John, 190
 Richard, 169 *bis*, 174 *bis*, 179
 Agnes, his wife, 169 *bis*, 174 *bis*
 Thomas, 179
 William, 159
 Wallopp, William, 202
 Walpoll, William, 167
 Walter, William, 213, 217
 Clemence, his wife, 217
 Walton, *see* Wauton
 Wannopp, Christopher, 148
 Agnes, his wife, 148
 Waple, William, 179
 Agnes, his wife, 179
 Wapole
 Richard, 199
 William, 199
 Agnes, his wife, 199
 Wardale, Wardall, William, 97, 124, 126
 Ware, Thomas, 174, 180
 Waresley, Richard Basse of, 129
 Warmington, Wermynghon, John Coyfe
 of, 101
 Alice, his wife, 101

- Warnet, John, 116
 Joan, his wife, 116
 Warren, Waren, Wareyn, Waryn
 Edmund, 109, 111
 Margery, his wife, 109, 111
 Henry, 218, 226
 Emma, his wife, 226
 Richard, 159
 Thomas, 226
 Elizabeth, his wife, 226
 Walter, *alias* Dyckells, 156
 Warrener, Warryner, Waryner, Wariner
 Austin, 176
 George, 204
 Thomas, 224 *bis*, 225
 Margery, his wife, 224 *bis*, 225
 William, 176, 224
 Warwick, the earl of, Richard, 111
 Watson
 Edward, 190, 191, 203 *note*,
 Anne, his wife, 191, 203 *note*
 John, 152
 Thomas, 128
 Wattes, Watts
 John, 119, 224
 Elizabeth, his wife, 224
 William, 173
 Wauker, *see* Walker
 Wauton, Walton, Wavton, Waweton
 George, 153, 172, 174 *bis*
 Robert, 113, 200
 Thomas, 93, 115, 131, 172
 Elizabeth, his wife, 93
 Thomas, knight, 107
 Waynwryghte, Peter, 147
 Blanche, his wife, 147
 Wayne
 Anthony, 137
 John, chaplain, 98
 Webbe, Thomas, 175, 179 *bis*
 Webster
 Richard, 204
 Thomas, 208
 Phillis, his wife, 208
 William, 198
 Welf, Thomas, 125
 Dorothy, his wife, 125
 Wells
 Ralph, 200
 Robert, 187
 Thomas, 174
 Elizabeth, his wife, 174
 Wesenham, Thomas, 107
 West, Richard, 189
 Agnes, his wife, 189
 Westerne, William, 133
 Ellen, his wife, 133
 Westley, Richard, 159
 Westminster
 abbots of
 Edmund, 107 *note*, 109 *note*
 George, 111 *note*
 John, 112 *note*, 113 *note*, 114 *note*,
 116 *note*, 120 *note*, 121 *note*,
 123 *note*, 124 *note*, 125 *note*
 William, 126 *note*
 the bishop of, 131 *note*
 Westmoreland, the earl of, Henry, 140
 Weston
 the chaplain of, John Eston, 108
 Jerome, 205
 John, 108
 Joan, his wife, 108
 Walter, of Everton, 98
 Catherine, his wife, 98
 Weue, Robert, 107
 Agnes, his wife, 107
 Whalcott, *see* Walcot
 Whalley, Edmund, clerk, 123
 White, Henry, 122
 Whitehead, Whithead, Whithedd',
 Whytehedd',
 Robert, 216
 William, 130, 145, 216
 Whittelsey, Wittlesey, Wittlesey,
 Wytlessey
 John, 209
 William, 182, 211, 213
 Sarah, his wife, 213
 Whitwell, Whytwell
 John, 118
 Thomas, 183
 Edith, his wife, 183
 Whorwood, Robert, chaplain, 147
 Whysson
 Christopher, 213
 John, 213
 Whytebrede, Richard, chaplain, 106
 Whyttedale, Mary, 179
 Wiede, *see* Wilde
 Wightman, Thomas, 193, 201, 215
 Joan, his wife, 215
 Wilde, Wield, Wylde, *alias* Merell
 Merrill, Meryll, Meryell
 John, 162, 172
 Margery, his wife, 172
 Thomas, 213 *note*, 220
 Margaret, his wife, 220
 William, 227
 Willard
 John, *alias* Willett, 198
 Isabel, his wife, 198
 Thomas, *alias* Willett, 182, 198
 Williams, Alexander, 227
 Elizabeth, his wife, 227
 Williams, Wilyams, Wylliams, Wyll-
 yams, *alias* Cromwell, *see* Cromwell
 Williamson, Wylliamson
 Henry, 137, 152 *bis*, 153, 155, 201
 Agnes, his wife, 137, 153
 Florence, his wife, 152 *bis*, 155
 Elizabeth, his wife, 201

- Thomas, 152
 Dorothy, his wife, 152
 Willigo, William, 182
 Willoughby, Willoughby
 Edward, 114
 Thomas, serjeant-at-law, 123
 William, 209
 Catherine, his wife, 209
 Wilson, Wyllson
 Gabriel, 215
 Thomas, clerk, 204
 Grace, his wife, 204
 William, 182
 Margaret, his wife, 132
 Wilton, Wylton, lord de, Edmund Grey,
 117 *bis*
 Florence, his wife, 117 *bis*
 Wimpole, Wynpool, John Wryghte of,
 97
 Sarah, his wife, 97
 Winchester, the marquess of, William,
 202
 Agnes, his wife, 202, 216, 218, 219
 Wingfield, Wingfeild, Wyngfeld
 Edward, knight, 210
 Thomas Mary, 143 *bis*, 146
 Margaret, his wife, 143 *bis*
 Winston, Thomas, 190
 Agnes, his wife, 190
 Winwick, Wynewyk, Robert Preest of,
 101
 Wiseman, Wyseman
 John, 207
 Samuel, 165, 211 *bis*, 212
 Elizabeth, his wife, 212
 Simon, 211
 Susan, his wife, 211
 Thomas, 147, 161, 165, 179 *bis*,
 211 *note*
 Wittlesey, *see* Whittelsey
 Wode, *see* Wood
 Wodell, Thomas, 165
 Wodward, *see* Woodward
 Wolfe, Wolff
 Robert, 142
 Thomas, 121, 141
 Wollason, Robert, 182
 Wollaston, William, 127
 Wolley
 Ambrose, citizen and grocer of
 London, 124
 Henry, 124
 Robert, 161
 Mary, his wife, 161
 Wood, Wode, John, 119, 167
 Margaret, his wife, 167
 Woodhous, Roger, knight, 149
 Woodley
 Edward, 140, 168, 169, 216
 Catherine, his wife, 140
 John, 189, 193
 Anne, his wife, 189, 193
 Oliver, 216
 Thomas, 216
 Woodroff, John, 167
 Woodwalton, Robert Pennycocke of,
 146
 Woodward, Wodward
 John, 142
 Richard, 125
 Worliche, Worlich, Worlyche, Wur-
 lyche
 Walter, 124, 128
 William, 107, 183
 Margery, his wife, 183
 Wrenne, Thomas, 132
 Wright, Wryght, Wryghte
 John, 124
 John, of Wimpole, 97
 Sarah, his wife, 97
 John, clerk, 180
 Robert, chaplain, 101
 Stephen, *alias* Cattell, of Somers-
 ham, 129
 Elizabeth, his wife, 129
 Wrothe, Robert, 126
 Wurllyche, *see* Worliche
 Wyat, *see* Wyot
 Wydevill, Richard, knight, 110
 Wye
 Edmund, 186
 Thomas, 157, 186
 William, woollen draper, 146
 Wyggys, John, 122
 Wylkes, Wylks, William, 211, 224
 Mary, his wife, 224
 Wylton, *see* Wilton
 Wynche, Humphrey, 220
 Wyncote, Henry, 124
 Wynde
 John, 114, 121, 130
 Alice, his wife, 130
 John, junior, 116
 Richard, 124, 125, 182, 222
 Thomas, 116
 Wyne, John, of Sawtry, 98
 Wyndham, Thomas, knight, 120
 Wyncote, George, 127 *bis*
 Anne, his wife, 127 *bis*
 Wyot, Wyat
 John, 105 *bis*
 William, 127
 Wyssynden, John, 102
 Yarwell
 John, 146
 William, 146, 147
 Alice, his wife, 147
 Yaxley, Yearley, Yakesley, Yakesles,
 lakesley
 Henry Stokes of, 97
 John, 200

- John Belle of, 97
Joan, his wife, 97
Thomas Clement of, 97 *quater*
Margaret, his wife, 97 *quater*
York
the archbishop of, Thomas, cardinal
of S^t Cecily, 120
William, senior, 111
Elizabeth, his wife, 111
Young, Younge, Yonge, Yong
John, prior of Repton, 129
Richard, 167
Catherine, his wife, 187
Thomas, 166, 169, 170, 173
Lucy, his wife, 169
William, 144, 147
Mary, his wife, 147

INDEX OF PLACES

Note. In this index the letters *i* and *y* are treated as identical in the spelling of the variants of ancient names. In modern names the distinction between the two letters is observed.

- Abbot Gidding, *see also* Gidding
 Abbott Gidding, 214
 Abbots Ripton, *see also* Ripton
 Abbot Ripton, 123, 124
 Abbott' Repton, 215
 Abbott Rippton, 145
 Abbott' Ripton, 140, 198
 Abbott's Ripton, 189
 Ripton Abbatis, 40, 49, 62, 66, 86, 90, 107
 Ripton Abbott's, 175 *bis*
 Riptone Abbatis, 55, 73
 Ripton Saynt John, 189
 Ripton sancti Johannis, 198
 Saynt John's Ripton, 175 *bis*
 manor of, 175
 manor of, called Russhebyes maner, 107
 Abbotsley
 Abbottesley, 181
 Abbottesley, 120, 148
 Abbottisley, 151 *bis*, 223
 Albedesleg', 30
 Albodesle, 58
 Albodeslegh, 30 *bis*
 Alboldesle, 67
 Albotesle, 51, 56
 Albotesley, 106, 111
 Abbottesley, 148 *note*
 Albottisley, 143 *bis*, 151 *bis*
 Aubsley, 151 *bis*
 manor of, 67, 106, 143, 151
 manor of, called Scottismaner, 111
 advowson of Magna Albodeley, 38
 Agden Green (in the parish of Great Staughton)
 Agden Grene, 143
 Akeden, 18, 22
 Ailton, Ailingeton, Ailington, Aillington, *see* Elton
 Ainesburie, *see* Eynesbury
 Akeden, *see* Agden Green
 Albedesleg, Albodesle, *see* Abbotsley
 Alconbury
 Alcanbury, 156
 Almundbury, 218
 Alcombery, 125, 162
 Alcombury, 122, 127, 131, 133, 223
 Alcomburye, 163
 Alcomebury, 218
 Alconbury, 209
 Alconburye, 176, 195, 209
 Alcornbury, 226
 Alcumbery, 218 *bis*, 219
 Alcumbury, 119
 Alcumdebyry, 53
 Alcunbury, 218
 Alkemondebery, 77
 Alkemondebury, 46, 84
 Alkemundebury, 52
 Alkunbury, 191 *bis*
 Ancunbury, 218 *bis*, 219
 Auken Bury, 124
 Aukenburie, 198
 Aukenbury, 179
 Awcombery, 125
 Awconbery, 161, 167, 176, 191 *bis*
 Awconburie, 195, 207
 Awconbury, 123, 148, 156, 193, 223
 Awkenbery, 221
 Awkenburye, 157
 Awkyngbery, 141
 manor of, 218
 Alconbury Weston (for variants of Alconbury *see* above)
 A. Weston, 123, 124, 125, 161, 162, 163, 179, 198, 207, 218, 219
 A. cum Weston, 148, 191, 195, 218
 A. et Weston, 218
 A. *alias* A. cum Weston *alias* A. Woodweston, 218, 219
 Alington, water of, 44
 Arlesey (in Bedfordshire)
 Alrichesseie, 55
 Armeston (in Sussex), 5 *bis*
 Aubsley, *see* Abbotsley

- Aunby (in Lincolnshire, *identification doubtful*)
 Oneby, 102
 manor of, 102
- Balmesholde, 159
- Barford (in Bedfordshire)
 Barkeford, 151
 Barkeforde, 149
 Barkforde, 143, 167 *bis*
 Berkford, 25, 81, 203 *ter*
 manor of, 203
 view of frankpledge of, 167, 203
- Barham
 Barram, 205, 206, 216
 Barrham, 187
- Beachampstead (in the parish of Great Staughton)
 Beachamstede, 172
 Beauchampstede, 113
 Bechamstede, 71, 112 *bis*, 134
 Bichampstede, 88
 Bichamsted, 101
 Bichamstede, 22, 36, 40 *note*
 Bichhamestud, 11
 Bichehamstede, 25
 Bichhamstede, 57
 manor of, 113
 manor of, called Beaufoes maner, 112
- Beaufoes maner, 88, 112
- Beaumeis, manor of, 98
- Beawemeis, manor of, 95
- Bichampstede, *see* Beachampstead
- Biggin (in the parish of Ramsey)
 Biggen, 141
 Bigging, 136
- Blaseworth
 Blaisworth, 19
- Bluntisham
 Blontesham, 138
 Blunsham, 216, 219
 Bluntesham, 2, 60, 72 *bis*, 74, 82, 86, 170, 214
 Bluntisham, 67
 Bluntsham, 188
 manor of, 67, 82
- Bockeworth, *see* Buckworth
- Bodsey (in the parish of Ramsey)
 Bodesey, fishing and hermitage of, 8 *bis*
- Bokeden, *see* Buckden
- Bottlebridge or Botolph Bridge
 Botelbrugge, 187
 Botelesbreg', 2
 Botilbrige, 222
 Botilbrigge, 64
 Botolfbrigg', 10
 Bottelbridge, 141, 152, 166, 175, 184, 198
 Botilbrugg', 53
- Bottlebridge (*cont.*)
 Botilbrugge, 78
 Botuluesbrig', 9
 Botulfbrig', 42
 Botulfbrigge', 42
 advowson of, 9, 42
 manor of, 64
- Boudon, *see* Boughton
- Boughton (in the parishes of Diddington and Southoe)
 Boudon, 79, 89
 Boughton, 139, 140, 153, 158, 199, 217
 Bouton, 9, 18, 23, 42, 57, 61, 64, 66
 Bowedon, 95
 Bowton, 165 *bis*, 215 *bis*
- Bugheton, 10
 Bukton, 70, 115
 manor of, 89, 165, 215, 217
- Bowedon, *see* Boughton
- Borworth (in Cambridgeshire), 209
- Brampton
 Brampton, 42, 76, 123 *bis*, 124, 127, 131, 133, 139 *bis*, 142, 149, 157, 182, 189, 226
 Brampton-iuxta-Huntyngdon, 71
 Bramton, 150
 manor of Fosters in, 139, 149
- Brington
 Brincton, 206
 Brineton, 216
 Brington, 206 *bis*, 216, 219, 220, 225
 Brininton, 81
 Brinton, 206, 212, 215, 224, 226
- Broughton
 Broughton', 55, 90 *bis*
 Broughtone, 60
 Broughton, 63, 73, 78, 81 *bis*, 84, 109, 121, 128, 178, 221, 225
 Browghton, 157, 161, 189
 manor of, 225
 manor of Horleis or Horles in, 128, 161
- Broughton' maner in Offord Darcy, 89
- Broughtons, manor of, 165
- Buckden
 Bokeden, 66, 70, 87
 Bugden, 112, 149, 152 *bis*, 155
 Bukden, 118
 Bokeden, 81, 36, 115
 manor of, called Bretones, 112
- Buckworth
 Bockeworth, 46
 Buckewrth, 10
 Buckworth, 208, 223 *ter*
 Buckworthe, 162 *quater*, 163 *quater*, 187
 Bucworth, 91
 Bukeworth, 52, 53
 Bukeswrth, 24

- Buckworth (*cont.*)
 Bukworth, 60, 84 *bis*, 130 *bis*, 146, 147
 advowson of, 10, 130, 162, 163, 223
 manor of, 46, 53, 129, 162, 163, 223
 view of frankpledge in, 162, 163
- Bugden, *see* Buckden
- Bugheton, *see* Boughton
- Bukden, *see* Buckden
- Bukeworth, *see* Buckworth
- Bukton, *see* Boughton
- Burtons, manor of, 124
- Bury, *see also* Little Bury
 Berry, 154
 Bury, 79, 154, 193
 Burie, 146
- Bury, Little, *see* Little Bury
- Bydnam, 118
- Bythorn
 Bythern', 24, 88
 Bytherne, 106
 Bythorn, 134, 164
 Bythorne, 137 *bis*, 164, 168, 185, 186, 187, 191, 201, 204, 210, 213, 216, 226
 Bythorne (*error*), 184
- Caldecot (near Stilton)
 Calcott, 140 *ter*
 Calcott', 161
 Caldecote, 140 *ter*
 Caldecott, 161, 186
 Caldicote, 13
 advowson of, 13, 140
 manor of, 140
- Caldecot (near Eynsbury)
 Caldecote, 20, 54, 65, 167 *bis*
 Caldecott, 134, 143
 Caldecotte, 149, 151
 view of frankpledge in, 167
- Cambridge
 Cantabr', 5
 Kantabr', 5
- Catworth, *see also* Great Catworth and Little Catworth
 Cateworth, 23
 Catteworth, 37, 70
 Cattewurth, 9, 14
 Catworth, 121, 190 *ter*
 Catworthe, 128, 182, 191, 192 *bis*, 193
 advowson of, 190, 193
 manor of, 70, 190, 191
- Catworth, Great, *see* Great Catworth
- Catworth, Little, *see* Little Catworth
- Caumpescroft, 40
- Cherry Orton, *see also* Orton
 Cheri Orton, 137, 198
 Cherie Orton, 180, 183
 Cheriorton, 139, 203
 Cherrie Horton, 215
- Cherry Orton (*cont.*)
 Cherryorton, 184
 Chirry Orton, 141
- Chesterton
 Casterton
 Cesterton, 35, 39, 45, 64
 Cestreton, 29 *bis*, 35, 39, 45
 Chasterton, 77, 152
 Chesterton, 85
 manor of, 77, 85
- Chesterton Vesce, 117
- Claryfax, manor of, 113
 Clarevaux, manor of, 118 *ter*
 Claryvaux, manor of, 135
 Cleryuauzmaner, 88
- Clopton, 216
- Coldeouerton, 16
- Colne
 Colne, 13, 47, 50, 60, 65, 72 *bis*, 74 *bis*, 78, 170 *ter*, 178, 185, 210, 214 *bis*
 Colnes, 214 *bis*
 Cone, 219
 manor of, 170, 214
 manor of, called La Leghe, 74
- Conington (in Cambridgeshire)
 Cuniton, advowson of, 18
- Connington
 Conington, 59, 62, 90, 91, 96
 Coninton, 82
 Connington, 186 *ter*
 Conyton, 65
 Cunyngton, 47
 advowson of, 62, 65, 82, 186
 manor of, 62, 65, 82, 186
- Constantines manor, 90, 93, 94, *see also* Costantines and Coppingford
- Coppingford
 Copmandesford, 90, 93, 94
 Copmansford, 24, 28
 Copmanford, 63, 80 *bis*, 95, 174, 185
 Copmanforde, 156
 Copmanneford, 38
 Coppingford, 155, 185
 advowson of, 28, 38, 80 *bis*, 90, 93, 94, 174
 manor of, 28, 63, 80 *bis*
 manor of, called Constantines and Costantynes, 90, 93, 94
- Coreby (in Lincolnshire), 13
- Costantines manor, 93; *see also* Constantines
- Coteham (in Cambridgeshire), 3
- Covington
 Couenton, 112 *quater*
 Couington, 67, 78, 120 *ter*, 152
 Couinton, 37
 advowson of, 112, 120
 manor of, 67, 78, 112, 120
 view of frankpledge of, 112

- Cranefeld, 11
 Croffham, *see* Grafham
 Croftesmaner, 88, 112
 Croxton (in Cambridgeshire), 19, 143, 151

 Dedington, *see* Diddington
 Deenes, Deynes, Deves, manor of, 88, 113, 135
 Delington, *see* Dillington
 Denton
 Denton, 125, 138, 140, 153, 186 *ter*, 223
 advowson of, 186
 manor of, 186
 Dernford, water of, 194 *bis*
 Diddington
 Dedington, 194
 Didington, 107, 165, 199, 215
 Doddington, 199
 Dodington, 25, 56, 61, 95, 139, 140, 153, 158, 212, 217
 Dodinton, 39, 79
 Dudington, 24, 28, 42, 53, 64, 66, 70, 108, 115
 Dudinton, 57
 manor of, called Grymbaudes manoir, 107
 Dillington (in the parish of Great Staughton)
 Delington, 88
 Dellington, 219
 Dilinton, 18
 Dilington, 21, 50, 71, 112, 114
 Dillington, 216, 219 *bis*
 manor of, 50, 219
 Dodington, *see* Diddington
 Dudington, *see* Diddington

 Earith (in the parish of Bluntisham)
 Eareth, 189 *bis*
 Earethe, 214
 Eariths, 211
 Erith, 138, 208, 216, 219
 Erithe, 148, 170
 East Perry (in the parish of Grafham), *see also* Perry
 East Pery, 141
 Est Pery, 127
 Easton
 Easton, 191, 192, 224
 Esson, 173
 Eston, 32, 36, 73, 91, 100, 125, 158, 161, 173, 181, 210
 Eaton (in Bedfordshire)
 Eton, 16, 100
 Edworth (in Bedfordshire)
 Eddeworth, 55
 Eggelee, Eggele (Sussex), 5 *bis*
 Einesford, 25
 Elindon, *see* Ellington

 Ellington
 Elindon, 11
 Elington, 19, 49, 80, 82, 108, 109, 119, 120, 123 *bis*, 142 *bis*, 156
 Elinton, 11, 12, 19
 Ellington, 32, 141, 149, 151, 156, 157, 158, 161, 163, 169, 176, 180, 185, 188, 191, 194, 195, 201, 202, 214, 217, 221
 manor of, 142
 Elleswrth, 12
 Elton
 Ailton, 164, 203
 Ailingeton, 25
 Ailington, 38, 40, 77
 Aillington, 39
 Alington, 44, 47
 Eluendon, *see* Yelden
 Erith, *see* Earith
 Esson, *see* Easton
 Eston, *see* Easton
 Eton, *see* Eaton
 Everton (in Bedfordshire)
 Euerton, 25, 44, 51, 69, 95, 98, 128, 131, 136, 177, 192, 196, 199 *ter*, 200, 201, 220
 manor of, 51
 wood called Bakers in, 131
 Eynesbury
 Aynesburie, 174, 203
 Eymesbury, 137
 Eymesburye, 173
 Eynesbyr', 16
 Eynesbiry, 44, 65
 Eynesbury, 40, 56, 66, 67, 93, 95, 126, 143, 162 *quater*, 167 *ter*, 206, 223
 Eynesburye, 149 *ter*, 151, 158 *bis*, 164, 187, 188, 198 *bis*, 200, 204, 207, 217, 218, 222
 Eynisbyr', 25
 Eynisbiri, 74
 Eynysbury, 134 *ter*
 Eynsbury, 198 *bis*
 advowson of, 158, 162
 manor of, 134, 149, 162, 167
 rectory of, 198
 tithes of, 198
 view of frankpledge of, 162, 167
 water of, 134, 167, *see also* Ouse
 Eynesbury Barkley
 manor of, 167

 Farset
 Fasset, 209
 Fasset, *see* Farcet
 Felmingham, 218
 Fenstanton, *see also* Stanton
 Fenestanton, 213
 Fenistanton, 72, 100, 165, 173, 217, 222

Fenstanton (*cont.*)

- Fennestanton, 148, 153, 154, 174, 182
 Fennestaunton, 184, 196
 Fennistanton, 77, 99, 131, 132, 133, 136, 152, 154, 155, 161, 170 *bis*, 188, 202, 218, 219, 222, 223
 Fennistaunton, 114, 136
 Fenstanton, 46, 60, 61, 73, 76, 84, 86, 176, 178
 Fenstanston (*error*), 71
 manor of, 114, 218
 Sternes Close in, 186
 Fenton
 Fanton, 59, 118, 119, 161, 185, 219
 Fentun, 16
 Fletton, 178 *quater*, 187, 190, 204, 209
quinquies
 advowson of, 178
 manor of, 178, 209
 tithes of demesne lands of, 209
 view of frankpledge of, 178, 209
 Folksworth
 Fokesworth, 17, 79
 Folksworth, 43, 49 *ter*, 50, 58, 65, 76, 118, 124, 127
 Folksworththe, 33 *bis*, 127
 Folkswrth, 28, 29, 34
 Folkswrze, 35
 Folkeworth, 140
 Folkisworth, 133
 Folxworth, 211
 Foukeswurth, 36
 manor of, 58, 127
 Fosters, manor of, 139
 Gaddyngge (*error*), *see* Gidding
 Gannockes, water of, 157
 Gaynes, or Gaynes Hall (in the parish of Great Staughton), manor of, 202, 216, 219
 Gedding, *see* Gidding
 Gidding, *see also* Abbot Gidding, Great Gidding, Little Gidding and Steeple Gidding
 Gaddingge (*error*), 43
 Gedding, 1, 3, 11, 17
 Gidding, 71, 93, 97
 manor of, 43, 93, 97
 Gidding, Great, *see* Great Gidding
 Gidding, Little, *see* Little Gidding
 Gilling, Gillinge, Gillinges, Gillingg, *see* Yelling
 Glatton
 Glatton, 180
 Glatton, 9, 23, 32, 60, 68, 105, 110, 115 *bis*, 129, 137, 140, 142, 156, 163, 186, 187, 200 *bis*, 208, 224 *bis*, 225
 Glattone, 43

Godmanchester

- Godmanchester, 150, 162, 211
 Gumecestre, 7
 Gumecestur, 121
 Gumycestre, 123
 Guncecestre, 211
 Grafham
 Croffham, 216, 219
 Graffam, 162, 164, 205, 217
 Graffham, 2, 30, 144, 172, 174, 203, 218 *ter*, 219 *ter*, 224
 Graffhame, 161
 Grafha', 8
 Grafham, 3, 17, 20 *bis*, 22, 36, 61, 75, 84, 85, 87, 98, 101
 Groffam, 127, 129, 141
 Groffham, 118, 149, 169, 216, 218 *ter*, 219 *quater*
 Groffham, 83, 99, 105, 109
 advowson of, 8, 61, 83, 218, 219
 manor of, 61, 75, 83, 85, 105, 218, 219
 Gransden, *see also* Great Gransden
 Grancenden, 2
 Gransden, 220 *bis*
 Gransdon, 220 *bis*
 Grantcsden, 2, 57
 Grantcsdene, 23
 Grauncenden, 21
 manor of, 57, 220
 Gransden, Berristeed or Beristeed, 216, 220
 manor of, Gransden Beristeed, 220
 Gransden, Great, *see* Great Gransden
 Gransden Hardwick
 Grantcsden Herdwyk, 51
 Great Catworth, *see also* Catworth
 Magna Catworth, 184
 " Catteworth, 54, 59
 " Catteworththe, 42
 " Cattewrth, 41
 " Catworth, 72, 94, 164, 166, 177, 183, 190, 202, 203, 204, 226
 " Catworththe, 132 *bis*, 144, 190 *bis*, 194
 manor of, 132
 Great Gidding, *see also* Gidding
 Magna Gidding, 26
 " Gidding, 28, 64, 79, 118 *bis*, 151, 186, 188, 218, 226
 " Giddinge, 171, 187, 190 *bis*, 200, 203, 204, 209, 217
 manor of, 190
 Great Gransden, *see also* Gransden
 Magna Gransden, 178 *ter*, 179, 183, 186, 189, 190, 192, 195, 197, 209, 215, 217, 224
 " Gransdon, 216
 " Grantcsden, 51, 58, 66, 81, 87 *bis*, 104, 126

Great Gransden (*cont.*)

- Magna Grantesdene, 51, 75, 89
 „ Grantisden, 83, 85
 „ Graundesden, 129 *bis*, 133 *bis*
 „ Grennesden, 128
 manor of, 129, 133, 216
 Great Paxton, *see also* Paxton
 Magna Paxton, 125
 „ Paxton, 32, 58, 60, 65, 72,
 74, 81, 89, 104, 115, 125, 130,
 131, 143, 149, 151, 153, 158 *bis*,
 159, 160, 162, 181, 192, 193, 194,
 200, 210, 222
 Muche Paxton, 192
 manor of, 72, 89, 104, 158
 Great Raveley, *see also* Raveley
 Greate Rauley, 146 *bis*
 Magna Rauele, 88 *bis*
 „ Raulee, 103
 „ Rauley, 114, 131, 132, 142,
 154
 manor of, 103, 131
 manor of, called Stukeleys manor,
 146, 154
 Great Staughton, *see also* Staughton
 Magna Stocton, 15, 33, 41, 44, 202
 „ Stoctun, 60
 „ Stoghton, 82, 101
 „ Stoketon, 43
 „ Stokton, 43, 44, 55, 57, 75,
 85, 87, 88 *bis*, 92, 134
 „ Stoughton, 114, 127, 128 *bis*,
 131, 143, 151, 153, 158,
 162, 164 *bis*, 168 *bis*, 169
 quater, 170, 172 *bis*, 174,
 177 *bis*, 184, 189, 203, 205,
 211, 216, 217, 221 *bis*, 224
 „ Stowghton, 202, 219
 le Moor in the parish of, 101
 advowson of, 41, 44 *bis*, 75, 85
 manor of, 43, 44 *bis*, 87
 Great Stukeley, *see also* Stukeley
 Magna Steuecle, 121
 „ Steuecley, 165
 „ Steucley, 147
 „ Stewckley, 150
 „ Stewckley, 176
 „ Stewkeley, 140, 159
 „ Stewkley, 147, 157, 165, 178
 „ *bis*, 205, 208, 210, 215,
 225 *bis*
 „ Stiueclaye, 131, 139
 „ Stiuecle, 50, 66, 79, 83 *bis*,
 88 *bis*, 99
 „ Stiuecley, 127, 133, 226
 „ Stiuekele, 35
 „ Stuckley, 197, 215
 „ Stuale, 121
 „ Stuecley, 114
 „ Stukeley, 195, 197 *bis*, 204, 226
 manor of, 83

Grennesden, *see* Great Gransden
 Grimbaudesmanoir, 107
 Gumecestre, *see* Godmanchester

Haddon

- Haddon, 160 *bis*, 166, 184
 manor of, 160
 Hagebech (in Cambridgeshire), 13
 Hail Weston
 Hailweston, 6, 24, 40, 112, 129,
 151, 158 *bis*, 162 *ter*, 171 *bis*, 175,
 188 *bis*, 195 quater, 196 quinquies,
 198, 201 *bis*, 212
 Hailweston, 87, 88, 97, 134
 Hallyweston, 114
 Heyleweston, 126
 Great Mangrey pasture in, 158
 Little Mangrey pasture in, 158
 manor of, 162
 view of frankpledge in, 162
 Haliwell, Hallywell, *see* Holywell
 Hamerton
 Hamarton, 155, 156 *bis*
 Hamerton, 6, 7, 9, 21, 24, 25, 45,
 48, 57, 62, 65, 77, 124 *bis*, 126,
 145, 179, 181, 186, 187, 212, 220,
 221 *bis*
 Hammerton, 191 *bis*, 193 *bis*, 194,
 213 *ter*
 advowson of, 21, 45, 221
 manor of, 62, 77, 155, 191, 220
 manors of, 193
 manor of Knevett otherwise Hamer-
 ton, 213
 manor of Prior of Royston in, 213
 view of frank pledge in, 156
 Hardwick (in the parish of Eynesbury)
 Hardewycke, 167
 Hardewyke, 151
 Hardiwyke, 129
 Hardwycke, 143 *ter*, 149
 Hardwyke, 133
 Herdewyk, 39, 56
 Herdwic, 15, 16
 Herwyk, 128
 manor of, 143
 Hardwick St Neots, or Monks Hard-
 wick (in the parish of St Neots)
 Herdewyk Monachorum, 54
 Herdwic, 3
 Hargrave (in Northamptonshire)
 Haregrauce, 1
 Hartford
 Harford, 150, 157
 Hartford, 176
 Hereford, 8
 Hertford, 123
 Heghtmongroue, *see* Hepmangrove
 Heighmondegroue, *see* „
 Heightmondegroue, *see* „
 Heithmongrove, *see* „

Hemingford, *see also next three entries*

Hemingsford, 5, 15, 80
 Hemingford, 29, 33, 123
 Hemmigford, 32
 Hemmingsford, 8, 16, 19
 Hemmingford, 5, 6, 10, 11, 20, 39, 41

manor of, 123

Hemingford Abbots

West Hemingford, 23
 Hemingford Abbatt', 192
 Hemingford Abbatis, 75, 116, 134
 Hemingford Abbott, 130

Hemingford Grey

Hemingford Gray, 86
 Hemingford Grays, 192
 Hemingford Grey, 76, 78, 81, 135, 167, 210

Hemmingsford Gray, 184
 Hemmingsford Gray, 163
 Hemmingford Grey, 77, 83, 126
 manor of, 126

Hemingford Turbevill

Heminford Turbenill, 56
 Hemingford Tribeluill, 39
 " Turbeluill, 68
 " Turbeuille, 58
 Hemmingford Turberuill, 36, 54 *bis*
 manor of, 54

Hemingroue, *see* Hepmangrove

Hemington (in Northamptonshire)
 Henington, 156

Hepmangrove (in the parish of Bury)

Heghtmongroue, 114
 Heighmondegroue, 79
 Heightmondegroue, 80, 88
 Heithmongrove, 146
 Hemingroue, 161
 Hepmangroue, 141
 Higemansegroue, 136
 Highmongrove, 120

Hereford, *see* Hartford**Hertford, *see* Hartford****Higemansgreue, *see* Hepmangrove****Higgeneya, *see* Higney****Highmanfeld, 220****Highmongrove, *see* Hepmangrove**

Higney (now in the parish of Ramsey)
 Higgeneya, 16

Hilton

Hilton, 3, 6 *bis*, 30, 55, 73 *bis*, 126, 133, 196, 218 *ter*, 222, 223
 manor of, 218

Hoghton, *see* Houghton**Hokington, *see* Oakington****Holme**

Holme, 137, 156, 186, 187, 200 *bis*
 Hulm', 9
 Hulmus, 60

Holywell

Haliwell, 160

Holywell (cont.)

Haliwell, 7, 14, 19, 36, 73, 76, 86, 101

Haliwelle, 33

Halliwell, 163, 176, 183

Holliwell, 218, 219

Horsey (in the parish of Stanground)

Horesheya, 7

Horesheya, *see* Horsey

Horleis, Horles, manor of, 128, 161

Houghton, *see* Houghton**Houghton**

Hoghton, 54

Houchton, 17

Houghton, 101, 119, 222

Houton, 47

Howghton, 175, 221

Houses specifically named

Antelope, St Neots, 130

Bakers, Everton, 131

Bull, St Neots, 127, 153

Fawkon, Huntingdon, 145

Garlaunde, Huntingdon, 150

George, Stilton, 165

Swan, St Ives, 130

Walys, Fenstanton, 132

Houton, *see* Houghton**Hulm', *see* Holme****Huntingdon**

Hunt', 41, 132, 144, 154

Hunted', 1, 22

Huntedon, 14, 18, 20, 21, 25, 33 *ter*, 44, 47

Huntedone, 7

Huntendon, 4

Huntindon, 17, 30, 31 *bis*, 34, 38, 39, 45, 48, 49, 176

Huntingdon, 41, 42, 45, 47, 51, 52 *ter*, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59 *quingies*, 60, 61 *bis*, 62 *bis*, 63 *bis*, 65 *bis*, 66, 68, 71 *bis*, 74 *bis*, 76, 79 *bis*, 82, 83, 88 *ter*, 90, 91, 94, 96, 98, 99, 101, 102 *bis*, 103, 105 *ter*, 107, 109, 110, 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 128, 130, 131, 135, 136, 137, 139 *bis*, 140, 142 *bis*, 144, 145 *bis*, 147 *bis*, 148, 149, 150, 157 *bis*, 159, 160, 161, 162, 165, 167, 168, 169 *bis*, 170, 176, 177, 179 *quater*, 180 *bis*, 181, 182 *bis*, 183, 186, 190, 197, 204, 206, 210, 211 *bis*, 212, 222, 223 *bis*, 224

Huntingdone, 53

Huntington, 123, 149, 151, 152, 157, 159, 165 *bis*, 167, 173, 174, 183
 parish of All Saints, 136, 137, 139, 162, 183

parish of St Benedict, 122, 149, 176, 182, 183

parish of St John, 155, 173

parish of St Mary, 123, 167

- Hupford, *see* Offord
Hurst, *see also* Old Hurst and Wood-
hurst
Hurst, 12
Hurst, 182, 219
- Iakele, Iakesle, Iaxley, *see* Yaxley
Illing, *see* Yelling
- Kayston, *see* Keyston
Keston, *see* Keyston
Keyston
Kaiston, 150
Keiston, 142, 150, 152, 156 *bis*, 166,
197, 201, 227
Kestan, 35, 38, 48 *bis*
Keston, 29, 48, 64, 68, 75, 91 *bis*,
92, 105, 106, 112, 208
advowson of, 156
- Kimbolton
Kimbaltoune, 106, 132, 133, 142, 143,
145, 150 *bis*, 158, 171, 177 *ter*,
180, 190, 212 *bis*, 215, 220 *bis*,
224 *bis*
Kimbaltoune, 194
Kimbolton, 151, 171, 174, 181, 184,
196, 200, 211, 224 *bis*, 227
Kimboltoune, 194
Kimmolton, 133, 142, 171 *bis*, 177
ter, 184
Kimolton, 211, 212, 214, 227
Kinbaunton, 41
Kinebalton, 212
Kinebauton, 53, 180
advowson of vicarage of, 177
rectory of, 150, 177
- Kimmolton, *see* Kimbolton
Kinbaunton, *see* „
Kingham (in Sussex)
Kingsham, 5 *bis*
Kingeaho, 12
- King's Ripton, *see also* Ripton
Kings Ripton, 124
Ripton Regis, 176
- Laighton, *see* Leighton
Launceleysbery, manor of, 126
See also Eynesbury
- Laxton, 212
Leicote, 129
Leicoote, 138
- Leighton Bromswold
Leighton Bromeswolde, 161
Leghton, 28, 91
Leghton super Brunneswold, 48
Leighton, 138, 160
Leighton Brimeswold, 138 *ter*, 160
bis
Leighton Bromesold, 145
Leighton Bromeswold, 138 *ter*, 160
ter, 176 *ter*, 187
- Leighton Bromswold (*cont.*)
Leighton Bromeswolde, 178
Leighton super Brunneswold, 73
Leighton Brounsold, 131
Letton, 13
advowson of, 176
manor of, 138, 160, 176
prebend of, 138
- Leming, *see* Limmage
Lencilton, 14
Letton, *see* Leighton Bromswold
Limmage
Leming, 133
Limmage, 133
Limming, 133
Limminge, 20 *bis*
manor of, 133
- Little Bury, *see also* Bury
Bery Parua, 161
- Little Catworth, *see also* Catworth
Parua Cattawurth, 35
„ Catworth, 87, 106, 166
- Little Gidding, *see also* Gidding
Parua Gedding, 80
„ Gidding, 93, 103
„ Giddinge, 52, 169, 201, 210 *bis*
„ Gidding', 90
„ Griddinge (*error*), 179
manor of, 52, 80, 90, 93, 94, 103, 210
- Little Paxton
Parua Paxton, 120, 125, 129
„ Paxton, 18, 21 *bis*, 24, 33, 43,
94, 113, 116, 141, 149, 153, 155 *bis*,
158 *bis*, 162, 181 *bis*, 184, 210, 216
manor of, 116, 125
- Little Raveley, *see also* Raveley
Litell Raveley, 146
Parua Raveley, 154
- Little Stukeley
Parua Steuecle, 121
„ Stewckley, 200
„ Stewkeley, 140
„ Stewkley, 157, 165, 215, 225
„ Stineclai, 1
„ Stinecle, 22, 52, 79, 84
„ Stinecle, 127, 226 *ter*
„ Stucle, 121
„ Stukeley, 179, 191, 195, 226 *ter*
manor of, otherwise called manor
of Rawlyns, 226
- Luddington (now in Northampton-
shire)
Loudington, 43
Luddington, 156, 200
Ludington, 71, 93, 97
manor of, 43, 93
- Lutton (formerly partly in North-
amptonshire)
Lutton, 118 *bis*, 222
- Magrey, *see* Maugrey

- Maugrey**
 Magrey, 162 *bis*
 Maugre, 40
 Maugrey, 158
 manor of, 158, 162
 pasture of Greate Maugrey, 158
 pasture of Lytle Maugrey, 158
Medlowe, see Midloe
Midloe
 Medlowe, 157, 158, 206 *bis*
 Middelho, 129 *bis*
 Midlo, 197 *bis*, 206
 manor of, 157, 197, 206
 manor or grange of, 129
Moynes, manor of, 181, 182
Molesworth
 Molesworth, 12, 61, 183, 216
 Molesworths, 42
 Molleswrth, 27
 Moulesworth, 168
 Mowlesworth, 164 *ter*, 168 *quater*,
 216, 225 *ter*, 226
 Muleswrth, 3, 25
 Muleswrth, 14
 Mullsworth, 64, 67, 80, 104, 110,
 168 *quinquies*, 183, 225 *ter*
 Muliswrth, 22
 Mullisworth, 98
 advowson of, 80, 98, 110, 164, 168,
 225
 manor of, 80, 110, 164, 168, 225
 manor of, called Lyndeseys, 98
Morborne
 Morborne, 127, 211 *ter*
 advowson of, 211
 manor of, 211
More, 34
Morende, 184
Moulsoe (near Midloe)
 Moulso, 197
 Mulsho, 129
 Mulsowe, 158, 206
Mowlesworth, see Molesworth
Mulesworth, Mulisworth, see Molesworth
Needingworth (in the parish of Holywell)
 Nedinghewrht, 16
 Nedingworth, 108, 160, 163, 180,
 183, 219
 Nedingworthe, 180, 176, 182
 Nedingworth, 174
 Niddingworth, 71
 Nidingworth, 68, 101, 104
 Nidingwrth, 19, 33
 Nene, water of, 139
 Netherstowe, 143, *see also* Stowe
Newton (in the parish of Kimbolton)
 Newton, 194, 210
 Newtowne, 174, 190
 Niddingworth, *see* Needingworth
 Nortwde, 10
 Nokes manor (in Great Stukeley)
 Nokes, manor of, 105 *bis*
 Nokesmaner, 88
 Nox, manor of, 113
Oakington (in Cambridgeshire)
 Hokinton, 3
Oxford, see Offord
Offord, see also next two entries
 Hupford, 2
 Oxford, 6
 Offord, 18, 19, 30, 32, 171
 Uppord, 2
 church of, 2
 knight's fee in, 19
 water of, 171
Offord Cluny, see also Offord
 Offord Cluney, 163, 171, 222
 „ Cluny, 41, 122, 125
 „ Clunye, 29
Offord Darcy, see also Offord
 Offord Dacy, 111 *bis*, 122 *quater*, 123,
 125
 „ Dacie, 171 *quater*, 210
 „ Daycy, 134
 „ Daynes, 171 *quater*
 „ Daneys, 42, 49, 51 *bis*, 52 *bis*
 „ Danes, 122 *ter*
 „ Danya, 123, 134
 „ Darcey, 163, 222
 „ Darcie, 194, 210
 „ Deneys, 34, 41
Offorde Daneys, 55, 89
 „ Deneys, 46
Ufford Daneys, 31
 „ Deynys, 106 *bis*, 109 *bis*
Ufforthe Daneys, 52
 advowson of, 106, 109, 122, 171
 manor of, 52 *ter*, 106, 109, 111,
 122, 171
 view of frank pledge in, 171
 Broughtonsmaner in, 89
Oggerston (in the parish of Lutton)
 Ogerston, 211
 Oggerston, 79
Old Hurst, see also Hurst
 Oldehurst, 170
 Oldhurst, 196
 Waldhirst, 34
 Waldhurst, 11
 Woldhirst, 30, 37, 59, 75
 Woldhurst, *alias* Woodhurst, 182
 Woldurst, 170
 manor of, 59, 75
Old Weston, see also Weston
 Old Weston, 172
 Olde Weston, 142, 185
 Oldweston, 141, 145, 164
 Oldweston, 176, 212, 225, 226

- Old Weston (*cont.*)
 Owlde Wessen, 206
 Weston-iuxta-Leytthion, 38
 Weston-uppon-Brounsewold, 108
 Woldweston, 31, 50, 61, 102
 Oneby, *see* Aunby
 Orton, *see also next two entries and*
 Cherry Orton
 Orton, 222
 Orerton, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 27
 Orton Longueville, *see also* Orton
 Orton Longeuille, 135, 138, 236
 „ Longfeld, 152, 180, 183, 198
 „ Longville, 138
 Ouerton Longeuille, 97, 105, 136 *bis*,
 138, 139 *ter*, 134
 „ Longeuill', 53, 78
 „ Longeuille, 187
 „ Longfeld, 226
 „ Longfild, 223
 „ Longuile, 141, 166, 175
 „ Lungeuill, 55, 57
 advowson of, 105, 139
 manor of, 105, 139
 Orton Waterville, *see also* Orton
 Orton Waterfeld, 152, 180, 183, 198
 „ Waterfeld, 203
 „ Waterfild, 222
 „ Wateruile, 184
 Ouerton Waterfeld, *alias* Cherrye
 Horton, 215
 „ Waterfeld, 137, 139, 180,
 183, 198
 „ Waterfelde, 139
 „ Waterfeld, 203
 „ Waterfild, 138
 „ Waterfild, 222
 „ de Wateruill, 24
 „ Wateruile, 64, 99, 102
 Overton Waterville, *otherwise* Cheri-
 horton, 166
 „ Wateruill, 28, 48 *bis*, 56,
 74, 117
 „ Wateruile, 48
 Ouertone Wateruile, 23
 „ Wateruile, 48
 Ouirton Wateruill, 74
 advowson of, 74, 99
 advowson of two chantries in
 church of, 99
 manor of, 74, 99
 Ouerton, *see* Orton
 Ouirton, *see* Orton
 Over Stowe, *see also* Stowe
 Over Stowe, 174
 Oueristowe, 24
 Ouerstowe, 143, 210
 Ouse, river
 Owee, water of, 143, 151, 167, 203
 Papworth St Agnes
 Papewrth, 1
 Pappewrth, 4, 30
 Pappworth Agnez, 160
 Papworthe, 222
 Paxton, *see also* Great Paxton and
 Little Paxton
 Paxston, 117 *quater*, 205
 Paxton, 12, 15, 51, 53, 123 *bis*,
 162
 advowson of, 15
 manor of, 117 *bis*, 113, 162
 Paxton, Great or Much, *see* Great
 Paxton
 Paxton, Little, *see* Little Paxton
 Pedele, *see* Pidley
 Perry (in the parish of Great Staughton),
see also next two entries
 Perey, 172
 Pery, 109
 Perie, 118, 162
 Perihe, 7
 Perry, 149, 216
 Perrye, 219 *bis*
 Pirie, 88
 Pirry, 114
 Pury, 112
 manor of, 219
 Perry, East, *see* East Perry
 Perry Lovetot, *see also* Perry
 Pirie Lonetot, 43
 Peterborough (in Northamptonshire)
 Peterborowe, 209
 Pidley
 Pedele, 61
 Pidley, 151, 170 *bis*, 182, 185, 203,
 219
 Pirie, Pirry, *see* Perry
 Port Holme (in the parish of Bramp-
 ton)
 Portholme, 101
 Prestley, manor of, (in Great Stukeley)
 Prestelee, manor of, 83
 Prestelesmaner, 88
 Prestley, manor of, 105 *bis*
 manor of Presteley, 113
 Pury, *see* Perry
 Puttock's Hardwiok (in the parish of
 Eynesbury)
 Pottokkes Hardwyoke, 143
 Putteshardwyk, 120
 Puttocke Hardewike, 151
 Puttocke Hardwike *alias* Saynt
 Thomas Hardwicke, 174
 Puttokeshardwyk, 67, 68
 Puttokhardwyk, 98
 Puttok' Herdewyk, 92
 Puttokkes Hardwicke, 143
 manor of, 67, 68, 92, 98
 Rameseya, *see* Ramsey

Ramsey

Ramesey, 104, 105, 116, 134

Rameseye, 77, 79, 88, 98

Ramesie, 2

Rammeseye, 37

Ramsey, 8, 114 *bis*, 119, 120, 136*bis*, 140, 141, 143, 146 *bis*, 148,

161, 167, 175, 182, 193, 215, 219

marsh of, 8

Raveley, *see also* Great Raveley and

Little Raveley

Ranele, 43, 93, 97

Ranelee, 100

Raneley, 136

Ranesle, 11

manor of, 43, 93, 97, 100

tillage in, next marsh of Fen-
stocking, 11

tillage in, called Popeleg', 11

Raveley, Great, *see* Great RaveleyRaveley, Little, *see* Little RaveleyRawlins-manor, *see* StukeleyRipton, *see also* Abbots Ripton and

King's Ripton

Ripton, 11, 144, 147

Magna Riptona, 13

Ripton, Abbots, *see* Abbots RiptonRipton, King's, *see* King's RiptonRohey, *see* Rowey**Rowey**Rohey, 119 *bis*Rowey, 97, 118 *bis*, 185

Roweye, 43, 93

Rowhey, 185

manor of, 43, 93, 97, 119

Rushbys

Risshbyes, manor of, 124

Russhebeys, " 145

Russhebyesmaner, 107

St Ives

Saincte Ives, 182

Sainte Ives, 182

St Ives, 108, 108 *n*, 193, 201St Ives, town of, 100 *bis*, 104, 124,135, 174, 202, 203, 213 *bis*

Saint Ives, 180, 218

Sanctus Iuo, 56

Seynt Ives, 126, 130, 153, 170

uilla de sancto Iuone, 16, 43, 50 *ter*,

59, 62, 68, 69, 70, 73, 76

uilla sancti Iuonis, 2, 3, 24, 29,

36, 39, 40

St Neots

Saynt Nedes, 182, 184

St Neot, 200

Saynt Neotes, 184

St Neots, 100, 111 *bis*, 113, 141,145, 149, 167 *bis*, 205, 212 *bis*

St Neots, parish of, 223

St Neots, town of, 97, 102 *bis*, 108**St Neots (cont.)***bis*, 104, 114, 115, 127, 128, 130*bis*, 134, 140, 146, 148, 150 *bis*, 151,

153, 154, 157, 159, 165, 166, 171,

172 *bis*, 174 *bis*, 175, 179, 184,186, 187, 188, 205 *bis*, 206, 207 *ter*,208 *bis*, 209 *bis*, 211, 213, 214,217, 221 *bis*, 222 *bis*

St Neotts, town of, 145

Sancte Neot, 213

Seynt Nedys, 119

uilla sancti Neoti, 3, 6 *bis*, 7, 11,

16, 19, 36

uilla de sancto Neotho, 42

uilla de sancto Neoto, 27, 36, 46,

54 *ter*, 55, 56 *bis*, 57 *bis*, 58, 59,60, 62, 63 *bis*, 69 *bis*, 70 *bis*, 73,

78, 79, 85, 87, 95

uilla de sancto Nioto, 16

uilla de sancto Noeto, 86 *bis*

water of, 116

Sapley, forest of

forest of Saple, 176

Sautre, *see* Sawtry**Sawtry**

Sautre, 80, 42, 43, 54, 62, 68, 92,

93, 96, 97, 110

Sautreia, 34

Sautry, 101

Sawetre, 100, 103, 107

Sawtre, 192, 193

Sawtry, 144, 224

Sawtrie, 147, 156, 177

manor of, 43, 93, 100, 103, 192

manor of, called Moigne Manoir, 97

Sawtry All Saints

Sautre All Hallowes, 216

" All Saints, 93, 97

Sawetre, All Saints of, 100, 103

Sawetrey " " 119

Sawtre " " 141

Sawtry " " 118

advowson of, 93, 97, 100, 103, 118,

119

Sawtry Beames

Sawtree Beames, 181

Sawtrye Beames, 166

Sawtry Jewett

Sawtre Ivet, 159

Sawtre Iewett, 192, 193

manor of, 192

Sawtry Moynes

Sawtre Moynes, 159

Sawtre " " 192, 193

Sawtrye " " 166

manor of, 97, 192

Sawtry St Andrews

Sautre St Andrewes, 216

Sawetre, parish of St Andrew in, 116

Sawtre Saint Andrews, 141

Shipeston, *see* Sibson

- Sibson (in the parish of Stibbington)
 Shipeston, 5
 Siberton, 74
 Sibeston, 64, 74
 Sibiston, 65
 Sibson, 132
 Sibeton, 15, 63, 188, 194, 222 *bis*, 224
 Sibton, 120
 manor of, 194, 222
 Sibsthorp, *see* Sibthorp
 Sibthorp
 Sibbethorp, 30
 Sibetorp, 16, 19
 Sibthorp, 157
 Sibsthorpp, 161
 Sibthorp, 82, 119, 141
 Sibthorpe, 142
 Sibthorpp, 151
 Siphthorp, 163
 Siphthorpe, 201
 Skillington (in Lincolnshire)
 Skillington, 102
 manor of, 102
 Slepe (in the parish of St Ives)
 Slep, 81
 Slepe, 64, 69, 76, 86 *bis*
 Somersham
 Somarsham, 185
 Someresham, 36, 40, 47, 60, 66,
 72 *bis*, 86, 88, 92 *bis*
 Somersham, 50, 59, 62, 65, 74 *bis*,
 78, 80, 84, 85, 88, 117, 151, 170,
 178, 200, 207, 214, 219
 Sumersham, 12, 16
 Sumersham, 12, 13 *ter*
 soke of, 12, 13 *ter*
 Gunokesley in soke of, 13
 Southoe
 Southho, 66
 Southo, 64, 79, 95, 102, 218
 Southoo, 158 *bis*, 162 *ter*
 Southou, 29
 Sowtho, 129, 147, 151, 153, 179,
 199, 217
 Sowthoe, 165 *bis*, 199, 212, 215
 Sowthoo, 140, 158
 Suho, 10, 39, 42
 Suthoo, 57, 61
 Sutho, 70, 115
 Suthoo, 167
 Suththo, 40
 advowson of, 29
 manor of, 102, 162, 165, 215
 view of frankpledge of, 162
 Southoe Lovetot
 Sowthe Lovetost, 147
 Sowtho Lovetoft, 139
 Spaldicke, *see* Spaldwick
 Spaldwick
 Spaldewick, 183
 Spaldwick (*cont.*)
 Spaldewicke, 158
 Spaldewik, 66, 87
 Spaldewike, 208
 Spaldicke, 183
 Spaldwick, 143, 179, 191
 Spaldwicke, 173, 176, 188, 192, 206,
 208
 Spaldwik, 91
 Spaldwike, 206
 Stanground
 Staneground, 68
 Staneground, 66
 Stangrund, 51, 52
 Stanton, *see also* Fenny Stanton
 Stanton, 27, 55
 Staunton, 29, 30, 36, 218
 manor of Staunton and Stilton, 218
 Stanton Griseby
 Stanton Grysebryke, 29
 Staunton Gryseby, 30, 36
 Stapley (*not identified*)
 Staple, 162
 Stapley, 163
 Staughton, *see also* Great Staughton
 Stocton, 4, 14 *ter*
 Stoghton, 112
 Stokton, 92 *bis*, 93, 98
 Stoughton, 133, 153, 172, 174
 manor of, 92 *bis*, 93, 98, 153
 Staughton, Great, *see* Great Staughton
 Steeple Gidding, *see also* Gidding
 Steeple Geddinge, 194
 Stepelgidding, 58, 84
 Stepilgeddinge, 52
 Stepilgidding, 81, 95
 Steple Gidding, 166, 179, 186, 214
 Steple Giddinge, 179, 181, 182, 213
 Stepinton, *see* Stibbington
 Stert, 15 *bis*, 40
 Steuecle, Stewkeley, Stiuecle, Stucley
see Stukeley
 Stevington, *see* Stibbington
 Stibbington
 Stepington, 222
 Stevington, 120
 Stibbington, 194
 Stibeton, 5
 Stibenton, 15
 Stibbinghton, 224
 Stibington, 63, 64, 65, 74
 Stibinton, 72
 Stilton
 Stileton, 78
 Stilton, 6 *bis*, 7, 14, 20 *bis*, 22, 23,
 26, 28, 29 *bis*, 32, 33, 55, 69,
 79, 97, 118, 125, 140, 163, 165,
 172 *bis*, 178, 175, 185 *ter*, 193,
 202, 213, 217
 Stocton, Stoghton, Stoketon, *see*
 Staughton

- Stoneley (in the parish of Kimbolton)
 Stonle, 88
 Stonley, 133, 143
 Stoughton, *see* Staughton
 Stowe, *see also* Long Stowe, Nether-
 stowe and Overstowe
 Stowe, 7, 34, 53, 73, 215
 Stowe, Long
 Stowe Longa, 173, 192, 208
 Stucley, *see* Stukeley
 Stukeley (*see also* Great Stukeley and
 Little Stukeley)
 Stewkeley, 123
 Stewkley, 178
 Stiuecl', 12
 Stiuecle, 12, 22, 60, 76, 93
 Stiuecley, 127, 133 *bis*
 Stiuekel', 31 *bis*
 Stiuekle, 12, 18, 45 *bis*
 manor of, 45 *bis*
 manor of, called Camoya or Camoyes,
 178, 225
 " " Raulynsmanoir, 93
 bis
 " " Raulynsmaner, 127,
 133
 Stukeley, Great, *see* Great Stukeley
 Stukeley, Little, *see* Little Stukeley
 Suershaye, 153
 Suhu, *see* Southoe
 Sumeresham, *see* Somersham
 Sutho, *see* Southoe
 Swanshedd, *see* Swineshead
 Swineshead
 Swaneshed, 189
 Swaneshedd, 194, 204
 Swanshead, 200, 207
 Swanshed, 212
 Swanshedd, 187
 Swineshead, 172, 200
 Swineshed, 189
 Swineshedd, 187
 Swinesheued, 36, 46 *bis*, 54, 63
 Swinshead, 207
 Swinshead, 212
 Swinshedd, 194, 204
 manor of, 46

 Terning, *see* Thurning
 Tetworth
 Tetteworth, 22, 69
 Tetworth, 177, 192, 196, 199 *bis*,
 200, 201, 206
 Tetworthe, 199, 220
 Thetteward, 6
 Therning, Thirning, *see* Thurning
 Tholeslund, Thouleslond, *see* Tose-
 land
 Thorning, *see* Thurning
 Thurning
 Terning, 30
 Thurning (*cont.*)
 Therning, 61 *bis*, 81
 Thirngez, 4
 Thirning, 14
 Thirning, 10, 14, 85, 156
 Thirninge, 196
 Thirningge, 41
 Thorning, 131
 Thurning, 156
 Thurninge, 177, 222
 advowson of, 61, 177
 manor of, 10
 Toseland
 Tholeslund, 18
 Thouleslond, 58
 Tosland, 200
 Tonleslond, 65
 Tonleslound, 40
 Touleslund, 13
 Toulislond, 74
 Toulislund, 15
 Towesland, 117 *quater*
 Toweslond, 81, 123, 130
 Towisland, 181
 Towseland, 131, 159
 manor of, 117 *bis*, 123, 130
 Hauekesden pasture in, 13
 Middelbroc pasture in, 13
 Tothalesbury, manor of, 97
 Toweslond, Towisland, *see* Toseland

 Vesse, manor of, 117
 Ufford, *see* Offord Darcy
 Ufforthe, *see* Offord Darcy
 Uppord, *see* Offord
 Upton
 Upton, 46, 95, 107, 119, 123, 144,
 147, 174 *ter*
 advowson of, 174
 manor of, 107, 174
 Upthorpe (in the parish of Spaldwick)
 Upthorp, 34
 Upthorpe, 176, 179, 208
 Upwood
 Uppewode, 114
 Upwode, 79, 80, 88, 120
 Upwood, 136, 146, 154 *bis*, 220
 Upwoode, 146

 Wabridge, *see* Weybridge
 Wainsforde, *see* Wansford
 Wald, *see* Weald
 Waldhirst, *see* Old Hurst
 Walmesford, *see* Wansford
 Walton, *see also* Woodwalton
 Walton, 158, 159 *bis*
 Walton, 5, 53, 75, 77, 186 *bis*, 204
 bis, 205 *bis*, 223 *ter*
 Walton-iuxta-Sautr', 40
 Waltun, 16
 Wauton, 10, 32

- Walton (*cont.*)
 advowson of, 204, 223
 manor of, 158, 186, 204
- Wansford (in the parish of Stibbington)
 Wainsforde, 194
 Walmesford, 74, 194
 Walmesforde, 222
 Wammesford, 5
- Warboys
 Warbois, 161
 Wardebois, 12, 37, 38, 62, 84, 88,
 114, 142
 Wardeboisse, 146
- Waresley
 Waresleg, 43
 Waresley, 199, 202, 207 *bis*, 213, 214
 Wareslie, 201, 227
 Warisley, 151
 Warslie, 201
 Weirisley, 143
 Weresale, 2, 56, 96
 Weresleg, 9
 Weresley, 103, 125, 131, 144, 164
 Weresles, 34
 Werislee, 70
 Werisley, 114, 129, 138, 164
 Wersley, 75
 advowson of, 2, 70
 manor of, 70, 75, 103, 207, 213
- Washingley
 Waashelingle, 121
 Waashingley, 127, 205
 Wassigleis, 32
 Wassingle, 19
 Wassingle, 61, 79, 82
 Wassingley, 140, 161
 Wassingleie, 63
 advowson of, 82
 manor of, 63, 82, 121, 205
- Weald (in the parish of Eynesbury)
 Wald, 8 *bis*
 Weelde, 149
 Weld, 53, 54, 65, 74, 131
 Welde, 66, 134 *bis*, 143, 151, 158,
 162, 167 *bis*
 Welde iuxta Sanctum Neotum, 45
 view of frank pledge in, 167
- Wennington (in the parish of Abbots
 Ription)
 Wenington, 62, 124 *note*, 144, 145
 Wennington, 145, 147
 Willington (*error*), 124
- Weresle, *see* Waresley
- Wessen, 226
- Weston, *see also* Alconbury Weston,
 Old Weston and Woodweston
 Weston, 1, 2, 3, 12, 25, 101, 206
 Westun, 1
- Weston-iuxta-Leythion, *see* Old Weston
- Weston-uppon-Brounsewold, *see* Old
 Weston
- Westongraue-super-Waude, 32
- Weybridge, forest of
- Wabridge, forest of, 176
- Wichlegford, 7
- Winwick
 Winewik, 19, 41, 42, 45, 101
 Winwick, 143 *bis*, 163, 212, 221
 Winwicke, 159, 173, 226
 Winwike, 122
- Wintringham (in the parish of St
 Neots)
 Wintringham, 54, 141, 149, 167 *bis*,
 174
- Wistow
 Wistoo, 142
 Wistow, 161
 Wistowe, 62, 69, 88, 114, 146, 166,
 170
- Wittlesmere, water of, 186
- Witton
 Witthon, 8
 Witton, 4, 47, 54, 119, 222
 Wotton (*error*), 221
- Wlfieg, *see* Woolley
- Wodeweston, *see* Woodweston
- Wodwalton, *see* Woodwalton
- Woldeweston, *see* Old Weston
- Woldhirst, *see* Old Hurst
- Wolriche, *see* Woolley
- Wood Hurst (*see also* Hurst)
 Wdeherst, 4
 Wdehirst, 15
 Woddehurst, 170
 Wodeherst, 108
 Wodehirst, 51, 64, 86, 104
 Wodehurst, 28
 Wodhurst, 81
 Woodhurst, 137, 170, 203
 Woodhurst, otherwise Woldhurst,
 182
- Woodstone
 Wdeston, 2
 Wodeston, 7
 Woodston, 138, 141, 166, 184, 222
- Woodwalton, *see also* Walton
 Wodewalton, 58, 67 *bis*, 84
 Wodwalton, 132 *bis*
 Woodwalton, 158, 159 *bis*
 Woodwalton, 123, 135 *bis*, 144 *bis*,
 146, 147 *bis*, 148 *bis*, 153, 186 *bis*,
 204 *bis*, 205 *bis*, 223 *ter*
 advowson of, 159, 205, 223
 manor of, 67, 135, 144, 146, 148,
 158, 186, 204
 manors of Walton Beavills and
 Cornwalles otherwise Cromwells
 in, 223
- Woodweston, *see also* Weston
 Wodeweston, 41, 58, 60, 62, 75
 Woodweston, 213
See also Alconbury Weston

Woldweston, *see* Old Weston

Woolley

Wifleg, 23

Wolle, 76, 77, 90, 99

Wolley, 115, 154 *bis*, 155, 162, 163, 176, 208, 223

Wolriche, 162

Wolritche, 163

Wooley, 187

Wulle, 94

advowson of, 99

manor of, 76, 77, 90, 94, 99, 154

Wotton, *see* Witton

Wornditch (in the parish of Kimbolton)

Warmediche, 190, 200

Wormediche, 174, 210

Wormeditch, 194

Wotton, *see* Witton

Wulle, *see* Woolley

Yaxley

Iakel', 28

Iakesl', 11

Iakesle, 2, 9 *bis*, 14, 35, 47, 49, 57, 69, 72, 73, 76 *bis*, 89, 99

Yakesle, 49, 55, 72, 97, 98

Yaxley (*cont.*)

Yakesley, 199 *quater*

Iaskele, 47

Iaxley, 175

Yaxley, 125, 127, 138, 175 *bis*, 184, 199 *quater*

advowson of, 199

rectory of, 199

tithes of, 199

Yelden (in Bedfordshire)

Eluendon, 63

Yelling

Gelling, 135

Gilling', 5, 8, 15, 21 *bis*, 22, 39, 54, 56, 64, 81

Gillinge, 17, 20, 78

Gillings, 5, 11

Gillingg', 67, 76

Yealding, 222

Yealing, 222

Yelding, 160

Yelling, 135, 142, 160

Illing, 117 *quater*, 123 *bis*, 130

manor of, 54, 117 *bis*, 123, 130

manor of, called Asshefeldmaner, 135

**RETURN
TO →**

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
202 Main Library

2

3

4

5

6

Books may be Renewed by calling 642-3405.

JUL 27 1989
AUTO. DISC.

~~JUL 27 1989~~

AUTO. DISC

JUN 28 1989

FORM NO. DD6

LD 21-100m-7,'88

U.C. BERKELEY LIBRARIES



C020999775

534283

DA690

C19C18

v. 36-37

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

